



1485. H. 83.

THE
New STATE
OF
ENGLAND,
Under Our Present MONARCH
K. WILLIAM III.
In Three PARTS.

CONTAINING,

- I. A General Account of ENGLAND. With a particular Description of its several Counties, Cities, Universities, Markets and Borough-Towns: And a Survey of WALES.
- II. Of the Original, Temper, Genius, Language, Trade, Religion and Government of the ENGLISH. Of the KING's Prerogative, Power, Court, and Revenues, &c. Of the Nobility and Gentry, Clergy and Commonalty.
With a Succinct History of the KINGS and QUEENS of England, to this Time.
- III. A Description of the High Court of Parliament, Privy Council, and all Courts of Judicature. And a more Exact LIST of the present Officers, in Church and State.

The Fourth Edition, with great Improvements.

L O N D O N,

Printed by R. J. for H. Mortlock, and J. Robinson, in
St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1701.

MIEGE (Guy)

THE
NEW STATE

OF
ENGLAND

UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE
K. WILLIAM III.

In Three Parts.



In a General Assembly of the
Commons of Great Britain
in Parliament assembled
The following Petition
of the Trustees of the
British Library
was presented and read
The Petitioners shew
That by Act of Parliament
bearing Date the 22d
of March 1740
The said Trustees
were authorized
To purchase and acquire
Such Books and Manuscripts
as should be offered
To them by any Person
and to sell the same
at such Price and in such
Manner as they should
think fit for the
Use of the said Library
And that by the said
Act the said Trustees
were directed
To cause the said Books
and Manuscripts
to be bound in such
Manner as they should
think fit for the
Use of the said Library
And that by the said
Act the said Trustees
were directed
To cause the said Books
and Manuscripts
to be kept in such
Manner as they should
think fit for the
Use of the said Library
And that by the said
Act the said Trustees
were directed
To cause the said Books
and Manuscripts
to be kept in such
Manner as they should
think fit for the
Use of the said Library

Witness the Hand of the
Speaker of the House of
Commons
in the Year of our Lord
1754

THE DEDICATION

~~I beg I leave at the same Time MY LORD~~

~~to Own to Your Lordship, that Your Lordship~~

~~gives You the Advantage, but~~

~~none so great as Noble Inclinations, which seem~~

~~Natural to Your Lordship, and which are~~

~~fixed themselves by Memorable Exploits~~

~~it was Invented to on Times, and~~

~~and their Noble Extraction, which like a fair~~

~~Light, sets off all their Virtues, and~~

~~seeds of Good and Evil run with the blood~~

~~and produce in us their own good or bad~~

~~as make us Acceptable or Hateful to Men~~

~~Your Inclinations, MY LORD being~~

~~able to Your Lordship, and your Parts to~~

~~above the common sort, and is no~~

~~less than a Noble Family of the~~

~~which holds the first Rank in England next to~~

~~the Royal Family, were enough to check my a-~~

~~spiring Thoughts in dedicating this Work to~~

~~Your Lordship. But the Subject is of that~~

~~Importance, and the Managing of it so univer-~~

~~sally Approved, that I dare leave it to Your~~

~~Lordship's Patronage. And, as Your Name~~

~~in the Frontispiece will add much to the Worth~~

~~of it, so I hope Your Condescension will not~~

~~in the least derogate from Your Honour.~~

~~I beg~~

~~a~~

~~I beg~~

~~I beg~~

Right Honourable

THOMAS

Lord HOWARD,

OF

EFFINGHAM.

MY LORD,

THE great Figure You make in the World, as an English P E E R, and a Branch of the most Noble Family of the HOWARDS, which holds the first Rank in England next to the Royal Family, were enough to check my aspiring Thoughts in dedicating this Work to Your Lordship. But the Subject is of that Importance, and the Managing of it so universally Approved, that I dare leave it to Your Lordship's Patronage. And, as Your Name in the Frontispiece will add much to the Worth of it, so I hope Your Condescension will not in the least derogate from Your Honour.

The DEDICATION.

I beg Leave at the same Time, MY LORD, to Own to Your Lordship, that Your Noble Birth gives You great Advantages; but none so great as Noble Inclinations, which seem Natural to Men well Born, and but Accidental to others. Those whole Ancestors have Signalized themselves by Memorable Exploits are, as it were, Ingaged to go on the same way; and their Noble Extraction, which (like a fair Light) sets off all their Actions, stirs 'em up to Virtue by those Domestick Examples. Certain Seeds of Good and Evil run with the Blood, and produce in us such Qualities good or bad, as make us Acceptable or Hateful to Mankind.

Your Inclinations, MY LORD, being suitable to Your Extraction, and your Parts so much above the common Sort, there is no Question to be made but Your Lordship will bear up the Honour of Your Family, and shine in due Time like a Star in our Hemisphere. The Sight of which will spread an Universal Joy amongst all that have an Honour for Your Lordship's Person; In which none can go beyond,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most Humble and most
Obedient Servant,

GUY MIEGE.

THE

THE PREFACE.

THE last Impression of this Book being gone off in less than Six Months, notwithstanding all the Opposition it has met with, This might have appear'd much sooner, but that we wanted Variety of Matter, to make it the more Acceptable. As the World moves into a perpetual Change, it was not long before we were supplied. What Changes there have been relating to this Work you will find in this Edition; with a very great Improvement of the *ISTS*, never before now brought to any Perfection. To relate here what other Improvements I made would be tedious; I therefore leave the whole to the Reader's Perusal.

As to that late Author, who made a groundless exception against my Account of the Convocation, if he knows how to distinguish between Matter of Right and Matter of Fact, he must find himself in the Wrong. My Words are, To consist of Church-Matters, &c. now and then the Convocation meets, which is the whole Ground of his Quarrel against me. 'Tis plain, I speak only of Matter of Fact, not of Right, which last remains to this day an undecided Point of Contro-

The PREFACE.

versy among the Clergy themselves, and is none of my Business. The Case being thus stated, if the Dr. can make out, that either the Convocation never Meets, or that 'tis always Assembled, I'll freely submit to his virulent Censure. If he cannot, 'tis pity but he should forfeit his Gown and Character, for treating me so Wrongfully with the utmost Scorn and Contempt. When all is done, either the Dr. could not Spell, or must be much out of Temper, when he pretended to Quote me. For, in his Preface to his Convocation-Book, he makes me to say, The Convocation is to meet, when my express Words are, The Convocation meets. NON LEGIT UT CLERICUS. And I doubt not but Dr. Wake, his learned Adversary, will be aware of his Quotations, and make ere long a PAULTRY COLLECTOR of this Captious Convocation-Man.

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Whereas, by a Mistake of the Printer, the Sheets *H* and *I* in the II^d PART are Mispaged, This is to Certifie the Reader, that the Matter follows right nevertheless, and without Incoherency.

In my Account of *Oxford*, Part I. I call still *Glocester-Hall* by that Name, it be a settled Colledge; as I am informed it will very speedily, by the name of *Worcester Colledge*.

the same Part, page 22, add to the Noblemens Houses *Chipnam*, the Earl of *Orford's*.

Page 103. l. 32. put out *Lichfield*, and in the next Line read *Lichfield was dignify'd*.

Page 111. line 17. for *Francis* read *Thomas*.

the same Page, add to the Noblemens Houses, *Peterson*, near *Richmond*, the Earl of *Rocheester's*.

ART III. page 32. last line but one, for *Account* read *Accounts*.

Page 86. Col. 2. add to the List of

Messengers, Messenger of the Press *Mr. Stephens*.

Page 89. Col. 1. last line but three, instead of *Henry Heveningham*, read *Colonel Seymour*.

Page 96. Col. 2. next to the Lord *Brook*, add, *Ralph Lord Grey of Wark*, now Governour of *Barbados*.

Page 115. amongst the Names of the Barons of the Exchequer, for *Gracy* read *Tracy*, and *Berry* instead of *Bury*.

Page 134. line 2. for *Barons* read *Baronets*.

THE



THE New State OF ENGLAND.

PART I.

CHAP. I.

of ENGLAND in general, and the Subdivisions thereof.

ENGLAND is the best and largest Part of the greatest Island of Europe, anciently call'd *Albion*, now *Great Britain*; which, before *Wales* was Incorporated with *England*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII*, was divided into three Principal Parts,

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The First in the South, the Second in the North, and *Wales* lying West of *England*.

ENGLAND contains in Length from North to South, as from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, about 320 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, as from *Dover* to the *Lands End*, 270. But Northward, upon the Borders of *Scotland*, its Breadth does not exceed 100 Miles. However 'tis observed, that the most distant Place in *England* from Salt Water is not above 70 Miles.

B

From

England.

From Scotland 'tis parted a good way by the River Tweed from Wales, partly by the *Dee*; and from the rest of the World by the Sea. Part whereof, called the Channel, divides it Southward from the Continent of *France*; as the *Irish Sea* divides Westward from *Ireland*; and the *German Sea* Eastward, from the *Low-Countries* and part of *Germany*. All which Seas, being properly under the Jurisdiction of *Britain*, are therefore called by one general Name, the *British Seas*.

In reference to the Globe, *England* doth lie between the 51 and 57 Degrees of North Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours 30 Minutes, and the shortest in the most Southern, almost 8 Hours long.

England is said to be so called from the *Angles*, an Ancient People of *Futland* in *Denmark*; who, joining with their Neighbours the *Saxons*, went under their Name in the Conquest of *Britain*.

At first it was called *Engel-lond*, by a Special Edict of the *Sax* King *Egbert*, the first Sole Monarch of *England* since the Heptarchy; and that with the Concurrence of the States of the Realm assembled at *Winchester* in 819. Which Name of *Engel-lond* afterwards contracted into *England*, whence both the Nation and Language came to be called *English*.

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they divided it only into two Parts, viz.

Britannia Prima, } Containing } the South } of *England*.
Maxima Caesariensis, } the North }

And *Wales* was by them called *Britannia Secunda*.

Their particular Divisions were not of the Country it self but of the Inhabitants. As the

Atrebatii, in *Barkshire*.

Belgae, in the Counties of *Wilts*, *Somerset*, and *Southampton*.

Brigantes, in *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*.

Cantiani, in *Kent*.

Catiuclani, in the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, and *Hartford*.

Coritani, in those of *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham*, *Northampton*, and *Derby*.

Cornavii, in *Cheshire*, *Salisbury*, *Worcester*, *Stafford*, and *Warwick-shires*.

Dammonii, in *Cornwal*, and *Devonshire*.

Dobuni, in *Glocestershire*, and *Oxfordshire*.

Durotriges, in *Dorsetshire*.

Iceni, in *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Essex*, *Bedfordshire*, *Huntington*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

Ostadini, in *Northumberland*.

Regni, in *Sussex*, and *Surrey*.

Trinobantes, in *Essex* and *Middlesex*.

Chap. I. of ENGLAND.

3

In the time of the Heptarchy, *England* was divided into seven Kingdoms, viz. *England.*

Kent,	The County of that Name.
South-Saxons,	<i>Sussex, and Sarrey:</i>
West-Saxons,	<i>Cornwal, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire.</i>
East-Saxons,	<i>Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire.</i>
East-Angles,	<i>Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire.</i>
the Kingdom of	Containing
Mercia,	<i>Glocester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop or Shropshire, Cheshire, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Northampton, Warwick, Oxon, Buckingham, Bedford, and the rest of Hertfordshire.</i>
Northumberland.	<i>York, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the South Parts of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh.</i>

In the Reign of the Saxon King *Alfred*, about 800 Years ago, it was first divided into Shires or Counties. Which are now 40 in Number, viz. 18 Maritime, or Watered by the Sea, more or less, and 22 Inland.

The NEW STATE PART

The Maritime Counties are

*Cornwal.**Devonshire.**Somersetshire.**Dorsetshire.**Hampshire.**Sussex.**Kent.**Essex.**Suffolk.**Norfolk.**Lincolnshire.**Yorkshire.**Durham.**Northumberland.**Cumberland.**Westmorland.**Lancashire.**Cheshire.*

Whereof the first seven take up the most Southern Part and lie all along the Channel. The next seven run from *Kent* and *Sussex* Northward, bounded on the East by the German Ocean. And the last four lie North-West, bounded by the Irish-Sea.

The Inland Counties are

*Nottinghamshire.**Derbyshire.**Staffordshire.**Shropshire.**Worcestershire.**Herefordshire.**Monmouthshire.**Gloucestershire.**Wiltshire.**Berkshire.**Buckinghamshire.**Surrey.**Middlesex.**Hertfordshire.**Cambridgeshire.**Huntingtonshire.**Bedfordshire.**Oxfordshire.**Warwickshire.**Northamptonshire.**Rutland.**Leicestershire.*

Among all which Counties, 'tis observable, that some of them take their Names from the old Inhabitants; as *Cumberland* from the *Cymbri* or ancient *Britains*; *Essex* and *Sussex* from the *East* and *South-Saxons*, who settled here after their Conquest. Some from their Situation, as *Northumberland*, *Norfolk*, *Sussex* and *Middlesex*. To which add *Kent* (in Latin *Cantium*,) because it lies in a Canton, or Corner of the Island.

Others from their Form, or Figure; as *Cornwal*, from the figure of an Horn, called *Kern* by the old *Britains*. And indeed this County, growing from East to West smaller and smaller, is not unlike a Horn; Besides that in many places it flows forth into the Sea with little Promontories, like unto so many Horns. Whereas *Devonshire* took its Denomination from the British *Devinam*, signifying low Vallies, of which this County does very much consist.

Others again, from some Accidents therein. As *Barkshire* England.
m Beroc, a certain Place wherein grew good store of Box;
land, q. d. Red-Land, from the Redness of its Soil.

But the most part from the Principal Town of the County;
Glocestershire from *Glocester*, *Oxfordshire* from *Oxford*, *Cam-*
bridgeshire from *Cambridge*, &c.

Of all the Counties of *England*, as *Yorkshire* is much the
 greatest, so is *Rutland* the least. In point of Situation, *Derby-*
 e may be look'd upon as the Heart of the Kingdom.

For the publick Administration of Justice by Itinerant Judges,
England is divided into six Circuits, viz.

Home Circuit.

Essex, *Hartford*, *Suffex*,
Surrey, *Kent*.

Norfolk Circuit.

Buckingham, *Bedford*,
Huntington, *Cam-*
bridge, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*.

Midland Circuit.

Warwick, *Leicester*,
Derby, *Nottingham*,
Lincoln, *Rutland*,
Northampton.

Oxford Circuit.

Containing the
 Counties of

Berks, *Oxford*, *Gloce-*
ster, *Monmouth*, *Here-*
ford, *Salop*, *Stafford*,
Worcester.

Western Circuit.

Southampton, *Wils*,
Dorset, *Somerset*, *Corn-*
wal, *Devon*.

Northern Circuit.

York, *Durham*, *Nor-*
thumberland, *Cum-*
berland, *Westmor-*
land, and *Lanca-*
ster.

the Justices in Eyre, and the Kings at Arms, *England* is
 divided into two Parts, viz. North and South; the first
 including all the Counties on the North side, and the South
 the Counties on the South side of the River *Trent*.

For the Church Government, this Kingdom (without *Wales*)
 is divided into 23 Dioceses or Bishopricks; whereof two Arch-
 bishopricks, namely *Canterbury* and *York*. The Bishops whereof,

England. being both Primates of England, have each his Province; the Province of *Canterbury* containing 18 Bishopricks, besides 6 in *Wales*; and that of *York*, but 5.

The Dioceses in the Province of *Canterbury*.

Canterbury,

London,

Winchester,

Ely,

Lincoln,

Coventry and Lichfield.

Hereford,

Worcester,

Bath and Wells,

Salisbury,

Exeter,

Chichester,

Norwich,

Glocester,

Part of *Kent*.

all *Middlesex*, all *Essex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*.

all *Hampshire*, and *Surrey* with the Isle of *Wight* and those of *Ferfey* *Garnsey*, near the Coast of *Normandy*.

all *Cambridgeshire*.

the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and part of *Hartford*.

all *Derbyshire*, and *Staffordshire*, with good parts of *Warwickshire*, and *Shropshire*.

Containing all *Herefordshire*, and of *Shropshire*.

all *Worcestershire*, and of *Warwickshire*.

all *Somersetshire*.

all *Bathshire*, and *Wiltshire*.

all *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*.

all *Sussex*.

all *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*.

all *Glocestershire*.

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7
England.

Oxford,		all <i>Oxfordshire</i> .
Peterborough,		<i>Rutland</i> , and <i>Northamptonshire</i> .
Bristol,	Containing	the City of that Name, and all <i>Dorsetshire</i> .
Glochester,		part of <i>Kent</i> .

The Dioceses in the Province of York.

York,		the better part of <i>Yorkshire</i> , with all <i>Nottinghamshire</i> .
Durham,		all the County of that Name, with <i>Northumberland</i> , and part of <i>Yorkshire</i> .
Chester,	Containing	all <i>Cheshire</i> and <i>Lancashire</i> , with part of <i>Cumberland</i> , and <i>Yorkshire</i> .
Carlisle,		all <i>Westmorland</i> , and part of <i>Cumberland</i> .
Man,		the Isle of Man.

Amongst all which Dioceses, those of *Glochester*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, and *Chester*, were all new erected by King *Henry VIII*, upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Now most Counties are sub-divided upon a Civil Account into *Hundreds*, and these into *Tythings*; a *Hundred* containing ten *Tythings*, and a *Tything* ten Families. Only the County of *Durham* is divided into *Wakes*, *Nottingham* into *Wapentakes*; *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Northumberland*, into *Wards*. But some are more generally divided than into *Hundreds*; as *Yorkshire* into three *Ridings*, *Kent* into five *Lathes*, *Sussex* into six *Rapes*, *Lincolnshire* into these three Parts, *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*.

Likewise each Diocese into *Arch-Deaconries*, these into *Rural Deanries*, and the Whole into *Parishes*. The Number whereof, setting aside the Counties of *Wales*, amount to near 10000.

England.

CHAP. II.

The Advantages of England from its Situation. The Temperateness of its Air, with the Conveniencies and Inconveniencies of it. The Natural Beauty of the Country. A Description of its Principal Rivers. And lastly, of its Fruitfulness.

Situation of England.

Of all the Countries in Europe, there's none more Happy than England, considering the Advantages of its Situation, the Temperateness of its Air, the Richness of its Soil, but especially the excellent Constitution of its Government.

The Advantage of its Situation is great upon two Accounts: 1. in point of Security from Foreign Invasion; 2. In relation to Trade and Commerce into Foreign Parts.

As to the first, 'tis plain that Islands are the most defensible Places, and the least open to Conquests. And tho' no Continent perhaps was oftner Conquered than England, yet 'tis plain by History, that she always had a Hand in it, by the means of some discontented, or corrupted Party in the Island. So that it may be said, England was never Conquered by Foreign Force altogether, as we shall see afterwards.

In point of Trade, it has the Advantage of lying open to all Parts of the World that are adjacent to the Sea, either for the Exportation of home-bred, or the Importation of foreign Commodities. To which purpose as Nature has fenced her Sea Coasts from the Irruptions and Inundations of the Sea with high Cliffs, so she has furnished her with abundance of safe and capacious Harbours for the Security of Ships.

its Temperateness.

The Temperateness of its Air is another Blessing, the more to be admired in so Northern an Elevation. For, whilst Continents in the same Latitude, and some of a much more Southern Situation, lie under Snow in Winter, and pinched with hard Frost, it happens often that our Fields are clothed with Grass as in the Spring. And, whilst the Sun in Summer scorches the Plants, and the Inhabitants themselves of hot Climates, here it shines so kindly, that it does but warm us by a moderate Heat. For, as in Winter time the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side make the Air the less keen and sharp, so in Summer the frequent Interposition of Clouds often dissolving into Rain, and the usual Blasts especially from the vast Western Ocean, allay

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9

those excessive Heats which scorch other Climates, for want of Wind and Rain. *England.*

'Tis granted on the other side, the Air is nothing so pure, or the Weather so serene, or regular, as it is in Continents. In Winter-time especially we commonly live under a Cloud, seldom free from Fogs, or Damp and Rainy Weather. But, where hot Countries are subject to violent and impetuous Showers, which in Summer-time often drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman, here we seldom have but gentle soaking Rains.

As for the Changeableness and Irregularity of the Weather, it is such, that it seldom holds out many Days in the same degree. From which Mutableness of Weather proceed those frequent Colds, which are in a manner the Original Cause of most of our Distempers. However it creates Diversion by its Variety, and proves sometimes very comfortable; a warm Day after a fit of cold Weather, being as welcome in Winter, as a cool Day in Summer, after a fit of hot Weather.

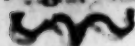
And as for Hail, Thunder, and Lightning, Thunderbolts, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes, *England* is a Country as little subject as any to those dreadful Meteors.

But, if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she is as careful to cure it. For scarce a fit of Rain is long, but a Wind rises, most times from the West. And there are two Times of the Year seldom free from high Winds, which are the two Equinoxes, in *September* and *March*.

In short, whatever be the Disadvantages of *England* in point of Air, in respect to other Countries, the same is sufficiently intervail'd by its Temperateness. Besides its wonderful Plenty of all Things necessary, and the Conveniency it has of being supply'd by Sea with all the World can afford, either for Delectation or Fancy.

Its natural Beauty deserves also our Observation. For, where several Parts of *Europe* are overgrown with wild and unwholesome Forests, others full of horror by their dreadful high Mountains and deep Abysses, *England* is one of the most beautiful Countries to behold that are in the known World. Generally *Flat*, and not without *Rising Grounds* here and there, yielding a pleasing Prospect to the Eye; an Advantage not to be had in Countries that ly altogether (as *Holland* does) upon the level, or likewise an *Open Country*, yet not destitute of *Forests*; such are only contrived for Variety and the Pleasure of Hunting. Excellent *Verdure*, and the Concourse of so many *Rivers* with 'tis abundantly Irrigated, add much to the Beauty of the Land, as by reason of the Mildness of the Air, even in the severest season, it is commonly Green three Parts in four of the Year; so the Multitude of its Streams strive (as it were) to make it both Fruitful and Agreeable. *Beauty.*

England.



Rivers.

Its principal Rivers are

The {
Thames
Medway
Severn
Ouse
Trent

The {
Humber
Tees
Tine
Tweed.

Thames.

The *Thames* is a Compound of the *Tame* and *Isis*, the first rises in *Buckinghamshire*, the other near *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire* and both joining together into one Stream by *Dorchester* in the County of *Oxon*, where it parts that County from *Barkshire*. Thence taking its Course Eastward, with many Windings and Turnings, it parts *Buckinghamshire* from *Barkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*; where being swell'd with the Influx of several lesser Rivers, it discharges it self into the Sea. It waters by the way, among other Towns, *Reading* and *Windsor* in *Barkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. A River of Water whereof is extraordinary wholesom, the Stream exceeds gentle, and the Tides very commodious for Navigation. The Sea flows gently up the River about 80 Miles, almost as far as *Kingston*, being 12 Miles by Land, and 20 by Water, above *London*.

Medway.

The *Medway* is a *Kenish* River, not so remarkable for the length of its Course, as for the Depth of its Channel; and therefore made use of for harbouring Part of the Royal Navy. It runs thorough *Maidstone*, *Rocheester*, and *Chatham*, a few Miles from whence it empties it self into the Mouth of the *Thames*. This River loses it self under Ground, and rises again at *London*, not far from *Cox-Heath*.

Severn.

The *Severn* rises in *Montgomeryshire*, a County of *North-Wales*. From whence it runs through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and *Glocestershire*, where it does so expatiate it self, that the Mouth of it is more like an Arm of the Sea, than any part of a River. It waters in its course *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester* and *Glocester*, the chief Towns of the aforesaid three Counties; and takes in by the way several Rivers of good note, two *Avons*, the *Tem*, the *Ure*, and the *Usk*.

Ouse.

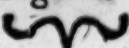
The *Ouse* has its Source in the South-Borders of *Northamptonshire*. From whence it runs through the Counties of *Bucks*, *Hertford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it discharges it self into the Ocean; watering in its Course *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Ely*, and the Sea-Port of *Lyn* in *Norfolk*.

Besides this *Ouse*, there is another of that Name in *Yorkshire*, which runs through *York*, and is a Compound chiefly of the

R T

Chap. II. of ENGLAND.

II

male, *Yours*, and *Warfe*. Between *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* you will find the little *Ouse*, which parting these Two Counties, runs at last into the great *Ouse*. 

The *Trent*, which divides *England* into Two Parts, North and South, has its Rise in *Staffordshire*; whence it runs through *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, where it falls into the *Humber*, not far from *Hull*. It waters in its course these three noted Places, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Lainborough*.

The *Humber* is a *Yorkshire* River, if that can be called a distinct River which has no Spring of its own, but is more properly a Compound (or rather a Mouth) of several Rivers joining into one Stream, especially the *Trent*, and the *York Ouse*, the *Oun*, and the *Darwent*. The Town of *Hull* is seated upon it, before which Place it widens it self (much like the *Severn* at its Mouth) to a great breadth, and so falls into the Sea.

The *Tees* is another River in the North, parting *Yorkshire* from the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, and running from West to East into the Sea.

The *Tine*, famous for its Coal-trade, parts for some Miles from *Northumberland*, running likewise from West to East seaward, by *Newcastle*, therefore called *Newcastle upon Tine*.

The *Tweed* is the farthest River Northward, and that which parts *England* from *Scotland*. At the Influx whereof into the Sea seated *Barwick*, called from this River *Barwick upon Tweed*.

I come now to the *Products* of *England*.

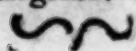
Four Things particularly are requisite for the Subsistence of Man; viz. *Food*, *Raiment*, *Lodging*, and *Fewel*. Upon all which accounts *England* is scarce wanting in any Thing.

For *Food*; there's hardly a Country better stored with *Corn*, *Fruitful-ness of En-*
gland, *Veal*, *Venison*, *Fish*, *Fowls*, and *Salt* to season 'em. Here the *Orchards* and *Gardens* yield Abundance of *Fruit*, *Roots*, and *Herbs*; not altogether (I confess) to that Perfection as in warmer *Climates*. To drink, here is made the best *Beer* and *Ale* in any Part of *Europe*; and, in the North of *England* especially, of that Strength and Fineness as exceeds *Wine* it self. Here is also Abundance of *Cider* made, richer and finer than any beyond Sea; besides *Perry*, *Mead*, *Metheglin*, *Mum*, and many sorts of *English Wines*, such as is made of *Cherries*, *Currans*, *Gooseberries*, &c. of which sorts of Fruits *England* is most plentiful.

Tho' we make little or no *Wine*, yet, when the Season does answer to our Care and Industry, we have sometimes as good and delicious *Grapes* as most Parts of *France*. The same may be said of some other Fruits, particularly *Peaches*, *Pippins*, and *Bergamots*, being with us of an exquisite Taste, whenever the Season proves any thing favourable.

For

England.



For *Raiment*, our fine *English Wool* is famous all over the World. O which this Country yields yearly such a prodigious Quantity as to supply, not only its Inhabitants, but all trading Parts of the World besides, with broad *Cloths* made of it. For the Advancement of which Manufacture, *Fullers Earth* is nowhere produced in that Abundance and Excellency as it is in *England*. For *Linnen*, the Land in most Parts is very apt to produce both *Hemp* and *Flax*, tho' improved to other Purposes. And, as to *Leather*, no Country affords better, or in greater Quantity.

For *Building*, *Timber* is not indeed so plentiful with us as in other Parts; because we can improve our Land to better advantage, being supply'd with *Timber* from *Norway* at an easy Rate. But, for *Stones*, *Lime*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, and *Iron*, Nature and Art supply us with all those Things.

For *Fewel*, here we have *Wood*, *Turves*, and *Coals*. This last being the common *Fewel*, is dug out of the Bowels of the Earth in several Parts of the Kingdom, casts a greater Heat, and more lasting, than either *Wood* or *Turves*.

We have besides, for Carriage, Stout *Horses*; and, for keeping of Houles, *Dogs* of an unmatchable Courage.

For *Physical Uses*, here grows all sorts of *Simples*, excellent *Licorish*, and the best *Saffron* in the World. Nor is *England* wanting in hot *Baths* and *Mineral Waters*, either for the Cure, or the Prevention of Diseases.

As for *Metals*, our *Cornish Tin* is admired all over *Europe* for its extraordinary fineness, not much inferior to *Silver*. We have also abundance of *Lead Mines*, and the most considerable in the Peak of *Derbyshire*. *Sussex* is noted for its *Iron*; *Cumberland* and of late *Somersetshire*, for their *Copper-Mines*.

I have already hinted the *Advantages* of *England* in point of Situation as a little World by it self; of no easy Access for Conquest, but admirably well seated for Foreign Trade. Whereby the *English* have not only the Opportunity of Inriching themselves by the Exportation of inbred Commodities, but also by Importation to please themselves with what the whole World can afford, either to gratify their Palates or Fancy. To which purpose, as *England* is not only provided with great many good *Harbours*, so for Shipping no Country affords better *Oak*.

Another Thing *England* is happy in, that there is scarce a Country so little troubled with hurtful and ravenous Beasts, with venomous Serpents, or noisom Flies and Vermine. For, without mentioning those dangerous and voracious Beasts so frequent in *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*, we are free from those which are common in most Parts of *Europe*, such as wild Boars, Bears, and Wolves. These last so pernicious to, and destructive of Cattle

were hunted out of this Land (as History tells us) in the Reign of King *Edgar*. Who having commuted for 3000 Wolves the yearly Tribute paid him by the Prince of *Wales*, the *Welch* grew industrious and active in Wolf hunting, that they cleared the Land of them. Thus, while other Countries are at the trouble and charge of guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, here we leave ours feeding in the Fields Day and Night, secure from any Danger, unless it be sometimes from Men-Wolves, or Sheep-stealers.

CHAP. III.

of England in particular. And first of the Counties of Berks, Bedford, Bucks, and Cambridge.

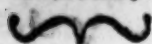
BARKSHIRE, or the County of Berks, (Lat. *Berchera*.) *Barkshire.* is an Inland County, lying betwixt *Oxfordshire* on the North, *Hampshire* on the South, *Surrey* on the East, *Wilts* and *Gloucestershires* on the West. So that it contains in Length from East to West 45 Miles; in Breadth, from North to South 25. which Compass 'tis said to contain 527000 Acres, and near 1000 Houses. The Whole divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein 10 Parishes, and 11 Market Towns, Four of which are privileged to send Members to Parliament, distinguished (as in all the other Counties) with a Star before them. The Country is very pleasant, the Air sweet, and the Soil fruitful, especially the *Vale of White-horse*. On the North-side, watered by the *Thames*, which parts it from *Oxfordshire*; Southward by the *Kennet*, which falls into the *Thames* at *Reading*.

The County Town,

READING, ly's 32 Miles West from *London*; viz. from *London* to *Colebrook*, 15; from thence to *Maidenhead*, 7; and 10 to *Reading*. A goodly Town, consisting of three Parishes, inhabited, and seated at the Influx of the *Kennet* into the *Thames*, over which two Rivers it has several Bridges. In the troubles under the Reign of King *Charles I.* this Town was taken in ten Days by the Earl of *Essex*, which startled very much the King, where the King had his Head-Quarters. The Market is kept here on Saturdays.

The

Berkshire:



The other Market Towns are

* Windsor,	Newbury,	East-Isley,
* Abington,	Hungerford,	Langbourn.
* Wallingford,	Faringdon,	
Maidenhead,	Ockingham,	

Windsor.

Amongst which, *Windsor* on the *Thames* is of chief Note for its Royal Castle, and Chappel adjoyning, built by King *Edward III* who was Born in this Town. Here he likewise Instituted the most Noble *Order of the Garter*, the Ceremony whereof has been usually since Celebrated in this Place upon *St. George's Day*. This Castle stands upon a Hill, with a Stately and Spacious Terrass before it, yielding a delicate Prospect of a fine *Champaign* and inclosed Country, for the space of near 40 Miles. The same was Beautify'd with great Cost and Charge by King *Charles II.* who Yearly kept his Court here in the Summer Season. In the Chappel lie Buried two of our Kings, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.*

Abington.

Abington, also on the *Thames*, lies between *Wallingford* and *Oxford*, five Miles from this. In the Year 1644 it was Granted by the Parliament against *Charles I.* which proved a great Inconveniency to that Prince. *Charles II.* made it an Earldom in 1682, in the Person of *James Bertie*, now enjoy'd by his Son *Mountague*. This is one of those few Borough Towns that send each but One Member to serve in Parliament.

Wallingford.

Wallingford, on the *Thames*, is the *Guallena* of the *Ancient* then the chief Town of the *Atrebatii*, and afterwards the Principal of this Tract among the *West-Saxons*. In whose time it was a *Municipality* in Compass within the Walls, fortified with a strong Castle and set out with 12 Parish-Churches. But in the Reign of *Edward III.* it was so depopulated, by a violent Pestilence, that there remains at this time but one Church; nor any thing of its Walls and Castle, but their Ruins.

Newbery.

Newbery and *Hungerford*, both Seated on the *Kennet*, are a few Miles distant from each other. The first, of good Note for two Battels fought there by the Parliamentarians against *Charles I.*; the other for its Trouts, and Cray-Fish, accounted the best in *England*.

Ockingham.

Ockingham deserves a place here, for giving the Title of Baron to *H. R. H. Prince George of Denmark*.

In the *Romans* Time, this County was the Seat of the *Atrebatii*. In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, it made part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with the County of *Wiltshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Chap. III. of ENGLAND.

15

The same was first dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom by King James I. in the Person of *Francis Norris*; who Dying without Issue Male, the Title was confer'd 5 Years after upon *Thomas Howard*, Viscount *Andover*, and Baron of *Charleton*. To whom succeeded *Charles*, and after him his Brother *Thomas Howard*, the present Earl of *Barkshire*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Swallow-Field*, the Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Hamsted-Marshal*, and *Ashton-Park*, the Lord *Craven's*; *Wygham*, the Earl of *Abington's*; *Thurley*, the Lord *Lovelace's*.

BEDFORDSHIRE, (*Bedfordiensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*) an *Bedfordshire*.
land County, is Bounded on the East and South by *Cambridge* and *Hartfordshires*; on the West, by *Buckinghamshire*; and on the North, by *Northampton* and *Huntingtonshires*. It reaches in length from North to South, 24 Miles; in breadth, about 14. which Extent, 'tis said to contain 260000 Acres, and 12170 Houses. The Whole divided into 9 Hundreds, wherein 116 Parishes, and 9 Market-Towns, whereof the County Town alone Privileged to send Members to Parliament.

The River *Ouse* divides this County into two Parts, the North *Ouse*.
whereof is the most Fruitful, and the better Wooded of the two. The South side is leaner, yet not altogether Barren, yielding good Crops of as good Barley as any in *England*.

The County Town,

* **BEDFORD**, a Town of great Antiquity, supposed to be *Bedford*.
the Ancient *Lactodurum*, lies 40 Miles North-West and by North from *London*. Viz. 10 Miles from *London* to *Barnet*, 10 more to *Albans*, 8 from hence to *Luton*, 5 more to *Barton Clay*, thence to *Bedford* 17.

A Town pleasantly Seated on both sides of the River *Ouse*, which parts it into two, and over which there is a fair Stone Bridge. But it is of no great Beauty or Extent, tho' it consists of 3 Parishes, whereof 3 on the North, and 2 on the South side of the River. It has two Markets a Week, viz. *Tuesdays*, and *Wednesdays*. Near this Town was Fought a great Battel betwixt the Saxon King *Cuthwolf* and the *Britains*, Anno 572. in which the Saxons prevailed, and put the *Britains* to Rout. Lastly, this Town is noted for giving the Title of Duke to *John Plantagenet*, third Son of *Henry IV.* Lord Admiral, Constable, and Regent of *France*. Next, to *George Nevil*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Then to *Fasper de Hatfield*, Earl of *Arbroke*, half Brother to King *Henry VI.* with whom the Title extinct. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *John Lord Russel* of *Tavernham*, Lord President and Lord Admiral, was Created Earl of *Bedford*, in 1548. In whose Line the Title has continued ever since, till his present Majesty improved it to a Ducal Title in the Person of *William Russel*, the late Duke of *Bedford*, now devolved on his Grand-Son, *Wriothesly*, the present Duke. The

Bedford-
shire.

The other Market Towns are,

Biggleswade,
Shefford,
Leighton;

Luton,
Dunstable,
Potton,

Wobourn,
Amptbill.

Whereof the first two are seated upon the *Ivel*.

Dunstable.

Dunstable, supposed to be the Ancient *Magiovinium*, is, ne to *Bedford*, the chief Place of the whole County. Situate upon a Hill, in a Chalky dry Ground; and having four Streets in each, with a Pond to each, fed with Rain, which is all the Water the Town is supplied with. For here are no Springs to be found without digging a great depth.

Leighton.

Leighton lies near the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*; *Luton*, upon the Borders of *Hartford*, and *Buckinghamshires*; and *Potton*, near *Cambridgeshire*.

Wobourn.

Wobourn, in the Road from *London* to *Northampton*, was formerly noted for its fair Monastery, as it is to this Day for the excellent Fuller's Earth, which is dug in its Neighbourhood.

Amptbill.

Amptbill, five or six Miles South of *Bedford*, is an Honour long to the Crown. Near which stands a fine Seat of the Earl of *Ailesbury*, to whom this Place gives the Title of Viscount.

The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Hartford* and *Buckinghamshires*, went by the Name of *Cariens* in the time of the *Romans*. During the *Heptarchy* it was part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it is now of the Diocese of *Lincoln*. Noble-Men's Houses in this County. *Wobourn-Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Wrest-House*, and *Harrold*, the Earl of *Kent's*; *Bletsbo*, and *Melkborn*, the Earl of *Bullingbrook's*; *Turvey*, the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Amptbill*, and *Clopbill*, the Earl of *Ailesbury's*; *Hawnes*, the Lord *Carteret's*.

Bucks.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of *Buckinghamia*, another Inland County, is parted on the South from *Barksire* by the *Thames*, having on the North *Bedfordshire*, on the East *Hartfordshire* and *Middlesex*, on the West *Oxfordshire*. In Length, from North to South, 18 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 18. In which it contains, according to Mr. *Halley*, 441000 Acres; and 11 Houses. The Whole divided into 8 Hundreds; wherein 15 Parishes, and 15 Market-Towns. Five of which last, *Agmundesham*, have the Privilege of sending each two Members to Parliament.

This Fruitful County, both in Grass and Corn, is of note for Grazing. South-Eastward it rises into Hills, called *Chiltern*, which afford a great deal of Wood. The North

are Watered by the *Ouse*; the Middle, by the *Tame*; and the South-East Parts, by the *Coln*, which parts it from *Middlesex*. *Buckinghamshire.*

The County Town,

* *BUCKINGHAM*, (*Buckinghamia*;) lies 44 Miles North-West and by West from *London*. Viz. 6 to *Alton*, 9 more to *Oxbridge*, 9 from thence to *Amersham*, to *Wendover* 6 more, thence to *Ailesbury* 4, and 10 more to *Buckingham*.

Which stands in a low Ground, in the North-West Part of the County, and North of the River *Ouse*, rising not far from thence; over which River it has 3 fair Stone Bridges. *Saturday* is its Market Day. *An. 1115.* it was Walled about by King *Edward the Elder*, and afterwards a Castle was built here, now wholly ruined. But this Town is of chief note for the Titles of Earl, Marquess, and Duke, it has given to several Noble personages. Amongst which *George Viscount Villers*, and Baron *Whaddon*, was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquess, and last Duke of *Buckingham*. To whom succeeded *George*, the Duke, who died without Issue in the late Reign.

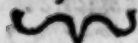
The other Market Towns are

* <i>Ailesbury</i> ,	<i>Oulney</i> ,	<i>Ivingo</i> ,
* <i>Marlow</i> ,	<i>Stratford</i> ,	<i>Newport Pagnel</i> ,
* <i>Wendover</i> ,	<i>Amersham</i> ,	<i>Risborough</i> ,
* <i>Wicomb</i> ,	<i>Beaconsfield</i> ,	<i>Winslow</i> .
<i>Colebrook</i> ,	<i>Chesham</i> ,	

Ailesbury stands in the middle of the County, upon the Rising of a Hill, Watered by the *Tame*, and surrounded with a most fruitful Soil, called the *Vale of Ailesbury*. A noted Vale for grazing of Cattel, and feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, whose Fleeces are much esteemed. To this Vale *S. Edith*, bidding the World adieu, betook herself, to live a retired holy Life. The Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *Robert Bruce*, Baron of *Kinlos*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and Lord *Whorlton* in *Yorkshire*; created by the said King Baron of *Skelton*, Viscount *Bruce* of *Amptkill*, and Earl of *Ailesbury*, in 1664. He Died Lord Chamberlain to King *James II.* and left his Estate and Titles to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Earl of *Ailesbury*.

Stony-Stratford lies in the way called *Watling-Street*, being a Roman Way leading from *London* to *West-Chester*. Here King *Edward the Elder* obstructed the Passage of the *Danes*, whilst Fortified *Towcester* against them. Here also King *Eward I.* Erected a beautiful Cross, in Memorial of his Queen *Eleanor*; whose Corps rested here, coming up from *Lincolnshire* where she Died, to *Westminster-Abbey* the Place of her Sepulture.

Buckinghamshire.



Eaton.

Ascot.

To this County does also belong *Eaton* upon the *Thames*, opposite to *Windsor*. Which being neither Market, nor Borough Town, yet deserves a place here, for its fair College and famous School of Literature, founded and liberally endowed by King *Henry VI*.

Here is also in this County a Mannor called *Ascot*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, to whom it gives the Title of Viscount.

In the *Romans* time, the Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Bedford* and *Hartfordshires*, went by the Name of *Catieuchlani*. In the time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it does now of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Chives*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Lamers*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Asbridge*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Wing*, and *Etrop*, the Earl of *Carnarvan's*; *Quarendon*, the Earl of *Lichfield's*; *Wobourn*, and *Over-Winchendon*, the Lord *Wharion's*; *Bulstrode*, the Lord *Jeffrey's*.

Cambridgeshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, (*Cantabrigiensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*) an Inland County, is bounded on the East with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; on the West, with *Bedford* and *Huntingtonshires*; Northward, with *Lincolnshire*; and Southward, with *Hartfordshire*. Its Length from North to South is about 35 Miles; its Breadth from East to West, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 570000 Acres, and about 17350 Houses. The Whole divided into 17 Hundreds, wherein 163 Parishes, and 7 Market Towns. Whereof *Cambridge* only sends Burgesses to Parliament 2 for the Town, and 2 for the University. 'Tis for the most part a Pleasant, Fruitful, and Champian Country, plentiful in Corn and Pasture, Fish and Fowl, and yielding (as well as *Essex*) excellent Saffron. The North Parts indeed are Fenny, which is occasioned by the frequent Over-flowing of the *Ouse*, and other Streams; and therefore less Healthful, and Fruitful of Corn. But that Defect is abundantly supplied by the Plenty of Catfish, and Fowl bred in those Fens.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, is a Ridge of Hills called *Hog-magog Hills*. Fortify'd of old by the *Danes*, with a threefold Trench, some Part whereof is still to be seen.

Amongst the Rivers that run through this County, the *Ouse* is the Principal; which divides part of it from *Norfolk*, till it empties it self at *Lyn* into the Sea.

The County Town

Cambridge

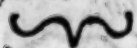
* **CAMBRIDGE**, (*Lat. Cantabrigia*, anciently *Camborin*) lies 44 Miles North and by East from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Waltham* 12 Miles, 8 more to *Ware*, thence to *Puckeridge*

to *Barkway* 7 more, and 12 from thence to *Cambridge*. *Cambridge-*
Which Name it took from the River *Cam*, upon which it is *shire*.

Situate, some Miles before its fall into the *Ouse*. 'Tis a large
Town, consisting of 14 Parishes, and its Market is kept on
Saturdays. But the Glory of it is its being one of the two fa-
mous Universities of the Land. As such let us take a View of
its stately Colleges and Halls, 16 in number, viz. 12 Colleges,
and 4 Halls, all Indowed, which the Halls in *Oxford* are not.
Now whereas *Oxford* is an University within a Town, *Cambridge*
on the contrary is a Town within an University. For here the
Colleges are most of 'em seated in the Skirts of the Town, which
afford them the better and the more delightful Walks and Gar-
dens about them. Amongst which Colleges and Halls

1. *Peter-House*, founded in 1284. by *Hugh de Balsbam*, Bishop
of *Ely*, has 22 Fellows, besides Scholars.
2. *Clare-Hall*, founded by *Richard Badew*, An. 1340, and after-
wards Re-built by *Elizabeth*, Grand-Child to *Edward I.* second
daughter and Co-Heir to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, has 18 Fel-
lows, &c.
3. *Pembroke-Hall*, founded in 1347, by *Mary de S. Paul*,
Countess of *Pembroke*. Here the number of Fellows is uncertain.
4. *Corpus Christi*, or *Bennet College*, founded in 1346, by *Henry*
of *Monmouth*, Duke of *Lancaster*, has 12 Fellows.
5. *Trinity-Hall*, founded in 1353, by *William Bateman*, Bishop
of *Norwich*, has 12. Fellows and 14 Scholars.
6. *Gonville and Caius*, founded in 1348, and so named from
6 Founders, has 26 Fellows, besides Scholars.
7. *King's College*, founded in 1441 by King *Henry VI*, has
10 Fellows and Scholars.
8. *Queens College*, founded in 1448 by *Margaret*, Wife to
Henry VI, has 19 Fellows, and 17 Scholars.
9. *Catharine Hall*, founded in 1459 by *Robert Wood*, Chancellor
of the University, has 6 Fellows.
10. *Jesus College*, founded in 1497 by *L. L. D.* Bishop of *Ely*,
has 16 Fellows, besides Scholars.
11. *Christ's College*, founded in 1506 by *Margaret* Countess
of *Richmond* and *Derby*, Mother of King *Henry VII*, has 13
Fellows.
12. *St. John's College*, founded in 1506 by the aforesaid Coun-
tess, has 52 Fellows, and 92 Scholars.
13. *Magdalen College*, founded in 1542 by *Edward Stafford*,
the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, has 15 Fel-
lows, &c.

Cambridge-
shire.



14. *Trinity College*, founded in 1546 by King *Henry VIII* has 60 Fellows, and 4 Conductors, besides Scholars.

15. *Emanuel College*, founded in 1584 by Sir *Walter Mildmay* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and increased by Queen *Elizabeth* and other Benefactors, has 14 Fellows, besides Scholars.

16. *Sidney-Sussex College*, founded in 1598 by *Frances Sidney* Countess of *Sussex*, has 13 Fellows, besides Scholars.

Over each College and Hall there is a Head, by the Title of *Master*. Except *King's College*, the Head whereof goes by the Name of *Provost*; and *Queens College*, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University there is, as in *Oxford*, first a *Chancellor*, usually a Noble-Man, chosen by the University. But, whereas the Chancellor of *Oxford* is so *durante Vita*, that of *Cambridge* may be chosen every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He has under him a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master* of Arts; where all Causes are try'd and determin'd by the Civil and Statute Law, and by the Customs of the University.

Next to the Chancellor is the *Vice-Chancellor*, by whom the University is more immediately governed. He is chosen every Year *November 3*.

As to the *Proctor*, *Registers*, and other Officers of the University, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my Description of *Oxford*.

The *Degrees* are usually taken in both Places alike, except in Law and Physick. For here six Years after one has taken the Degree of *Batchellour*, one may take that of *Master* of Arts, and after five Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *Batchellours* of Arts compleat their Degree in Lent beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiarum*, or the Commencement, wherein the *Masters* of Arts, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their respective Degrees.

The Town is governed, as *Oxford*, by a *Mayor*, subject to the University. Who when he enters upon his Office, takes a solemn Oath to maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As to Situation and good Air, 'tis granted that *Oxford* has got the Advantage. But, in point of Antiquity, *Cambridge* may be said to have the Pre-eminence; which, in the time of the *Romans*, was one of their Colonies, and of the 28 Cities of *Britain*. Now the *Roman* Colonies had their Schools of Learning, wherein the several Professors of Arts and Sciences did instruct both the *Roman* and *British* Youth. And King *Arthur's Diploma* says, that *Lucius* was converted by the Preaching of the *Doctors* of *Cambridge*; for which Reason he gave Privileges to that University.

ty, which were afterwards confirmed by King *Arthur*. Others, *Cambridge* who take that *Diploma* to be counterfeit, assert those Privileges *shire*.
to have been granted by Pope *Eleutherius*, the 12th Bishop of *Rome*, who lived about the latter end of the second Age. And this they prove by a Bull of Pope *Honorius I*, which speaks to that purpose. But, whether the said Privileges were granted by King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, both the *Diploma* and the Bull agree in point of Time. So that here is proof enough to make it at least probable, that in the time of King *Lucius*, and Pope *Eleutherius*, there might be a sufficient Number of learned Men in *Cambridge* to have instructed King *Lucius* in the Christian Faith; and that *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, who were sent by that King to *Rome*, for a fuller satisfaction in that Point, might be of that number. Yet the Precedency usually given to *Oxford*, which may be allowed of upon the account of its Restauration, that hapned on the Subjection of the *Danes* to the Saxon King *Alfred*. Whereas *Cambridge* did not begin to flourish again, till the Reign of *Henry I*. for his learning surnamed *Beauclerc*, that is, about the beginning of the 12th Century, above 200 Years after the Restauration of *Oxford*.

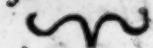
In point of Civil Honour, *Cambridge* has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons, but also with the Title of a Dukedom in four Sons of the late King *James*, when Duke of *York*, who all Died very Young.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Ely,</i>	<i>Linton,</i>	<i>Soham,</i>
<i>Caxton,</i>	<i>Merche,</i>	<i>Wisbich,</i>

Amongst which *Ely*, a City and Bishoprick, stands in an island made by the divided Streams of the *Ouse*, and other lesser rivers, turning a great part of this Tract into Fens and marshes, which make the Air Unhealthful. Nor is the Town either great or beautiful; the Cathedral being its chief Ornament, which has been the Work of several Bishops. Yet here is anciently one of the richest Monasteries of *England*, first founded by *Ethelreda* Wife of *Egfred* King of the *Northumbers*, and then a Nunnery. Which foundation being ruined by the *Danes*, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester* refounded it, and stocked it with Monks. The Bishoprick was taken out of that of *Lincoln*, and constituted by King *Henry I*, Anno 1109, *Harvey* Bishop of *Bangor* being made the first Bishop thereof. The Bishop of *Ely* heretofore had all Rights of a County Palatine, till they were taken off in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. Yet the Revenues

Cambridge-
shire.



of this See are still so considerable, that it is counted amongst the best Bishopricks.

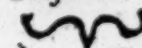
To conclude, the Inhabitants of this County (together with those of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Huntingtonshire*) went amongst the *Romans* by the Name of *Iceni*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made, with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*; and now it makes the Diocese of *Ely*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Thorney-Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *New-Market House*, the Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Caledge*, Lord *Nor* and *Gray's*; *Wisbich Castle*, the Bishop of *Ely's*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, and Derbyshire.

Cheshire.



CHESHIRE, (*Cestria*), a Maritime County in the North West Parts of *England*, has on the East *Stafford* and *Derbyshire*; on the West, the *Irish Sea*, with two Counties of *Wales* *Flinthshire* and *Denbighshire*, on the North *Lancashire*, and on the South *Shropshire*. Its Length, from East to West, is about 45 Miles; its Breadth, from North to South, 25. In which Compass of Ground it is said to contain 720000 Acres, and about 24054 Houses. The Whole divided into 7 Hundreds, 85 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns. Among which none but *Chester* sends Members to Parliament.

As flat as this County is, yet it has several Hills of Note, particularly those which divide it from *Stafford*, and *Derbyshire*. Here are also many noted Woods and Forests, as namely *Dee* mere and *Macclesfield* Forests. And as for Parks, *Cheshire* has such Abundance of them, that almost every Gentleman has one peculiar to himself.

Heaths and Mosses are frequent here. But the first serve to feed Sheep and Horses, and Mosses to make Turves for Fuel.

With Rivers this Country is well watered, as the *Dee* in the South-West Parts, the *Weever* in the middle, and the *Mersey* in the North Parts, bordering upon *Lancashire*. The first has the most observable in it, that upon the fall of much Rain, it rises but a little; but if the South-Wind do bear long upon it, then it is apt to swell and overflow.

Here are also many *Meres* and *Pools*, which (with the Rivers aforesaid, and many others) yield abundance of excellent Fish.

The Country in general abounds more in good Pasturage, than *Cheeshire*. Its peculiar Commodities are Salt and Cheese, both in request all over England.

The County Town,

* *CHESTER*, (Lat. *Castria*, anciently *Deva*, *Devana*, and *Civitas Legionum*,) is 150 Miles North-West of London. Viz. *Chester*: from London to *S. Albans*, 20; thence to *Stony-Stratford*, 24; *Daventry*, 16 more; then to *Coventry*, 22; to *Lichfield*, 20 more; to *Stone*, 18; to *Nantwich*, 15; and to *Chester* 15 more.

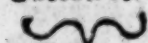
A large, fair, and rich City, seated in the West Parts of the County, on the Banks of the River *Dee*, over which it has a fair one Bridge with 8 Arches, and a Gate at each end. Its distance from the Rivers Mouth is about 25 Miles; and from the New Key, where is the Station of Ships, 6 Miles. For its defence it is surrounded with good Walls about 2 Miles in compass, with Towers and Battlements, besides a strong Castle of a circular form on the South side. On the North side stands the Cathedral, with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends Houses; being one of the six new Bishopricks created by *Henry VIII*, on his Dissolution of the Monasteries, who made it subordinate to the Arch-Bishop of *York*. The whole City consists of 10 parishes, and is very Populous, being well frequented both by Country and Tradesmen. And as 'tis the usual Passage from England to *Ireland*, so it is frequently resorted to by Passengers to it from. One peculiar Thing it is remarkable for, I mean the Cloisters, or Galleries made along the chief Streets, for a Shelter against the Rain. In this City are not only kept the Yearly Assizes, but also Courts Palatine; the County of *Chester* having been a County Palatine ever since the Norman Conquest, as we shall see afterwards. The same has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*. Lastly, 'twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7 petty Kings of the *Scots* and *Britains*, from *S. John's Church* to his Palace, himself as supreme Lord holding the Helm.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Nantwich,</i>	<i>Congleton</i>	<i>Altringham</i>
<i>Frodesham,</i>	<i>Middlewich,</i>	<i>Knotsford,</i>
<i>Stockport,</i>	<i>Maclesfield,</i>	<i>Malpas.</i>
<i>Northwich,</i>	<i>Sandbach,</i>	

Nantwich, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich* are of chief note for *Nantwich*, for Salt-Pits; but the first especially, which (next to *Chester*) *Middle-* the greatest and fairest built Town in the County. Here is *wich*, and the best white Salt made, and great Plenty of it. *Northwich*.

Cheshire.



Maclesfield.

Higblake.

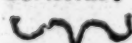
Maclesfield deserves a place here for giving the Title of Earl to the Lord *Charles Gerard*, created Viscount *Brandon* and Earl of *Maclesfield*, by King *Charles II.* Anno 1679. Succeeded both Titles by his Son *Charles*, the present Earl of *Maclesfield*. Here is also *Higblake*, at the *Dee's* Mouth, so noted in our *Irish Wars*, for being the usual Station of our Transport Ships for *Ireland*.

In the time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County went by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon Heptarchy* it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it does now part of the Diocese of *Chester*.

Noble-Men's Houses in this County. *Clifton*, or *Rock-savage* and *Frodsbam Castle*, the Earl *River's*; *Gawsworth*, and *Aldford*, of *Maclesfield's*; *Dunham Massey*, E. of *Warrington's*; *Dutton*, Lord *Gerard's* of *Bromley*; *Chester Palace*, the Bishop of *Chester's*.

This County has been, ever since the *Norman Conquest*, County Palatine. Whose Earls were of great Power, and more like Princes than Subjects; the first of them being *Hugh*, first named *Lupus*, Nephew to the Conqueror. From whom he received it, *to be bolden as freely by his Sword, as the King himself by his Crown*; which was the Tenure of all Counts Palatine. The last that held it was *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*; after whose Death (in the 13th Age) *Chester* was annexed to the Crown, and has been since united to the Principality of *Wales*. So that the Prince of *Wales*, as such, is Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However this County holds still the Rights and Privileges of a County Palatine; and has for the Administration thereof, a Chamberlain, a Justice of the Common Pleas of the Crown, two Barons of the Exchequer, a Sheriff, and Escheator, and other Officers, to the great Honour of the Country, in Expedition of their Business.

Cornwall.



CORNWALL, (*Cornubia*), the farthest County in the West of *England*, is on all sides surrounded with the Sea, except Eastward, where the River *Tamer* parts it from *Devonshire*. Length from East to West is about 70 Miles; and the broadest Part, next to *Devonshire*, 40. In which Compass of Ground contains 960000 Acres, and about 26760 Houses. The Whole divided into 9 Hundreds, wherein 161 Parishes, and 27 Market Towns. Sixteen of which are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This Country is for the most part full of rocky Hills, covered with a shallow Earth. The Parts towards the Sea are the most fruitful, the Soil being there manured with a Sea-weed called *Orewood*. The middle Parts, except the Inclosures about Towns and Villages, lie generally waste and open, and serve chiefly for

Summ

Summer-Cattel, yielding besides good Game both for the Hawk *Cornwall.*
and the Hound.

Rivers of any long Course cannot be expected in a Country, the greatest part whereof is but narrow. The *Tamer* aforesaid is the most considerable; next to which are the *Camel*, and the *Fale*.

Here the *Air* is very Keen, and as subject to Winds and stormy Weather; more apt (says my Author) to preserve than recover Health, especially to Strangers. The Spring something more backward, and the Harvest consequently later, than in the Eastern Parts; but Winter commonly milder.

Three Things especially this County is remarkable for, viz. *Tin-Mines*, *Diamonds*, and *Pilchards*. The first yielding the best *Tin* in *Europe*, not much inferiour to Silver. Its *Diamonds*, found in Rocks, wanting nothing but hardness to bear the price of the best *Diamonds*; being of great beauty, some of them as hard as a Nut, and (which is most admirable) ready shaped, and polished by Nature. For fishing of *Pilchards*, this is the Place; the neighbouring Sea yielding such Abundance of them from July to November, that enough can be spared to supply themselves with in great Stores *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*, where they pass for a great Dainty, being smoaked.

But there are other Things worth our taking notice. Particularly *S. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill by the Sea-side, from whence the neighbouring Bay has got the Name of *Mounts Bay*. It is severed from the main Land by a sandy Plain, which at low-water may be passed over on foot; and on the Top of it stands an old Fort.

At *Boskenna* is a *Trophy* erected, consisting of 18. Stones placed round, and pitched 12. foot from each other, with another in the Center, much bigger than the rest. Which probably were set up upon some great Victory, many pieces of Armour both of Horse and Man having been digged out of the Ground near this Place.

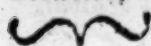
In a Plain in *Cleer's Parish*, there are 6. or 8. huge-Stones, so artificially disposed, that it is hard to tell their just Number; and being told over again, they will be found either more or less than before.

The *Main Amber*, near *Mounts Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoise, may be moved, but not moved out of its place.

The *Lizard Point*, and the *Lands End*, so noted amongst Sea-faring Men, are also in this County; the first being called in *Ocrinum* (or *Dammonium*) *Promontorium*, and the *Lands End* *Promontorium*, which is the farthest Point Westward of the Kingdom.

The

Cornwal,



The County Town,

* **LANCESTON**, or *Launceston*, alias *Dunhivid*, in the most Eastern Parts of the County, and borders upon *Devonshire*; distant from *London* 170 Miles, West South West. *Viz.* from *London* to *Exeter*, the chief Place of *Devonshire*, miles, for which see *Exeter*; and from thence to *Launceston*.

'Tis a goodly Town, seated between two small Streams, their fall into the *Tamer*, which divides *Cornwal* from *Devonshire*. Here are kept the County Assizes, and its Market is kept *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Bodmin</i> ,	* <i>East-Lowe</i> ,	<i>Falmouth</i> ,
* <i>Camelford</i> ,	* <i>West-Lowe</i> ,	<i>Lyston</i> ,
* <i>Fouay</i> ,	* <i>Penryn</i> ,	<i>Market-Few</i> ,
* <i>Grampound</i> ,	* <i>Saltsb</i> ,	<i>Padstow</i> ,
* <i>Helston</i> ,	* <i>Tregony</i> ,	<i>Penzance</i> ,
* <i>S. Ives</i> ,	* <i>Truro</i> ,	<i>Redruth</i> ,
* <i>Kellington</i> ,	<i>S. Austel</i> ,	<i>Stratton</i> ,
* <i>Leskerd</i> ,	<i>Boscastle</i> ,	<i>Warbridge</i> .
* <i>Lestwithiel</i> ,	<i>S. Colomb</i> ,	

Falmouth,
Fouay, *S.*
Ives, *Pen-*
zance, and
Truro.

Amongst which *Falmouth*, *Fouay*, *S. Ives*, *Penzance*, and *Truro* are noted Harbours. Especially *Falmouth*, so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Fale*; the Haven where is not only safe and capacious, but lies very convenient for Wind-driven Ships near the Mouth of the Channel. Supposed to be built out of the Ruins of the Roman Town *Voliba*, which stood higher up the River over against *Tregony*. But that which adds to the Reputation of *Falmouth*, is his Majesties Setting of a Post here for *Spain* and *Portugal*, upon our Rupture with France in 1689; the Packets going to *Corunna*, vulgarly called the *Golden Sea-port Town* of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, from whence they are distributed through all Places of Correspondence both in *Spain* and *Portugal*. Anno 1664. this Town was dignified with the Title of Earldom by King *Charles*, II. in the person of *Charles* Lord *Bute*, who was slain at Sea June 2. 1665, and died without Male. At present it gives the Title of Viscount to *George* *Frederick*, third Son to the said King *Charles*, by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, by whom he was created first Earl, and then Duke of *Northumberland*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Baron *Pontefract*, Anno 1673.

Over against *Falmouth* stands the Castle of *Pendennis*, erected for the better Security of this Coast by King *Henry VIII*.

Truro and
Bodmin.

Truro and *Bodmin* give two Titles to the Earl of *Radnor*, first of Baron, and the last of Viscount.

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lastly, besides the Borough-Towns marked in the List, there are these following; *Viz. Boffiny, S. German, S. Michael, New- and S. Maws.* Amongst which *S. German* was of old a Bishop's See for *Cornwal*; out of which, and that of *Kirton* in *Devonshire*, the Bishoprick of *Exeter* was erected by *Edward the Confessor*.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of *Cornwal*, (with those of *Devonshire*) went by the Name of *Dammonii*. During the *Heptarchy*, this County was Part of the Kingdom of the *Saxons*, as it is now of the Diocese of *Exeter*.

Noblemens Houses. *Stow, Wolston, Stanbury, Clifton*, and *Truro*, the Earl of Bath's; *Lanbydrock*, and *Truro*, Earl of *Gloucester*'s; *Boconock*, Lord *Mohun*'s; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel*'s, son of *Trerise*.

Heretofore this County had Earls of its own, till the Earldom reverted to the Crown in the reign of *Edw. III*, he made his son the *Black Prince*, Duke of *Cornwal*. Since which time the eldest Son of *England* has always born the Title of Duke of *Cornwal*, without any Creation.

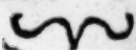
The Isles of Scilly.

West of *Cornwal*, about 60 miles from the *Land's End*, and 100 South of the Coast of *Cork* in *Ireland*, lies a Cluster of small Islands, called by us *Scilly*, in French *les Sorlingues*, Lat. *Insula*, and by some *Cassiterides*. They are reckoned 15 in Number; whereof one called *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the rest, was formerly counted the principal; now *S. Maries* has got the Pre-eminency, being about 8 miles in circuit, the biggest and most fertile of all, having the convenience of a large and commodious Harbour, and being fortified with a strong Castle built in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. After the *Romans* had quitted their Hold in *Britain*, these Islands remained *præderelicto* in the Natives Possession. Till *Eichelstan* one of our *Saxon* Monarchs, subjected them to the Crown of *England*, from which time they have been governed as a part of *Cornwal*.

CUMBERLAND, (*Cumbria*), the most North-Western County of *England*, has on the North *Scotland*; on the South West, the *Irish Sea*; and on the East, *Lancashire, Westmorland, Durham*, and *Northumberland*. Its Length from North to South, is about 50 miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 38 miles, which Compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 1040000 Acres, about 14820 Houses. The Whole divided into 5 Wards, 58 Parishes, and 14 Market Towns. Of which none send Members to Parliament.

In

Cumber-
land.



In the North Parts is a Tract called *Gillestland*, which the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Carlisle*. In the South *Copeland*; and, towards the Sea, the Barony of *Millum*.

The Country, tho' cold and hilly, is neither Unfruitful Inhabitants, nor Unpleasant to Travellers. Besides abundance of Corn and Pasturage, Cattel of all sorts, Fish Fowl, it yields plenty of Coals for Fewel, Lead and Copper other Ules.

Some of its *Hills* are both very high and steep, namely *Skiddaw*, *Hardknot*, *Blackcroom*, and *Wry nose*. On the Top of this last, on the High way side, are to be seen three *Shire* within a foot of each other, one in *this County*, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*.

Amongst its *Rivers*, the *Eden* is the principal. But, besides Rivers, here are many *Meres* (or *Lakes*) yielding great plenty of Fish; especially that called *Ules Water*, bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

Of all the Counties of *England*, this shews (says my Author) the most *Roman Antiquities*. Amongst which the *Picts* wall is memorable, a wonderful Piece of of *Roman Work*, begun by *Emperour Adrian* Anno 123. for the Security of *Britain* against the *Picts*. First made only of Turf, and strengthened with lissado's; till *Severus* the Emperour made it of solid Stone, reaching 80 miles in Length from the *Irish* to the *German Sea*, from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle*, with Watch-Towers garrisoned at the distance of a mile from each other. But it was ruined several times by the *Picts*, and as often repaired by the *Romans*. At last *Aetius*, a Roman General, rebuilt it of Brick about the Year 430; and the *Picts* ruined it again the next Year. After which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations. This Wall was 8 foot thick, and high from the Ground. It run on the North side of the *Tine*, the *Irthing*, up and down severall Hills; and the Track of it is to be seen to this day in many Places, both in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*.

Near *Salkeld* on the *Eden*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly called *Long Meg and her Daughters*. It consists of 77 Stones, 10 foot above Ground, but *Long Meg* 15.

The Principal Town

Carlisle.

* *CARLISLE*, (*Carleolum*.) lies about 235 miles North West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Kendal*, about 200, for which see *Westmorland*; and 35 from thence to *Carlisle*.

Which is seated on the River *Eden*, within few miles of its Mouth into the Sea, besides two lesser Streams (the *Caud*, and the *Port*) running there into it; so that it is on all sides surrounded by Water.

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ter, except on the South side. In the time of the *Romans* *Cumber-*
land. was a flourishing Place, upon whose Departure it suffered
 from the *Scots* and *Picts*. Afterwards being utterly de-
 by the *Danes*, it lay dejected for above 200 Years, till
Rufus re-built it, and his next Successor *Henry* made it
 op's See. Thus by degrees it recovered it self to the Con-
 tis now in, defended by a strong Stone Wall, a large
 on the West, and a Cittadel on the East, built by K.
 VIII. The Cathedral Church was founded by *Walter*,
 ty of these Parts for King *William Rufus*, and by him de-
 ed to the Blessed Virgin; but finished and endowed by
 I. out of the Wealth which the said *Walter* had amassed
 that very purpose. But the Episcopal See was not Esta-
 till the latter end of the said King's Reign, Anno 1133,
 that in the Person of *Ethelwolf*, the first Bishop hereof.
 ay is its Market Day. Lastly, this Town is noted for
 g given the Title of an Earldom to five several Families.
 last that was created Earl of *Carlisle* was *Charles Howard*,
 ded from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas*
 of *Norfolk*, and raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.*
 1661. Wherein he was succeeded by his Eldest Son
 d, deceased; and *Edward*, by his Son *Charles*, the present
 of *Carlisle*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Cockermouth</i> ,	<i>Ireby</i> ,	<i>Penreth</i> ,
<i>Brampton</i> ,	<i>Keswick</i> ,	<i>Revangles</i> ,
<i>Alston-Moor</i> ,	<i>Kirk-Oswald</i> ,	<i>Whitehaven</i> ,
<i>Egremont</i> ,	<i>Longtown</i> ,	<i>Wigton</i> .
<i>Holm</i> ,		

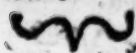
ongst which *Cockermouth*, *Penreth*, and *Whitehaven* are the
 considerable. This last seated upon a Creek of the *Irish*
 at the North end of a Hill of hard white Stone, whence
 the Name of *White-Haven*. A Town much improved of
 years, by its flourishing Trade.

Keswick is noted for the Plenty of Black-Lead dug in its
 neighbourhood, and has been formerly famous for its Cop-
 mines.

the *Romans* time, the Inhabitants of *Cumberland*, and in-
 most Northern Counties, went by the Name of *Brigantes*.
 Heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of *Northumber-*
 And now it stands divided betwixt the Dioceses of *Chester*
Carlisle.

Cocker-
mouth, Pen-
reth, and
White-ha-
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Keswick.

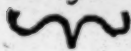
Noble-

Cumber-
land.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Graystock Castle*, and *Drumbugh Castle*, the Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth Castle*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Noward-Castle*, the Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Kirk-Oswald*, and *Dunbar Castle*, the Earl of *Suffex's*; *Rose-Castle*, the Bishop of *Carlisle's*.

Lastly, this County has yielded two Titles, first that of Duke, and afterwards of Duke. The first Earl of *Cumberland* was *Lord Clifford*, created Earl hereof by King *Henry VIII.* 1525. Which Family expiring with another *Henry* in the time of *Charles I.* Prince *Rupert*, second Son of *Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine*, and the Princess *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of King *James I.* was by King *Charles* his Uncle and Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderness*, in 1643. Dying without lawful Issue in 1682, the Title died with him. But it was revived since the late Revolution, in his Royal Highness *George Prince of Denmark*, who had it conferred upon him by our present King *William*, with that of Earl of *Kendal*, Baron of *Ockingham*, April, 10. 1688.

Derbysire



DERBYSHIRE, or DARBYSHIRE, (Derbyshire) Inland County, is bounded Eastward by *Nottinghamshire*, Westward by *Staffordshire*, Northward by *Yorkshire*, and Southward by *Leicestershire*. Its Length, from North to South, is 30 Miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 25. In which County of Ground 'tis said to contain 680000 Acres, and about 1000 Houses. The Whole divided into 6 Hundreds, wherein 100 Parishes, and 11 Market Towns. Amongst which the County Town only is privileged to send Burgesses to Parliament.

Derwent.

The River *Derwent*, which runs through the County Southward into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, the one East and the other West. The East side is Plain and Fruitful; the West Hilly, and not so Fertile, except in some Rich Valleys. In general the Country abounds in *Coal*, *Lead*, and *Iron*.

For Building, here is not only good Clay for Bricks, but also *Free-Stone*, and *Lime-Stone*; but also *Alabaster*, and *Marble*, both black and grey.

Here is also plenty of *Chrystal*, and whole Quarries of *Magnesian Stones*; in the Working whereof a great many Hands are employ'd, before they come to be dispersed over the Kingdom.

Peak.

In the North-West Parts lies the *Peak*, so famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Quarries*, and *Wonderful Caves*. The Caves three in Number, called the *Devil's Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Pool's-Hole*, are of Prodigious Dimensions. From the first a Water, said to ebb and flow no less than four times in an hour, and to keep its just Tides. *Elden-Hole*, is very spacious with a low and narrow Entrance; the Top full of *Isles* falling down like a Taper.

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Wonderful besides is the Variety of *Wells* in this County, *Derbyshire*. the Verrue of their Waters in the Cure of many Diseases. Particularly *Buxton Wells*, which are nine Springs issuing out of rock in the compais of 8 or 9 Yards, 8 of which are warm, the ninth exceeding cold. About 100 Yards off is another Spring, and near it a very cold one. *Kedlafton Well*, in *Kedlafton Parish*, is said to be singular in the Cure of old Ulcers, even Leprosy it self. *Quarndon Springs*, near *Derby*, are of the Nature of *Tunbridge Waters* in *Kent*, and the Spaws of *Yorkshire*, as strong of the Mineral, and as effectual in the operation. *Stanley Springs* are much of the same Nature, but altogether so strong. Near *Wirksworth* are two Springs, the one warm, and the other cold; and so near each other, that you may put one Hand in the cold, and the other in the warm.

The County Town

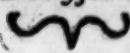
DERBY, (Lat. *Derbia*) lies about 100 miles North by West *Derby*. from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Leicester* 78 as you may see in *Leicestershire*; thence to *Loughborough* 8; and to *Derby*, 12 miles.

Which stands on the West side of the River *Derwent*, with a Stone-Bridge over it, about 6 miles from its fall into the sea. The Town is Large, Fair, Populous, and Rich; consisting of five Parishes, and driving a very good Trade. Its Market is kept on *Frydays*. Amongst its Parish Churches, *All-Saints* is the principal, the Steeple whereof is equalled for Height and Beauty few in the Kingdom. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are constantly held, is a neat Building of Free-Stone, raised not long since at the Counties Charge. *Derby* is of some note besides for its Ale. But chiefly for giving the Title of an Earldom, 1. to *Ferrars*, 2. to the House of *Lancaster*, and lastly to the *Stanleys*, in which last House it has continued above 200 Years. For *Lord Stanley*, High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Derby* by *Henry VII.* in 1486, from whom the Title is lineally descended upon *William Stanley* the present Earl of *Derby*, and Duke of the *Isle of Man*.

The other Market Towns are,

<i>Alfreton,</i>	<i>Chaplin-Frith,</i>	<i>Tiddefwall,</i>
<i>Albbourn,</i>	<i>Chesterfield,</i>	<i>Winster,</i>
<i>Bakewell,</i>	<i>Dronfield,</i>	<i>Wirksworth,</i>
<i>Bolsover,</i>		

Amongst which *Chesterfield* has some Ruins extant, that be- *Chesterfield*. lie it a Place of good Antiquity. Near unto which a Battel was fought between *Henry III.* and his Barons, in which *Robert de* *Warr* Earl of *Derby* being taken Prisoner lost his Estate and Dignity

Derbyshire. Dignity, but his Life was spared. King *Charles I.* made it Earl-

 dom in the Person of *Philip Lord Stanhop of Shelsford*, created Earl of *Chesterfield* in 1628. From whom 'tis descended, *Henry* his eldest Son, to *Philip* the present Earl.

The said *Chesterfield* stands in that Division (or Part) of *Derbyshire* which is called *Scarsdale*, being a Valley surrounded by craggy Hills. Which I take notice of for its giving the Title of an Earl to *Robert Leak*, the present Earl of *Scarsdale*. Derived unto him from his Father *Nicholas*, Son of *Francis Leak*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*; which *Francis* was created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* Anno 1645.

Wirksworth.

Wirksworth is so called from the Worth of its Lead-Works, being the greatest Lead-Market in *England*.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this and some of the Counties went by the Name of *Coritani*. In the *Heptarchy* it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it does now of the Diocese of *Lichfield*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Bolsover-Castle*, the late Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Chatsworth*, and *Hardwick*, Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Donington*, Earl of *Rutland's*; *Brechy*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Scarsdale*, Earl of *Scarsdale's*; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrar's*; *Staveland*, the late Lord *Freschevoiles*.

CHAP. V.

Of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Essex.

Devonshire. **D**EVONSHIRE, (*Devonia*), a Maritime County in the West of *England*, lies open to the Sea both to the North and South; being bounded Northward by the *English Channel*, and Southward by the *South Channel*, whereas to the East it confines upon *Somerset* and *Dorsetshires*, and Westward upon *Cornwall*. Its Length, from East to West, about 45 Miles; its Breadth, from North to South, 45. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Whole divided into 33 Hundreds, wherein 394 Parishes and 38 Market Towns. Nine whereof are privileged to send Members of their own to Parliament.

This Country abounds in pleasant Meadows, fine Woods, good Harbours, and rich Towns; and the Western Parts especially, in Mines. What Places are not so Fruitful, have the Advantage of being capable of good Improvement by the

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Chap. V.
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Handman's Industry. But in general 'tis of especial note for its *Devonshire*.
Wools and Clothings, the best and finest *Kersies* in the King-
dom being here made; and also for its Tin, and Lead Mines.
Amongst the many Rivers that water this County, the *Tamer*
which parts it from *Cornwal*, the *Towridge*, the *Taw*, *Ex*, and
Art, are the principal.

The County Town,
* *EXETER*, (*Exonia*, anciently *Isca*, or *Isca Dammoniorum*,) *Exeter*.
distant from *London* 130. miles West South-West. *Viz.* from
London to *Salisbury* 70 miles, as you have it in the Description
Wiltshire. From thence to *Shaftsbury*, 15; to *Sherborn*, 12
more; then to *Crookham*, 10; to *Axminster*, 9 more; and
thence to *Exeter*, 22.

A City so called from the River *Ex*, on the East Bank where-
it is seated, and over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge, not a- *Ex*.
few 12 or 15 miles from its fall into the Sea. 'Tis a fair and
large City, consisting of 15 Parishes; well walled, and defended
by a Castle, which was of old the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings;
and afterwards that of the Earls of *Cornwal*. Near the Castle
stands the Cathedral, built by King *Ethelstan*, in honour of *S.*
Gerard, in 914. But it was no Cathedral, till *Edward the Confessor*
made it so, by removing hither the Episcopal Sees of *S. German*
Cornwal, and *Kirton* in this County. In Point of Trade there
scarce a Town in the West that drives a greater Trade in
wools. But the River is so choaked up here, that the Ships are
forced to load and unload at *Topsham*, about three miles
down. In 1643. *Exeter* was taken for King *Charles I.* by
Prince Maurice; but was again, less than three Years after, to
be surrendered to the Parliament. Lastly, this City has given first
the Title of *Duke*, afterwards that of *Marquess*, and at last that
of *Earl*, to several eminent Persons. The last is at this time in-
habited by *John Cecil*, who derives it from his Ancestor *Thomas*
Woolton, Lord *Burleigh*, created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James I.*
in the Year 1605. Here are two Market-Days a Week, *viz.*
Tuesdays and *Fridays*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Barnstable</i> ,	<i>Bradnich</i> ,	<i>Ilfarcomb</i> ,
* <i>Dartmouth</i> ,	<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Kingsbridge</i> ,
* <i>Honiton</i> ,	<i>Chagford</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
* <i>Okehampton</i> ,	<i>Chimligh</i> ,	<i>Modbury</i> ,
* <i>Plimpton</i> ,	<i>Chudleigh</i> ,	<i>Moreton</i> ,
* <i>Tavestock</i> ,	<i>Columpton</i> ,	<i>Newton</i>
* <i>Tiverton</i> ,	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Plimouth</i> ,
<i>Totness</i> ,	<i>Culliton</i> ,	<i>Sheepwash</i> ,
<i>Autrey</i> ,	<i>Dodbrook</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Axminster</i> ,	<i>Hartland</i> ,	<i>S. Moulton</i> ,
<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Hatherley</i> ,	<i>Topsham</i> ,
<i>Bliddisford</i> ,	<i>Houlsworth</i> ,	<i>Torrington</i> .
<i>Bow</i> ,		

Amongst

Devonshire.

W
Plimouth
 and *Dart-*
mouth.

Amongst which *Plimouth* and *Dartmouth* are two noted Sea-Port Towns on the South Channel; but the first especially, called *Plimouth* from the River *Plim*, which meets the *Tamer* near fall into the Sea. 'Tis one of the best Sea-Ports in England, having a safe and commodious Haven, well fortified on both Sides. For here are three Forts and a Castle, with a Cittadel built by King *Charles II.*, and a Chain for the Security of the Haven, in time of War. So that it is a Piece of great Importance to the Kingdom, not only for His Majesty, but also for Merchants Ships, outward or inward bound, to Anchor upon any Casualty. The Conveniency whereof has so improved this Town from a poor Fishing Village, that it is now a flourishing Place. From this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set sail in 1577 when he went that Voyage in which he sailed round the Terrestrial Globe. And 'twas out of this Haven that the *English Fleet* commanded by the Lord *Howard*, Admiral of England, was towed by Ropes in 1588, to fight the *Spanish Armada*, universally called *Invincible*. Near it is a new Dock made, for the Building of Ships for His Majesty's Service. Lastly, this Place is dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Henry Windsor*, and derived to him from *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.* But the first that enjoy'd this Title was *Charles Fitz Charles*, commonly called *Carlos*, one of his Natural Sons, who died at *Yangier* without Issue.

Dartmouth

Dartmouth, so called from its Situation at the *Dart's Mouth* 25 Miles from *Exeter*, is also a good Sea Port-Town, having a commodious Haven, well frequented, and traded unto, and its Defence fortified by two Forts or Castles. It consists of three Parishes, and gives the Title of Baron to *William Leg*, whose Father *George* was created Baron hereof by King *Charles II.* The same is a Borough Town, in conjunction with *Clifton* and *Hartland*; and has been a Mayor Town, ever since the Reign of King *Edward III.* Noted for its stout Defence against the famous French Pirat *Du Castel* in 1404; who attempting to burn this Place, as he had done *Plimouth*, was intercepted by the Women and Country People, and cut off, both he and his Men.

Hartland,
Ilfracomb,
 and *Comb-*
martin.
Barnstable
 and *Biddi-*
ford.

Hartland, *Ilfracomb*, and *Combmartin* are all three on the North Channel. The first, upon a noted Point of Land shooting forth into the Sea, and called *Hartland Point*.

Barnstable and *Biddiford* are also two Port Towns, but some Miles into the Country. The first seated on the River *Ta* and the last upon the *Towridge*, both which meeting together about three Miles from the Sea run in one Channel into it. The

are both Places of good Trade, and noted for their fair Bridge

the last especially. Whole Bridge is of that height, that a *Devon* of 50 or 60 Tuns may safely pass under it. *Torrington*, upon the *Towridge*, some Miles beyond *Biddisford*, chiefly noted for giving the Title of an Earldom to *Arthur Torrington*, created Earl of *Torrington* by his present Majesty. Which was before enjoy'd by the Duke of *Albemarle*. *Totnes*, an ancient Town, seated on the River *Dart*, was formerly honoured with the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards the Title of Viscount to *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Plimouth*. *Kirton*, contractedly so called from *Credion*, was the Bishop's See of old for *Devonshire*, till *Edward the Confessor* united it, together with that of *S. Germans* in *Cornwall*, to

upon the South Channel you will find the *Start Point*, and so noted amongst Seamen. The first lies some Miles West from *Dartmouth*, over against *Harland Point* on the Channel. *Torbay* reaches from *Dartmouth*, along the Coast of *Devon* and *Dorsetshires*, as far as the Point of the Race in *Dorsetshire*. A famous Bay, particularly for the Descent here by his present Majesty and his Land-Forces from *Holland*, in the Year 1688.

The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Cornwall*, went by the Name of *Dammonii* among the ancient Romans. At the time of the Heptarchy, this County made a Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with *Cornwall*, it makes the Diocese of *Exeter*.

For Honorary Titles, *Devonshire* has long enjoy'd the Title of an Earldom in several Families, particularly the *Rivers*, *Wentworths*, and *Cavendishes*. Of which last Family, the first Earl was *William Lord Cavendish of Hardwick*, created Earl of *Devon* by *James I.* in 1618. From whom is descended in a right Line *William Cavendish*, the now Lord Steward of the King's Household, in whose Person the Title was lately converted into a Dukedom by His present Majesty.

For Noble-Men's Seats. *Wentworth*, and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Marble's*; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Clifford*, Earl of *Bath's*; *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*; *Exon-Palace*, the Bishop of *Exeter's*.

Lundey Island.

about 50 Miles from the North-West Parts of *Devonshire*, and from *Carmarthenshire* in *Wales*, lies the Isle of *Lundey*; far from any Land, and yet but a small Spot of Ground, above five Miles long, and two broad. An Island so begirt with unapproachable Rocks, that there is but one Entrance

Devonshire into it; so narrow, that two Men can hardly go a brace. As far as this Spot of Ground is from any Land, yet it is blessed with many Springs of fresh Water.

Dorsetshire

DORSETSHIRE, (*Dorsetia*), another Maritime County in the West of England, is bounded on the North by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the South, by the Channel Eastward, with *Hampshire*; and Westward, with *Devonshire* and some part of *Somersetshire*. Its Length, from East to West is about 45 Miles; and its Breadth, where broadest, 25, which Compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 772000 Acres, about 21940 Houses. The Whole divided into 29 Hundreds wherein 248 Parishes, and 22 Market Towns. Nine which are privileged to send each two Burgesses to Parliament.

The Country is generally Fruitful, and the North Parts full of Woods. From whence to the Channel it has many fruitful Hills and pleasant Meadows, intermixed one with another. Its principal Rivers are the *Stower*, and the *Frome*.

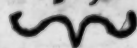
The County Town,

Dorchester. * **DORCHESTER**, (*Dorcestria*, anciently *Durnov*) lies 100 Miles South West and by West from London. It is 70 Miles from London to Salisbury in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles, for which *Wiltshire*: thence to *Cashmore*, 12 Miles; to *Blandford*, 6 Miles and thence to *Dorchester*, 12.

A Roman Town of great Antiquity, and once of a large Compass, as the Tract of the Walls and Trenches shew to this day. The same was also fortified with a Castle, which upon its decay was converted into a Monastery, that had the same name as the rest in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. The Town has been ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*, that it is now not great, nor beautiful. Yet it is pleasantly Seated on the banks of the *Frome*, about six Miles from its Fall into the Sea. In the Reign of *Charles I*. it gave the Title of Marquess to *Henry Lord Brouncker*, Earl of *Kingston*. And now it gives the Title of Countess to the Lady *Catharine Sidley*, created Countess of *Dorchester* by the late King. *Wednesday* is its Market Day.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Bridport</i> ,	* <i>Weymouth</i> ,	<i>Eversham</i> ,
* <i>Corfe</i> ,	<i>Abbotsbury</i> ,	<i>Frampton</i> ,
* <i>Lime</i> ,	<i>Bemister</i> ,	<i>Milton</i> .
* <i>Melcomb</i> ,	<i>Bere</i> ,	<i>Sherborn</i> ,
* <i>Pool</i> ,	<i>Blandford</i> ,	<i>Stalbridge</i> ,
* <i>Shaftsbury</i> ,	<i>Cerne</i> ,	<i>Sturminster</i> ,
* <i>Wareham</i> ,	<i>Cranborn</i> ,	<i>Winborn</i> .

Amongst which *Weymouth*, *Pool*, and *Lime*, are three noted *Dorsetshire*
 towns; *Pool* lying Eastward near *Hampshire*, *Lime* Westward 
 in *Devonshire*, and *Weymouth* (the principal) between them *Weymouth*.
 This last so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the
 river *Wey*; and of some note, for giving the Title of Viscount
Thomas Thynne, the present Viscount *Weymouth*.

Pool stands inclosed on all sides with an Inlet of the Sea, called *Pool*.
Weymouth Lake, with only one Entrance into it. *Henry VI.* first
 granted it the Privilege of a Haven, and Leave to the Mayor to
 fill it. In this Haven the Sea ebbs and flows four times in
 hours.

Lime, otherwise called *Lime Regis*, stands upon a steep Hill, *Lime*.
 a River of the same Name, with a Road sufficiently secured
 Rocks and high Trees from the Violence of Winds. Yet it is
 a Port of any great Resort, except by Fishermen; but
 a Corporation, governed by a Mayor. In the Reign of
Charles I. it was defended to Admiration by *Blake* against the
 King's Forces, tho' it had no other Fortifications than what
 Nature has bestowed upon it. In the late Reign it became of
 note for being the Landing Place of the late Duke of *Monmouth*,
 with his small Force from *Holland*, which brought him shortly
 to his Tragical End.

Bridport, East from *Lime*, has been a Town of good Account, *Bridport*.
 when it was the only Place appointed for the Twisting of Ropes
 for the Royal Navy, as well in respect of the adjoining Soil
 yielding abundance of Hemp, as for the Skill of the People in
 doing it.

Shaftsbury is an Inland Town situate upon a Hill near *Wilt*. *Shaftsbury*.
 and enjoying both a Healthful Air, and a Pleasant Prospect,
 something hard put to it for its Scarcity of Water. Here
 was the first *Danish* King that sway'd the *English* Scepter,
 and his Days. In its flourishing Times it had ten Parish-
 churches, now reduced to three; to which belong above 500
 houses, built of Stone. *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title
 of Earldon Anno 1672. in the Person of *Anthony Ashley Cooper*,
 then Lord Chancellor of *England*, and now enjoy'd by his
 and Heir.

Salisbury Castle, so noted for its excellent Situation and Pros-
 pect into the Sea, is also in this County, with a large Park
 about it. The Kings of *England*, in their Western Progress,
 were often honoured it with their Presence.

Portland, and *Purbeck*,
 in this County are two Peninsules, *Portland* and *Purbeck*. The
Portland lies on the East side of *Torbay*, and runs out from the Con-
 tinent about nine Miles into the Channel; but is not above four
 Miles broad, where broadest. A Fruitful Spot of Ground, both for
 Corn and Pasture, but very scarce of Fuel. Here are also ex-

Dorsetshire



cellent Quarries of Stone, next to Marble in Goodness, much used of late in Building. The principal Place is *Portland Castle*, built by *Henry VIII*; opposite to which, towards *Weymouth*, on the Land side, stands *Sanford Castle*, these Castles commanding all Ships that pass into this Port. The Church stands on the South-East side, near the Sea. The Sea being very turbulent, by reason of the two Tides meeting, is therefore called *Portland Race*. *Richard Lord Weston* of *Netley*, Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of *Charles I.* was created Viscount of *Portland* in 1632. To whom succeeded his Son *Jeremy* in Title, to *Jeremy* his Son *Charles*, and to *Charles* his Uncle *Thomas* With whom the Title lay extinct, till King *William* revived it in the Person of *William Bentinck*, the present Earl of *Portland* Groom of the Stole to His Majesty. King *Edward* the Confessor granted this Tract of Ground to the Church of *Winchester*.

Purbeck.

Purbeck, the other Peninsula, lies Eastward from *Portland* between the Channel Southward, and the River *Frome* Northward. This is about ten Miles long, and six broad; In which County of Ground stands *Corfe Town*, with a Castle upon a Hill. The Lords whereof did anciently enjoy great Privileges, as the *Warren Chase* over all the Peninsula, Sea-wrecks, and Freedom from the Lord High Admiral of *England's* Jurisdiction.

In the *Romans* time, the Inhabitants of this County were called the Name of *Durotriges*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, the City of *Bristol*, it makes the Diocese of that Name.

To conclude, it gave first the Title of Earl to *Osmund* de *Burgh* in the Reign of *William Rufus*; but it died with him, Anno 1087. In *Richard* the Second's Reign, *John Beaufort* Lord Admiral created Marquess of *Dorset*. Which Family ending with *Edward Beaufort*, in *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, the said King created *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, in 1475. From whom the Title devolved upon *Thomas* his Son, and from *Thomas* to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded in *Queen Mary's* Reign. The Title being thus extinct, King *James I.* revived that of an Earl in the Person of *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, created Earl of *Dorset* in 1603. In whose Line it has continued to the present Earl thereof being *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Hook Castle* the Duke of *Bath*; *Cranborne House*, the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Shirborn-Castle*, the late Earl of *Bristol's*; *Wimborn* S. *Giles*, the Earl of *S Shaftsbury's*; *Buckley* Lord *Pawlet's*; *Ashley la Friery*, *Winterborn*, S. *Marin*; *Wimborne* and *Whitfield*, the late Lord *Holles's*.

Durham.

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Durham.

DURHAM, (*Dunelmensis Ager*) a Maritime County in North of England, lies between Northumberland on the North, Shire on the South, the German Sea Eastward, Cumberland Westmorland Westward. In Length from East to West, 35 Miles; in Breadth from North to South, 30. In Compas of Ground it contains 610000 Acres, and about 15980 Houses. The Whole divided into 4 Wakes, wherein 118 Parishes, and 9 Market Towns. Of which none but the City of Durham sends Members to Parliament, here the Air is pretty sharp, both by reason of the Climate, and the Hilliness of the Country, chiefly on the West side. Next to the River *Tine*, which parts it for some Miles from Northumberland, and the *Tees* from Yorkshire, here is the *Ware* which runs through the City of Durham, and *Derwent* into the

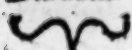
The Soil in some Parts is Fertile, in others Barren, and accordingly inhabited. The Eastern Part is Champain, and has plenty of Coal; the Southern is the most Fruitful. But the Western is hilly and barren, yeilding but little Wood, and having but few Towns. Which Defect is recompensed by its abundance of Coal, Lead, and Iron mines.

The chief Place,

DURHAM (*Dunelmum*), which gives Name to the County Durham. 100. Miles North by West from London, thus. Viz. 150. Miles from London to York, for which I refer the Reader to Yorkshire; then from York to Boroughbridge, 13; to Northampton, 13. more; thence to Darlington, 10; and to Durham, 14. more.

A City, whose Situation is upon Hills and Bottoms of Hills, surrounded with Hills; but the lower Parts watered by the River *Ware*, which incircles the best Part of it, and over which there are two Stone Bridges. The Town is pretty large, but has no great beauty. So far from being well-traded, as the Authors will have it, that it is one of the best Retiring Places of the North, free from the Noise and Hurry of Trade; where one may live plentifully, and breath good Air, at an easy rate. The greatest Ornament of this Place is the Castle, the Cathedral. The Castle, wherein the Bishop makes his Residence, is a stately Fabrick, raised on the Top of a Hill by the Conquerour, with all the Advantages both of a Palace and a Castle. Over against it, on the same Hill, stands the Cathedral, built much about the same time by William de Carew then Bishop of Durham, and finished by his Successor. Between the Castle and the Cathedral, on the Rivers side, is a Hall, wherein the Assizes are held; and a handfom publick Library, erected and founded by Dr. Cosins, the late Bishop of

Durham.



Durham, On the other side is a Row of Alms-Houses, the King's Fruits of his Charity. Its weekly Market is kept on Saturday. The first Bishop that settled at Durham was *Alduinus*, who at the latter end of the tenth Age removed his See hither from *Lanchester*, or *Holy-Island*, on the Coast of *Northumberland*. He was the Successor of the great *S. Cuthbert*, for which Saint several Saxon Kings had so great a Veneration, that upon him, and his Successor in that See, was all the Country between *Tees* and *Ure* Time conferred by *Alfred* King of England, therefore called *Cuthbert's Patrimony*. The Donation confirmed, and increased by his Successors *Edward*, *Ethelstan*, and *Canute* the Dane, so much that, at the coming in of the *Norman* Conqueror, the Bishop was reputed for a Count Palatine, and did engrave on his Seal an armed Knight, holding a naked Sword in one hand, and the Bishop's Arms in the other. Nay, it was once adjudged in Law, that the Bishop was to have all Forfeitures and Escheats within the Liberties, as the King had without. In short, the Bishops hereof had the Royalty of Princes, having their own Courts of Judicature both for Civil and Criminal Causes, coining their own Coin. But these Royalties have been since taken off in a great measure, and re-annexed to the Crown. The Bishop however is Earl of *Sadbery*, a Place in the County of *Durham*; and takes place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*. He is subordinate to the Archbishop of *York*.

## The other Market Towns are

|                         |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Aukland</i> ,        | <i>Hartlepool</i> , | <i>Sunderland</i> , |
| <i>Barnard Castle</i> , | <i>Stainborp</i> ,  | <i>Wolsingham</i> . |
| <i>Darlington</i> ,     | <i>Stockton</i> .   |                     |

Aukland.

*Aukland*, or *Bishop Aukland*, on the *Ware*, over which is a Bridge, is a Town pleasantly seated, in a good Air, upon the side of a Hill, and graced with a fair Palace of the Bishop, together with a fine Chapel, wherein was buried the Restless it *Dr. Cosins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Darlington.

*Darlington* on the *Sterne*, has a Stone Bridge over the River. Not far from which, at *Oxenball*, are three Pits of a wonderful Depth, called *Hell-Kettles*, occasioned (as 'tis thought) by an Earthquake that hapned in 1179. 'Tis said of *Tunstall*, Bishop of this Diocese, that he threw a marked Goose into one of these Pits, and that it was found afterwards in the River *Tees*.

Hartlepool.

*Hartlepool* stands upon the Sea, in a Neck of Land surrounded on all sides with Water, except Westward. So that it may be made a Place of good Defence.



*Sunderland* is a Sea-Town, noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. *Durham.*  
 It is seated at the Mouth of the *Ware*, and called *Sunderland*,  
 because by the Working of the Sea it is in a manner parted from  
 the rest of the Land, it being at high Water invironed on all  
 sides with the Sea. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was first honour-  
 ed with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Emanuel*  
*Lord Scrope of Bolton*, who died without Issue. From him the  
 Title passed, by a new Creation, to *Henry Lord Spencer* in the  
 Year 1643, slain the same Year at the first Battel at *Newbury*.  
 Since which time it has been enjoy'd by *Robert*, his Son and Heir,  
 the now Earl of *Sunderland*.

But, besides the said Market Towns, here is *Sheals*, a noted *Sheals.*  
 station for the Sea-Coal Fleets at the Mouth of the River *Tine*,  
 where great store of Salt is made. A little higher stands *Farrow*,  
 the Birth Place of the Venerable *Beda*. And, over against *New-*  
*Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-Pit Men, who take *Farrow.*  
 their mean Subsistence from the very Bowels of the Earth. *Gateshead.*  
 In this County are also *Raby*, and *Barnard Castles*. The first  
 noted for giving the Title of Barop to *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord  
*Raby*; and the last to *Christopher Vane*, Lord *Barnard*.

In the *Romans* Time the Inhabitants of this County went by the  
 name of *Brigantes*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was a Mem-  
 ber of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now, with *Northum-*  
*berland* and Part of *Yorkshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Durham*.  
 Noble Men's Houses. *Lumley-Castle*, the Earl of *Scarborough's*;  
*Woolton*, the late Earl of *Falconberg's*; *Durham*, and *Aukland*  
*Castles*, the Bishop of *Durham's*.

*ESSEX*, (*Essexia*.) is a Maritime County in the East of Eng- *Essex.*  
 land, called *Essex* from the *East-Saxons*, by whom it was Inhabited.  
 It is bounded on the East with the German Ocean; on the West,  
 with *Hartfordshire* and *Middlesex*; Northward, with *Suffolk*; and  
 Southward, with *Kent*. In Length about 45 Miles, and in  
 Breadth 36. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1240000  
 Acres, and about 34800 Houses. The Whole divided into 20  
 Hundreds, wherein 415 Parishes, and 27 Market Towns, Three  
 which are Privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County is abundantly irrigated, both with great and small  
 Rivers. For, besides the *Thames* which severs it from *Kent*, the  
*Ouse* from *Suffolk*, the *Lea* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little Stoure*  
 from *Hartfordshire*, here is the *Coln*, the *Chelmer*, the *Crouch*, and  
*Roding*, with several others, all yielding great Plenty of Fish,  
 where the Air is pretty Healthful, except down in the Hun-  
 dreds towards the Sea-side, where it is very Aguish. But there  
 the Soil is generally most Fruitful. In the North Parts it yields  
 abundance of Saffron.

The



Essex.

Colchester.

The County Town,

\* COLCHESTER, (*Colonia, Colcestria*,) bears from London North East, and is distant from it 43 Miles. *Viz.* 10 from London to Rumbord, 5 more to Burntwood, 10 from thence to Chelmsford, and to Colchester 18 more.

A Town of great Antiquity, and built (as some Authors write) by *Coilus*, a British Prince, in the second Century. But much greater consideration upon the account of *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Constantine*, the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperor in the World, said to be born in this Place.

The same is seated upon the Rise of a Hill, stretching from East to West; and watered by the *Coln*, whence it got the Name of *Colchester*. 'Tis but above six Miles distant from the Sea, a pretty large and populous Place, begirt with an old Roman Wall, and having six Gates for Entrance, besides three Posterns. On the East side stands a Castle, built by *Edward*, King Alfred's Son. It has had 15 Churches within the Wall, and one without. This Town being much decay'd in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, she made it flourish again, by settling the Bays Trade here. In the Reign of *Charles I.* Anno 1648, it was secured by the Royal Party; but soon after forced by Famine to surrender to the Parliament's Forces, by whom 'twas straitly besieged. Then the Inhabitants fined 14000 l. to which the Faction's Party contributed nothing. And such was the Severity of those pressing Forces, that they shot to Death the principal Commanders of the Place, *Sir Charles Lucas* and *Sir George Lisle*. During the Siege many of the Churches were ruined, a sad Monument to the day of the Civil Wars of those Times. Lastly, this Town got the Title of Viscount to the Earl *Rivers*. Its Market, held on Saturdays, is well served with Provisions; and Colchester Oysters are famous all over England, both for their Goodness and Largeness.

## The other Market Towns are

\* Harwich,  
\* Maldon,  
Barking,  
Billericay,  
Bradfield,  
Braintree,  
Burntwood,  
Chelmsford,  
Cogshall,

Dunmore,  
Epping,  
Graves,  
Halsted,  
Harlow,  
Hatfield,  
Haverill,  
Horndon,  
Ingerstone,

Maningtree,  
Raleigh,  
Rochford,  
Rumbord,  
Thaxted,  
Walden,  
Waltham,  
Witham.

Har

*Harwich* ( *Harvicum* ) the most frequented Sea-Port Town of this County, and the Station of our Pacquet-Boats for *Holland*, stands at the Mouth of the *Stoure*, in the farthest Parts of *Essex* North Eastward, over against the *Brill* in *Holland*; and provided with a good, safe, and capacious Harbour. A strong Place, not only by Art, but also by Nature, it being almost surrounded by the Sea, and much improved by the Care and Charges of *Queen Elizabeth*. But it is in some want of fresh Water.

*Essex.*

*Harwich.*

*Maldon*, ( *Camalodunum* ) a Place of great Antiquity, stands upon the *Chelmer*, about 10 Miles from *Colchester*, and as much from the Sea. This was the Royal Seat of *Cunobelin* a British Prince, King of the *Trinobantes*; who liv'd in the Times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. About the 50th Year of Christ this Town was taken by *Claudius*, who made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be Coined with an Inscription, *COL. CAMALODUN.* About the Year 63 *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iceni* took it from the Romans, whom she put to the Sword, and laid the Town in Ashes. Being re-built since, it suffered much from the Danes. But *Edward* Son of King *Alfred*, repaired its Ruins, and fortified it with a Castle. 'Tis noted at this time for giving the Title of Count to the Earl of *Essex*.

*Maldon.*

*Rockford* is of note, for being lately dignify'd with the Title of Earldom, in the Person of *William Zulestein*.

Here stood also in this County, in the uttermost Promontory, a famous Town of old called *Ithancester* (Lat. *Oibona, ad Ansam*) now destroy'd. Wherein a strong Garrison was kept in the Declination of the Roman Empire, for the security of these Parts against the Saxon Rovers. And now upon the *Thames*, over against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury Fort*, which commands the Passage.

*Ithancester.*

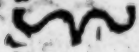
Amongst the many noble Seats that are in this County, here is one, not far from *Walden* (about which grows plenty of Saffron) a Royal House called *Audley-end*; built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Treasurer to King *James I.*

*Audley-end*

In the Time of the Romans, the Inhabitants of *Essex* (with those of *Middlesex*) went by the Name of *Trinobantes*. During the Saxon Heptarchy, this County with *Middlesex*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, made the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*, as they do this day the Diocese of *London*.

To

Essex.



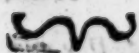
To conclude, this County is noted for the Title of Earl it has given to several Families, as the *Mandevilles*, the *Bobuns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, *William Lord Parr*, and the *Devereux*. Amongst which *Robert*, Earl of *Essex* and Viscount *Hereford*, was General of the Parliaments Army in the Reign of *Charles I.* He died in *September 1646*, leaving a Son by his second Wife, who died an Infant, before the Restauration. From this Family the Title fell to the *Capels* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* by whom *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*. Which is now enjoy'd by *Algernon* his Son, the present Earl of *Essex*.

Noble-Men's Seats. *New-Hall*, the late D. of *Albemarle's*; *Bently*, E. of *Suffolk's*; *Copt-Hall*, E. of *Dorset's*; *Lees Priory*, E. of *Manchester's*; *S. Osith*, E. *Rivers*; *Havering*, E. of *Lindsey's*; *Park-Hall*, E. of *Anglesey's*; *Gosfield-Hall*, and *Wing Place*, E. of *Tankerville's*; *Moulsham-Hall*, *Friary*, *Bishop's-Hall*, L. *Fitzwater's*; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingershall-Hall*, and *Cranham-Park*, L. *Peter's*; *Easton-Lodge*, and *Ashby*, L. *Maynard's*; *Tolesbury*, L. *Howard's* of *Escrick*; *Lawford-Hall*, L. *Crew's*.

## CHAP VI.

## Of Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hartfordshire, Herefordshire, and Huntingtongshire.

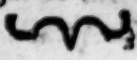
Gloucestershire.



GLoucestershire, (*Glocestria*, or *Glocestria Ager*;) a large Inland County, is bounded on the East with *Warwickshire*, and *Oxfordshire*; on the West, with *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*; Northward, with *Worcestershire*, and Southward, with *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*. In Length from North-East to South-West, about 50 Miles; in Breadth about 26. In which Compass of Ground it is said to contain 800000 Acres, and about 26760 Houses. The Whole divided into 30 Hundreds, wherein 280 Parishes, and 27 Market Towns. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a pleasant and most fruitful Country, the Eastern Parts swell'd up into Hills called *Cotswold*, feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof much praised for its softness. The middle Parts consist of a fertile Plain, watered by the *Severn*. And the Western Part, where lies the Forest of *Dean*, is much covered with Woods. In the Time of *William*



Malmsbury, the Vales in this County were filled with Vine. *Glocester-shire.*  
 now turned into Orchards, that yield plenty of Cider. *shire.*  
 At Lassington, a Mile from *Glocester*, are found many *Astroits*,   
 Star-Stones, being about the breadth of a Silver Penny, and  
 thickness of a half Crown, flat, and (like a star) five-pointed.  
 They are of a grayish Colour, and the flat sides of them  
 naturally ingraven in fine Works, as one Mullet within ano-

Next to the *Severn*, which crosses the Country from North  
 South, here is the *Avon* which parts it from *Somersetshire*, *Avon.*  
 the *Wye* which severs it in part from *Monmouthshire*, besides the  
 and the *Isis*. All which afford great plenty of Fish, and  
 the *Severn* particularly abundance of Salmon.

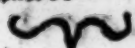
The Forest of *Dean*, lying Westward between the *Severn* and  
*Wye*, is reckoned to be 20 Miles long, and 10 broad. A  
 formerly much more Woody than it is at present, the  
 Mines that are here having consumed a good part of the  
 wood.

The County Town,

\* *GLOCESTER*, (*Glocestria*, anciently *Glevum*, and *Glocester*.  
*India Castra*, from its ancient Name *Clevid*,) lies West and  
 North about 80 Miles from *London*. Viz. from *London*,  
*Colebrook*, 15; thence to *Maidenhead*, 7 more; from *Maiden-*  
*head* to *Nettlebed*, 11; thence to *Abington*, 12; and to *Fa-*  
*vington*, 10 more; from *Farington* to *Perrors Bridge* 14; and  
 from thence to *Glocester*.

An ancient, large, and populous City, situate on the East  
 of the River *Severn*, over which it has a fair Bridge, and  
 the Banks thereof a convenient Key or Wharf. Besides the  
 Cathedral, here are 12 Parish Churches. On the Land side it  
 formerly encompassed with a strong Wall, the standing Re-  
 mains whereof shew their exceeding Strength. On the South  
 it had a strong Castle of square Stone, now fallen to Ruin.  
*Alfred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, conquered this City from the  
*Danes*, about the Year 870; and, 300 Years after, it fell into  
 hands of the *Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after  
*Alfred*, Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to which  
 now a Dean, and six Prebends. 'Tis a fine Piece of Ar-  
 chitecture, noted (amongst other Things) for its *Whispering*  
 Gallery, in an Arch of the Quire. In this Church ly buried *Robert*,  
 eldest Son of *William* the Conquerour, and King *Edward II*,  
 an unfortunate Prince, *Edward* being barbarously murdered  
 at *Blackbury Castle* after his Resignation of the Crown. In the  
 Wars, under *Edward I*. and *Henry III*, it suffered very  
 much. *Richard III*, sometime Duke of *Glocester*, made it a County  
 Corporate, And King *Henry VIII*. erected it into a Bishop's See,  
 in

**Glocester-shire.**



in the Province of *Canterbury*; or rather restored it; it having been a Bishop's See in the time of the *Britains*. In the *Civil Wars* under the Reign of *Charles I.* *Glocester* being in the hands of the Anti-Royalists, the King attempted by a Siege to recover it in 1643; but was forced, upon the coming up of the *Parliament's* Forces under the Command of *Essex*, to raise the Siege. It has two Markets a Week, *Viz. Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, great for Corn and Cattle, and well served with all Provisions. The last that enjoyed the Title of Duke of *Glocester* was his Highness *William*, only son to Their R. H. the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, lately deceased, to the great Grief of the whole Nation.

The other Market Towns are

|                        |                      |                    |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| * <i>Cirencester</i> , | <i>Hampton</i> ,     | <i>Stanley</i> ,   |
| * <i>Tewksbury</i> ,   | <i>Lechlade</i> ,    | <i>Stow</i> ,      |
| <i>Berkley</i> ,       | <i>Marshfield</i> ,  | <i>Stroud</i> ,    |
| <i>Campden</i> ,       | <i>Moreton</i> ,     | <i>Tedbury</i> ,   |
| <i>Cheltenham</i> ,    | <i>Newent</i> ,      | <i>Thornbury</i> , |
| <i>Colford</i> ,       | <i>Newnham</i> ,     | <i>Wickware</i> ,  |
| <i>Dean</i> ,          | <i>North-Leech</i> , | <i>Winchcomb</i> , |
| <i>Dursley</i> ,       | <i>Panswick</i> ,    | <i>Wotton</i> ,    |
| <i>Fairfold</i> ,      | <i>Sadbury</i> ,     |                    |

**Cirencester**

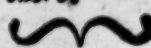
*Cirencester*, (*Corinium*, *Durocornovium*,) is an old Roman Town seated on the River *Churn*, 12 Miles South-East of *Glocester*. Here the four Proconsular Ways made by the Romans crossed each other, with whom it was a Place of great Account. And, without insisting upon the Roman Coins and Inscriptions digged up here, its very ruinous Walls, still to be seen, and about two Miles compass, are a sufficient Proof of its former Greatness. But this Place was so ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what was walled in is not above a fourth part of it inhabited, the rest being Fields and Orchards. In 1643 Prince *Rupert* took this Town by Storm, for King *Charles*. Its Inhabitants subsist mostly by Clothing.

**Tewksbury.**

*Tewksbury*, (*Theociturgia*,) is a goodly Town, about 9 Miles North of *Glocester*; situate at the fall of the North *Avon* into the *Stour*, and driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloth. But memorable most of all for the Battle fought here in 1471 between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which left the Crown to the former.

**Stroud.**

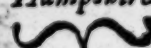
*Stroud*, a well-built Town, stands upon a River of the same Name; over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it

Fulling Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud* Water having a pecu- *Glocester-*  
Quality to give the right Tincture. *shire.*  
*Berkley* and *Dursly* ly not far asunder, upon two small Rivers   
run into the *Severn*, the first scarce two Miles from it. *Berkley*  
of them give Honorary Titles to *Charles* Earl of *Berkley* and *Dur-*  
count *Dursley*, &c. Son and Heir to *George* lately deceased; *sley.*  
was advanced to these Titles from that of Lord *Berkley* by  
II. in 1679.

this County, near *Glocester*, is a small Island called *Alney*,  
made by the *Severn*. This Island is famous in our *English*  
Chronicles for the single Combat fought in it betwixt our  
King *Edmund* surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute* the *Danish* In-  
ter, in the View of both their Armies. The Issue of which  
that they agreed to part the Kingdom, the South of *Eng-*  
being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*.  
th they severally injoy'd, till Treason took away the  
of *Edmund*, and left *Canute* sole Monarch of *England*.

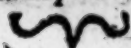
the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went by the  
of *Dobuni*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Mem-  
of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes alone the  
of *Glocester*.

Noble-Men's-Houses. *Badminton*, and *Wollastons Grange*, the  
*Beaufort's*; *Stowel*, E. of *Strafford's*; *Berkley-Castle*, E.  
*Berkley's*; *Camden-House*, E. of *Gainsborough's*; *Corse-Court*,  
*Cockbury*, E. of *Coventry's*; *Over-Norton*, Visc. *Say* and  
*Kemptford*, Visc. *Weymouth's*; *Glocester-Palace*, the  
of *Glocester's*.

**HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE**, otherwise called *Hampshire*  
County of *Southampton* from the County Town of that   
(Lat. *Hantonia*;) is a Maritime County in the West of  
Bounded Eastward by *Surrey* and *Sussex*; Westward,  
*Hants*; Northward, by *Barkshire*; and on the South,  
the *Channel*. In Length, from North to South, about 46.  
in Breadth, from East to West, 30. In which Com-  
Ground it contains 1312500 Acres, and 26850 Houses.  
Whole divided (besides the Isle of *Wight*) into 38 Hun-  
wherein 250 Parishes, and 20. Market Towns. Nine  
are privileged to send Members to Parliament.  
is a rich, pleasant, and fruitful Country, abounding in  
things necessary for Man's Life. The West Parts of it wa-  
by the *Avon*, and the *Stower* a *Dorsetshire* River, which  
together at their fall into the Sea. And the Eastern, with  
and the *Itching*, which also meet at their fall into the Sea,  
near *Southampton*.



Hampshire.



But this County is nothing near so famous for its Rivers as is for the *New-Forest*, which is proper to it. A Forest about 50 Miles in compass, which *William* the Conqueror so delighted to Hunt in, that, to make it complete and entire, he caused many Towns and Villages, with no less than 36 Parish-Churches to be pulled down, and levelled with the Ground. Which enormity of his was not left unpunished; *Richard* and *William* his Sons, and *Robert Curteis* his Grandchild, losing their Lives soon after in this very Forest, and all of them in a strange manner.

The Shire Town,

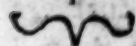
Southampton.

\* *SOUTHAMPTON*, (*Hantonia*, anciently *Claudianum*, *Trisamionum Portus*;) is from London South-West by West about 70 Miles, thus. From London to *Stanes*, 16; to *Bagshott*, more; thence to *Alton*, 14; to *Alresford*, 8 more; to *Twyford*, 7, and to *Southampton*, 6 more.

A Town commodiously seated for Foreign Trade at the Mouth of the *Test* and *Itching*, which being here joined into one Stream go under the Name of *Hampton*, more like an Arm of the Sea than a River. The Haven is capable of Ships of good Burthen to the very Key, and stands conveniently for Trade, opposite to *Fersey*, *Garnsey*, and other Parts of *Normandy* in *France*. Accordingly this Town has flourished for some time, and enjoyed great Trade with *France* especially. It has been likewise a Place of good Defence, surrounded with a double Ditch and strong Walls, with several good Towers, and Fortified besides with a Castle built by King *Richard II.* At present both its Trade and Strength are very much decay'd and diminished. However it is still of that Extent, as to contain five Parish-Churches, may be counted a neat Town amongst many others. In 980 it was ruined by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of King *Edward III.* plundered and burnt by the *French*. But it was rebuilt by *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County of itself. Anciently the Bishop of *Winchester* was Earl of *Southampton*, and was so styled in the Statutes of the latter made by *Henry VIII.* Yet there had been before that several Secular Earls, viz. *Beauvois* of *Southampton* in *William* the Conqueror's Reign, and *William Fitz-Williams* Lord Admiral in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* But the Title expiring with the latter it was revived in 1547, by King *Edward VI.* in the Person of *Thomas Wriothesley* Lord Chancellour. To whom succeeded in his Posterity, the last whereof died Lord Treasurer, but without Issue Male, Anno 1667. After which *Charles II.* in 1670 created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, his Natural Son by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*. Lastly, for Provisions and other Commodities this Town has two Markets a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

The other Market Towns are

Hampshire



- |                 |                |             |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| * Winchester,   | * Whitechurch, | Kingsclere, |
| * Portsmouth,   | Alton,         | Odiham,     |
| * Andover,      | Basingstoke,   | Ringwood,   |
| * Christchurch, | Broding,       | Rumsey,     |
| * Lymington,    | Farnham,       | Walham.     |
| * Petersfield,  | Fordingbridge, |             |
| * Stockbridge,  | Havant,        |             |

Winchester, (*Wintonia*, anciently *Venta Belgarum*,) is a Bishop's and a Town of good Note. Pleasantly seated on a Vale between two Hills, on the Banks of the *Itching*, 12 Miles from Southampton. In the *Romans* Time it was one of the principal Cities of Britain. The *West-Saxon* Kings made it their Royal City, in whose Time it was twice consumed and rebuilt. And the Bishop's See was founded here in 660. by *Kingil*, the first Christian King of the *West-Saxons*. This City, upon the *Danish* Invasion, had a large Share in the Calamities of it. In the *Roman* Times it kept up its Head, till the Reign of King *Steuin*, when it was Sacked in the Wars between *Maud* the Empress and that King. *Edward III.*, to revive it, made it the chief Mart for Wool and Cloth. And to this day it is about a Mile and a half in compass, adorned with five Parish-Churches, a noble Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*; in which died many of the *Saxon* Kings and Queens, with two *Danish*, and two *Norman* Kings, ly bury'd. Here is also a fine Hall for the Assizes and Sessions, where King *Arthur's* round Table hangs as a Monument of Antiquity; a College, a fair Hospital, and a Palace upon a Hill, made a Royal Mansion-house by King *Charles I.* The College built and endowed for the Education of Youth by *William of Wickham*, for a Seminary to *New College* in *Oxford*, founded by him. Here are two Markets a Week, *Viz.* on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. Lastly, this City has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the Persons of *Saer de Quincy* in 1177, *Roger de Quincy* in 1219, *Hugh Spencer* in 1322, and *Lewis de Beaumont* in 1472. After which, *viz.* Anno 1551, it was erected into a Marquisate by King *Edward VI.*; who conferred the Title upon *William Pawlet*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord Treasurer. In the same Line it has continued hitherto, and is now the second Duke of his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, whose Father *Charles* was created Duke of *Bolton* by the present King *William*.

Winchester

Portsmouth, (*Portus Magnus*,) is a famous Sea Port, and Place of great strength, built upon *Portsey* Island; which is about 14 Miles from the Continent by a full Tide in Salt Water, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge on the North. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall covered with Earth, a Fort built on the North-

Portsmouth



*Hampshire.* North-East near the Gate, and two Block-Houses at the Har-  
 Mouth, built of hewn Stone by *Edward IV* and *Henry VII*. *Town*  
*Qu. Elizabeth*, and the late King *Charles*, have added  
 Works; which, together with the advantageous Situation  
 the Place, add much to the Strength of it. Here are also  
 for the building of Ships, and Store-houses for all sorts of  
 Provisions. In short, tho' this Place be counted unwelcome  
 for want of good Air and Water, yet it is much resorted to  
 especially by Sea-faring Men. And, whereas formerly it had  
 little Trade but what arose from the boiling of Salt, it has  
 of late to have a flourishing Trade, and grows very populous.  
 This may be said of it, that it is one of the best Nurseries  
 have for Sea-men. The same gives the Title of Dutchess  
 the Lady *Louisa de Querouaille*, created by King *Charles*  
*Baroness of Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutchess  
*Portsmouth*, Anno 1673.

Near unto *Odiham* stand the Ruins of an old Castle, once  
 strong, that in the Reign of King *John*, thirteen English  
 kept out the Dauphin of *France* for the space of fifteen

In this County also, upon two Points of Land shooting  
 into the Sea, stand two noted Castles; the one called *Hurst*  
 other *Calshot* Castle.

*Spithead*

and *S. Helens*.

*Spithead* and *S. Helens*, so frequently mentioned in our  
 lie between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, both noted for  
 a frequent Rendezvous to the Royal Navy.

The Isle of *Wight*.

This Island, called in Lat. *Vestis*, and lying South of  
*Hire* about 3. Miles from *Hurst* Castle, may be aptly called  
 Garden of England; so pleasant is its Situation, the Air  
 excellent, and the Soil so fertile. In Length about 20 Miles  
 and 12 in Breadth. Its form Oval, ending with two Peninsulas  
 one East and the other West; and the Sea-Coast narrow  
 fenced about with steep and craggy Rocks, amongst which  
*Shingles* and the *Needles* on the North West are well known  
 Sea-men. Southward, where it looks towards *France*, it is  
 accessible; But, towards the North-East, something flat  
 level.

This Island affords not only excellent Pasture, and  
 durance of Corn, even for Exportation; but also Fish, Fowl,  
 Venison in abundance. Here the Sheep yield so fine a  
 that it is next in esteem to that of *Lempster* in *Herefordshire*,  
 counted better than *Coteswold's* in *Glocestershire*.

The Island is divided into two principal Parts, called  
 and *West Meden*; containing 36 Parishes, and in them  
 Market-Towns, *Newport* and *Yarmouth*, both privileged to  
 Members to serve in Parliament.



*Newport* (*Medena, Novus Portus*,) is the chief of all the Isle. It is on the North East Coast, where it has a small Haven, which Ships of small Burden come up to the very Entrance. And as it is well seated, so it is much frequented, and populous. In the Reign of King James I. it was a Mayor Town; and in that of Charles I. an Earldom, conferred the Title upon Mountjoy Blount in 1628.

*Yarmouth*, a Town built of Free-Stone, is seated on the North Coast, and fortified with a Castle, and some other

the Entrance of *Newport* Haven is *Cowes*, a noted Place harbouring of Ships, therefore defended by a Castle. West from *Newport* stands another, called *Caresbrook*.

the South East Parts is *Sandham*, on a Bay so called, also with a Castle. So that here are more Castles in this of Ground, than in any Part of its Bigness in England.

*Julian* was the first who subjected this Island to the Romans *Claudius Casar*. *Cerdic*, King of the *West-Saxons*, became next Master of it, in 530; and after him *Wolfer* King of the *Saxons*. But it was at last recovered by the *West-Saxons*. In the Reign of *Henry VI*, Anno 1445, it was advanced to the of a Kingdom in the Person of *Henry Beauchamp* Earl of *Wick*, a great Favourite of that King, who was Crowned of *Wight*. But two Years after, he lost his Kingdom his Life. After whom *Richard Wideville*, Earl *Rivers*, had in *Edward IV*. with the Title of Lord of *Wight*.

to conclude with *Hampshire*, the Inhabitants thereof (together with those of *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*) were known in the time by the Name of *Belgæ*. During the Heptarchy it Member of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now *Wessex*, and the Isles of *Fersey* and *Garnsey*, it makes the *Dio-* *Winchester*.

*Blemens Houses*. *Basing-House*, and *Abbot stone*, the D. of *Wilt's*; *Farnborough Place*, the E. of *Anglesey's*; *Rockborn*, the E. of *Shaftsbury's*; *Wkorwell*, L. *Delaware's*; *Mol-* *L. Sands's*; *Breamore*, L. *Brooks's*; *Wolvesey House*, in *Wilt*, the Bishop of *Winchester's*.

**HARTFORDSHIRE**, (*Hartfordiensis Ager*,) an *Hertford-* *shire*. County, has on the East *Essex*; on the West, *Bedford-* *shire*. and *Buckinghamshire*; Northward, *Cambridgeshire*; and *Northamptonshire*. In Length, from North to South, 30. in Breadth, from East to West, 27. In which Compass it contains 451000 Acres, and about 16570 Houses.

*Hartford-shire.* The Whole divided into 8 Hundreds, wherein 120 Parishes and 18 Market Towns. Two whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a rich plentiful, and delightful Country, with a good Air, and watered with divers goodly Streams, chief whereof are the *Lea* and the *Coln*.

The County Town,

*Hartford.* \* *HARTFORD*, (*Hartfordia*;) which gives Name to the Shire, stands North by West about 20 Miles from London. Viz. 10 to *Barnet*, and 10. more to *Hartford*.

A Town of good Antiquity, seated on the River *Lea*, and consisting of three Parishes; but much decay'd, since the Highway was turned through *Ware*. It has a Castle, built (as some say) by *Edward* the Elder, and much enlarged afterwards by the Duke of *Hartford* of the Family *de Clare*, to whom it belonged several times of King *Stephen* and *Henry II*, till it returned to the Crown. King *Edward III*. granted it to his Son *John* of Gaunt, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after Duke of *Lancaster*. The Duke gives the Title of Marquess to the Duke of *Somerset*, and is memorable in our Church-History for a Synod held here at the Dawning of Christianity amongst the *Saxons*, in which *St. Paulinus* (the first Apostle of that People) met the British Bishops. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

|                     |                       |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| * <i>S. Albans,</i> | <i>Hatfield,</i>      | <i>Stevenage,</i> |
| <i>Baldock,</i>     | <i>Hitching,</i>      | <i>Stortford,</i> |
| <i>Barkway,</i>     | <i>Hodsdon,</i>       | <i>Tring,</i>     |
| <i>Barnet,</i>      | <i>Rickmansworth,</i> | <i>Ware,</i>      |
| <i>Berkhamsted,</i> | <i>Roydon,</i>        | <i>Watford.</i>   |
| <i>Buntingford,</i> | <i>Standon,</i>       |                   |

*S. Albans.* *S. Albans*, seated on the River *Ver*, arose out of the ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Town of old on the other side of the River. It took the Name of *S. Albans* from a Citizen of *Verulamium* so called, who in the *Diocletian* Persecution suffered Death for the Christian Faith, being the Protomartyr of Britain. To whose Memory the *Britains* built a fair Church; which being ruined in the Wars between them and the *Saxons*, the Kings of the *Mercians* built here a Monastery to his Honour. The Abbot whereof obtained from Pope *Adrian* the Prebend of all *English* Abbots, to which an end was put by the Suppression of the Abbey to King *Henry VIII*. Near this Place the Duke of *York* overthrew *Henry VI*, and took him Prisoner 1455; who, four Years after, was restored to his Liberty. In his Victory he obtained in the same Place. This Town has

qualified with the several Titles of Viscount, Earl, and Duke. *Hartfordshire.*  
 The first, in the Person of *Francis Bacon*, Lord Chancellour  
 of England in the Reign of King *James I.* by whom he was  
 created Lord *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*. With the se-  
 cond in the Person of *Riehard de Burgh*, created Earl of *S. Albans*  
 by King *Charles I.* Which Title dying with his next Successor  
 it was revived by King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration  
 in the Person of *Henry Fermin*, Lord Chamberlain of his Ma-  
 jesties Household. Who dying without Issue, *Charles Beauclaire*,  
 of *Burford*, one of his Natural Sons, was created Duke of

*Warwick*, *Hatfield*, and *Hodsdon*, are all three seated on the *Lea*. *Ware.*  
 The first a good Thorough-fair Town, 20 Miles North of *Lon-*  
 don from whence comes the New-River Water, so useful to  
 the City. The Road from *Ware* to *London* wonderfully  
 pleasant, being filled with neat Towns and Gentlemens Houses,  
 that one would think the Suburbs of *London* on that side reach  
 as far as *Ware*. A Road besides so level and gravelly, that it  
 is seldom dirty but within a Mile of *London*.

*Hatfield* is a delightful Place, adorned with one of the fairest *Hatfield.*  
 Seats in England, called *Hatfield House*; heretofore a Royal  
 Palace, and now in the Possession of the Earl of *Salisbury*. This  
 was given to King *James I.* exchanged for *Theobalds*, also in this County,  
 near from *Hodsdon*, and less from *Walsingham-Abby* in *Essex*,  
 pleasantly seated amongst Groves and Springs. This was built  
 by *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer of England in the Reign  
 of the said King *James*, and much beautified by the Lord *Cecil*

*Barnet*, 10 Miles from *London*, is noted for its Mineral Wa-  
 ter. But especially for the Battle fought here betwixt the  
 Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, wherein the former got the  
 Victory.

*Stamford* stands in the bottom of a Hill, partly in this County,  
 partly in *Cambridgeshire*, and drives a good Trade in

not far from *Watford* stood *Langley-Abby*, the Birth-place of *Langley.*  
*St. Lawrence*, who upon his Advancement to the Papal  
 Throne took the Name of *Adrian IV.*

The ancient People of this County went among the *Romans*  
 by the Name of *Catueublani*, as did those of *Bedford* and *Bucking-*  
*hamshire*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, *Hartfordshire* was  
 divided betwixt the *Mercian* and the *East-Saxon* Kings. And  
 now, in point of Church-Government, it stands divided  
 betwixt the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*.



Hartford-  
shire.

Noblemens Seats. *Moor-Park*, the late D. of Monmouth  
*Hayfield-house*, *Hayford-castle*, *By-grave*, *Chestum*, and *Quick*  
E. of Salisbury's; *Cashibury*, *Skaddam-hall* E. of Essex's;  
*teridge*, E. of Anglesey's; *Halloway-house*, at S. Albans, E.  
Marlborough's; *Aldenham*, the late L. Hollis's.

Hereford-  
shire.

HEREFORDSHIRE, (*Herefordienfis Ager*, or  
*miratus*.) is an Inland County, Bounded Eastward with *Glo-*  
and *Worcestershires*, Westward with *Radnor* and *Breknockshires*  
*Wales*, Northward with *Shropshire*, and Southward with *Mon-*  
*mouthshire*. In Length from North to South, about 35 Miles  
in Breadth, from East to West, 30. In which Compas  
Ground it contains 660000 Acres, and about 15000 Hou  
The Whole divided into 11 Hundreds, wherein 176 Parishes  
and but 8 Market Towns. Two whereof are privileged  
send Members to Parliament.

This County, formerly reckoned in *Wales* before it was  
annexed to this Crown, is equally pleasant and fruitful, watered  
by many goodly Rivers, especially the *Wye* and the *Lug*, and  
bounding with all Things necessary for the Life of Man. But  
are two Things it excels in, *viz.* its plenty of Fruit, and the  
richness of its Wool. And, amongst Fruits, the Red-streak Apple  
(which makes the best sort of Cider) thrives here to admiration.

Marsley-  
Hill.

*Marsley-Hill* in this County is celebrated by *Camden*  
*Speed* for its wonderful Travel on *Saturday Feb. 7. 1571*. Whe  
about six a'clock in the Evening it moved with a roaring Noise  
from the Place where it stood, and by seven the next Morning  
gone about 200 foot, and so continued its Travels three Days  
together. Whereupon *Kinnaston* Chappel, Trees, Hedges,  
Sheep-Coats fell down; and, which adds much to the Wonder,  
two High ways were turned about 300 foot from their former  
Paths, the East Part to the West, and the West to the East,  
Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, this in the place of  
Pasturage.

The County Town,

Hereford.

\* *HEREFORD*, (*Herefordia*.) is about 100 Miles  
West North-West from *London*. *Viz.* from *London* to *Glo-*  
80, as you may see in *Glostershire*; thence to *Ro's*, 10;  
to *Hereford*, 10 more.

A City seated on the River *Wye*, in a fruitful Soil,  
grown up out of the Ruins of *Ariconium*, now *Kenschester*, a  
*Roman* Town not far from it. *Anno 1055* it was burnt by  
*Welch*, but soon after rebuilt and fortified; and the Normans  
erected here a strong Castle, now ruined. It has now six Gates  
for entrance, and 15 Watch-Towers. The same was a  
shops See in the time of the *Britains*, first under the Metro-  
politan of *Garr-Loon* upon *Ush*, and afterwards of *S. David*.

These Parts were conquered by the Saxon Kings, it came *Hereford-shire*.  
 a Member of the Province of *Camberbury*. The Cathedral *shire*.  
 here was founded first by *Milfride*, one of the Noble-  
 of this County, in Honour of *Eibelbert* King of the *East*  
 who was treacherously made away by the Queen of  
 his intended Mother-in-Law. That which now stands,  
 the most part of it self to Bishop *Reinelm*, who lived in the  
 of King *Henry I*; and what he lived not to perform was  
 by his Successors. As for honourary Titles, first it has  
 dignified with the Title of an Earldom, then of Dukedom,  
 last of a Viscount, now enjoy'd by *Price Devereux*. This  
 has three Markets a Week, *Viz. Wednesdays, Frydays,*  
*Saturdays.*

The other Market Towns are

|                    |                   |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| * <i>Lempster,</i> | <i>Kyneton,</i>   | <i>Refs.</i> |
| * <i>Webley,</i>   | <i>Lidbury,</i>   |              |
| <i>Branyare,</i>   | <i>Pembridge,</i> |              |

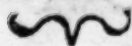
amongst which *Lempster*, on the River *Lug*, is noted for the *Lempster*.  
 Wool the Sheep in its Neighbourhood bear, counted  
 most in *England*. Sir *William Farmer* was lately advanced by  
 present Majesty to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of  
 of *Lempster*.

the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County  
 ther with those of *South-Wales*) went by the Name of  
 During the *Heptarchy*, it was a Member of the King-  
 of *Mercia*. And now, with part of *Shropshire*, it makes the  
 of *Hereford*.  
 blemens Houses. *Goodrich, Penyard, and Ecclewall-Castles,*  
 of *Kent's*; *Wilton, Aconbury, and Dewswell*, the *L. Chan-*  
*Hereford Palace*, the Bishop of *Hereford's*.

**HUNTINGTONSHIRE**, (*Huntingtoniensis Ager, Hunting-*  
*tonshira*.) is an Inland County, but of no great Extent. *tonshira*.  
 ward 'tis bounded with *Cambridgeshire*, Westward with *Nor-*  
*folkshire*, on the North with *Lincolnshire*, and on the South  
*Bedfordshire*. In Length, from North to South, 22 Miles;  
 breadth from East to West 18. In which Compass of Ground  
 contains 240000 Acres, and about 8220 Houses. The  
 divided into 4 Hundreds, wherein 79 Parishes, and  
 Market Towns. Whereof the County Town only is pri-  
 ed to send two Members to Parliament.

his County, by some Nick-named *Willowshire* from its  
 of Willows, was very Woody of old, and counted an ex-  
 Forest to Hunt in, which got it the Name of *Huntington-*  
*shire*.

Hunting-  
tonshire.



shire. But in the Reign of Henry II. it was so Dis-forested, that it is at present a very open Country. The North-East Parts of it are Fenny, but yield plenty of Grass. The Rest is very pleasant, fruitful of Corn, and rising into little Hills. The Ouse is its principal River.

The Shire Town,

Huntington.

\* HUNTINGTON, (*Huntingtonia*), which gives Name to the whole County, is 48 Miles North by West from London. Viz. 20 from London to Ware; thence to Puckeridge, to Royston, 9 more; and thence to Huntington, 15.

A neat Town, upon an easie Ascent on the North side of the River Ouse, stretched from North to South, with a fair Stone Bridge over the River, leading to Godmanchester. A Place formerly so large and populous as to consist of 15 Parishes, now reduced to four. It had a Castle, built by Edward the Elder, enlarged by David Prince of Scotland, but razed to the Ground by Henry II. Which David of Scotland had this County conferred upon him by King Stephen, with the Title of Earl thereof. Right of his Wife Matilda's Daughter, the first Earl of Huntingdon, so created by William the Conquerour. From whom the Title passed through several other Families, before Henry II. conferred it upon George Hastings in 1529; In whose Line it has continued hitherto, Theophilus Hastings being now in possession thereof. The Market here is kept on Saturdays.

The other Market Towns are

S. Ives,  
Kimbolton,

S. Neots,  
Ramsey,

Taxley.

S. Ives.

S. Ives stands on the River Ouse, with a fair Stone Bridge over it. Called S. Ives, as some will have it, from Ivo, a Bishop; who having laboured in the Conversion of the Saxons about the Year 600, died here, but his Body was afterwards removed to Ramsey Abbey.

Kimbolton.

Kimbolton, of chief note for giving the Title of Baron to Earl of Manchester, who has near unto it a Castle of the same Name.

S. Neots.

S. Neots, or S. Needs, is so called from Neotus a learned Monk of Glassebury. Whose Body being translated hither from Neots (or Neotstoke) in Cornwall, the Palace of the Earl of Huntingdon in this Town was in Honour thereof converted into a Monastery.

Ramsey.

Ramsey has been of note in former times for its wonderful rich Abbey, which continued in its Glory, till its Dissolution in the Reign of Henry VIII.



At Aileweston, near St. Neots, there are two Springs, one of Hunting-  
Water, the other brackish. The first good for Dim Eyes, Hunting-  
tonshire.  
another for curing of Scabs and Leprosy.

The Inhabitants of this County, in the Romans Time, were  
Aileweston.  
of the *Iceni*. During the Heptarchy, it was a Member of  
Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes Part of the Diocese  
Lincoln.

Noble-Men's Houses. Kimbolton-Castle, the E. of Man-  
chester's; Hintchingbrook, E. of Sandwich's; Great Gidding, L.  
Huntingham's; Bugden, the Bishop of Lincoln's.

## CHAP. VII.

Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincoln-  
shire, and Middlesex.

KENT, (*Cantium*), a large Maritime County, lies in the  
most South-East Parts of England; invironed on all sides  
the Sea, except Westward, where it borders both upon  
Kent.  
Sussex. In Length, from East to West, above 50  
Miles; and not much less in Breadth, where broadest. In  
which Compass of Ground it contains 1248000 Acres, and  
about 39240 Houses. The Whole divided into five Lathes,  
and these into 67 Hundreds; wherein 408 Parishes, and 31  
Market Towns. Seven whereof are privileged to send Mem-  
bers to Parliament.

This County admits of a various Character, Part of it being  
woody, some Parts Fruitful of Corn, and others of Pasturage.  
Some being proper for Wheat, some for Barley, and others  
noted for their excellent Pippins and Cherries. In point  
Health, some Parts very Healthful, and others very Aguish,  
specially near the Sea and Marshes.

Besides the *Thames*, which parts it Northward from *Essex*, its  
Principal Rivers are the *Medway*, the *Rothe*, and the *Stower*.

As this Country was the first subdued by the Romans under  
*Julius Caesar*, not without great Resistance, so the Saxons erected  
their first Kingdom here, and were the first of that Nation  
who embraced the Christian Faith.

Farther, this may be said to the Glory of the *Kentish* Men, that  
upon the Norman Conquest, they yielded upon Articles, so that  
their ancient Privileges were confirmed unto them by *William*  
the Conquerour. One of which is the *Gavelkind*, whereby  
they are not so bound by Copy-hold as in other Parts of England;  
Lands

Kent.

Lands of this Nature being equally divided in this County among the Male Children, and for want of Males, among the Females. By the same Law they are of Age at Fifteen, and may sell and make over Land without the Consent of the Lord. Also, the Son succeeds the Father in such kind of Land though the Father be convicted of Felony or Murder.

The chief Place,

\* **CANTERBURY**, (*Cantuaria*) lies about 50 Miles South East from London. Viz. from London to Dartford 12; to Rochester, 12 more; from thence to Sittingburn, 10; and to Canterbury, 13 more.

A City of great Antiquity, and the Royal Seat of the ancient Kings of Kent, watered by the River *Stoure*. The Building of it but mean, and the Walls which encompass it in a decayed Condition. Whereas our Chronicles do sufficiently testify, that both in respect of private Mens Houses, and the magnificent Structure of its Churches, it anciently exceeded the finest Cities of England. But there have since hapned several Things, which have contributed to the Loss of its Greatness and Beauty. In the Vicinity of London, which swelling like the Spleen, sucks the Blood and Moisture from all the other languishing Cities of the Realm. Also, the Subversion of St. *Austin's* Monastery, the Loss of *Calais*, and the pulling down of Arch-Bishop *Becket's* Shrine. Things which occasioned a great Concourse of People, and whose Loss and Overthrow did much impair the Splendor of this City. One only Ornament survives, the Cathedral wherein lie interred the Bodies of eight Kings of Kent; where this City was, till *Ethelbert* the first Christian King removed it to *Reculver*, a Town by the Sea-side. At present 'tis the See of the Primate of England, as London was before in the time of the Britains; and the See was settled here in 568, as he was the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the Saxons, by the Preaching of *Augustine* the Monk, the first Arch-Bishop of this See. But since the Arch-Bishop's Palace was ruined, they have constantly resided at *Lambeth-House* in Surrey, over against *Westminster*. Before which Palace, the Arch-Bishop has another for his Residence in Summer at *Croydon* in the said County. In this City, and the Suburbs thereof, there are 14 Parish-Churches. Great is the Number of *Walloons* that dwell here, living upon their Manufacture of Stuffs. Here are two Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, the last most considerable.



The other Market Towns are

|                     |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| * <i>Rochester,</i> | <i>Cray,</i>      | <i>Milton</i>     |
| * <i>Maidstone,</i> | <i>Dartford,</i>  | <i>Sevenoke,</i>  |
| * <i>Dover,</i>     | <i>Elham,</i>     | <i>Tenterden,</i> |
| * <i>Sandwich,</i>  | <i>Feversham,</i> | <i>Tunbridge,</i> |
| * <i>Rumney,</i>    | <i>Folkstone,</i> | <i>Westram,</i>   |
| * <i>Hithe,</i>     | <i>Goodhurst,</i> | <i>Woolwich,</i>  |
| <i>Appledore,</i>   | <i>Gravesend,</i> | <i>Wrotham,</i>   |
| <i>Ashford,</i>     | <i>Lenham,</i>    | <i>Wye.</i>       |
| <i>Bromley,</i>     | <i>Lid,</i>       |                   |
| <i>Cranbrook,</i>   | <i>Malling,</i>   |                   |

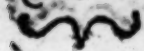
*Rochester, (Roffa,) a Bishop's See next for Antiquity to that Rochester. Canterbury, stands upon the Medway, over which it has one the fairest Stone Bridges in England, and is about half way betwixt London and Canterbury, that is, 25 Miles from each. It consists chiefly of a principal Street, which runs a great way in length; its Buildings but ordinary, and the Cathedral none of the most Stately. In 676 it was ruined by Etheldred King of the Mercians, and after this several times by the Danes. Its Castle, now gone to Ruin, was built by William the Conqueror. Besides the Honour it has of being a Bishop's See, King Charles II. dignified it, during his Exile, with the Title of Earldom in the Person of Henry Viscount Wilmot of Ashborne, whom he created Earl of Rochester in 1652. Which Title failing in his Son John Wilmot, the Title was conferred on the same Prince upon Laurence Hyde, younger Brother to the present Earl of Clarendon, both Sons of Chancellor Hyde. The Bishop of Rochester is accounted the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury's Chaplain, as the Bishop of London his Provincial Dean. His Revenues not exceeding 500 l. per Annum, would fall much short of his Dignity, were not the Deanry of Westminster usually annexed unto it, which is the most Beneficial.*

*Maidstone, (Madus, Vagniacum,) one of the best Towns in Maidstone. Kent, and that where the County Assizes and Sessions are kept, stands upon the Medway, over which it has a fair Bridge of Stone, built by the Arch-Bishops of Canterbury. This Town was Incorporated by King Edward VI, who granted it a Mayor. Which Privilege it lost in Queen Mary's Reign, for favouring Wyatt's Rebellion in 1544; but had it restored by Queen Elizabeth.*

*Dover, (Dubris, anciently Darvernum, and Duxovernum,) Dover. one of the Cinque-Ports, stands in the South-East Parts of Kent by the Sea-side, and in a Bottom among Cliffs. It is at 60 Miles from London, at the East Mouth of the Channel, 21 Miles*



Kent.



21 Miles to the North-West of *Calais* in *France*. Which made it, in time of Peace, a Place of good Resort; though a Town of no Beauty, and its Haven fit only for small Ships, as *Calais* is on the other side. That Part of the Town which lies next to the Sea had anciently a Wall, Part of which is as yet standing. On the Top of a high Cliff stands the famous Fort called *Dover-Castle*, supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. A Place of that Importance, that when *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* had in the Reign of King *John* gotten many Towns and Forts in *England*, with the help of the Barons, his Father King *Philip* said, it was all to no purpose, till he could make himself Master of *Dover-Castle*. *Henry Carey*, Viscount *Rochford*, and Baron *Hunsden*, was created Earl of *Dover* by King *Charles*. Which Title expiring with his Son *John Carey*, some Years after the Restauration, *Henry Fermyn* was created Lord *Dover*, the first Year of the late King's Reign.

Sandwich.

*Sandwich*, another of the Cinque-Ports, lies about 10 Miles North of *Dover*, and 8 East of *Canterbury*. This Town, say my Author, sprung up out of the Ruins of *Rhutopia*, an old Roman Town, which fell into decay under the Saxons, and was wholly ruined by the Danes, whose Fury *Sandwich* felt also, but had the Fortune to recover it self. In the Reign of King *John* and that of *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the French. And that which added to its Misfortune, after it was raised up again from its Ashes, a great Ship was sunk in Queen *Mary's* Reign at the very Entrance of the Haven, which Mischief proved Incurable. The Dutch however did in some measure contribute to its Comfort after so many Misfortunes, by settling in it a Manufacture of Bays. And *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Edward Mountague*, by him created Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, in 1660; who lost his Life in the Sea-Fight against the Dutch, May 28. 1672. To whom succeeded *Edward* his eldest Son; and next to him *Edward* the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Hithe.

*Hithe*, and *New Romney*, the first one of the Cinque-Ports, and the last a Limb thereof, are neither of them provided with a good Harbour. The last however stands dignified with the Title of an Earldom by his Present Majesty in the Person of *Henry Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*.

Faversham.

*Faversham*, lies in the North-East Parts of *Kent*, near the Isle of *Shepey*, from which 'tis parted by a narrow Arm of the Sea. The Town is pretty large, and well Inhabited, but counts an aguish Place, as are many more in *Kent*. Here was erected an Abbey by King *Stephen*, wherein himself, his Queen and *Eustace* his Son were buried. *Lewis Duras*, Marquis of *Blancfort* in *France*, being Naturalized by Act of Parliament and created Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, became Earl of *Faversham*.

Chap. V

1677

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anno 1677 upon the Death of Sir George Sandes, whose Daugh- *Kent.*  
 ter and Heir he had wedded the Year before. Which Sir George  
 created, upon that Marriage, Earl of Feversham for term of  
 years; the Remainder to the said Lewis, and his Heir Male.

*Gravesend.* *Gravesend.* is a noted Place 20 Miles from London, seated on  
 rising Ground on the Banks of the Thames; and of great  
 resort for Travellers to and from France, as it is for Ships and  
 boats that come up or go down the River. Therefore well  
 furnished with Houses of Entertainment, never the better for  
 their Exacting.

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 much resorted unto in Summer by the Gentry; called Tun-  
 bridge-Wells, though at some distance from it.

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 Widows. In which each Widow has her Apartment, and 20 l.  
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 Near this Town is the Country Seat for the Bishop of  
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*Woolwich.* *Woolwich.* Woolwich, on the Thames, is remarkable for nothing I know  
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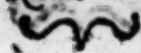
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 condition to maintain themselves Comfortably, so that they may not  
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 Charge. By which Foundation, Provision is also made for the Children  
 of



Kent.



21 Miles to the North-West of *Calais* in *France*. Which makes it, in time of Peace, a Place of good Resort; though a Town has no Beauty, and its Haven fit only for small Ships, as *Calais* is on the other side. That Part of the Town which lies next to the Sea had anciently a Wall, Part of which is as yet standing. On the Top of a high Cliff stands the famous Fort called *Dover-Castle*, supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. A Place of that Importance, that when *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* had in the Reign of King *John* gotten many Towns and Forts in *England*, with the help of the Barons, his Father King *Philip* said, it was all to no purpose, till he could make himself Master of *Dover-Castle*. *Henry Carey*, Viscount *Rockford*, and Baron *Hunsden*, was created Earl of *Dover* by King *Charles*. Which Title expiring with his Son *John Carey*, some Years after the Restauration, *Henry Fermyn* was created Lord *Dover*, the first Year of the late King's Reign.

Sandwich.

*Sandwich*, another of the Cinque-Ports, lies about 10 Miles North of *Dover*, and 8 East of *Canterbury*. This Town, says my Author, sprung up out of the Ruins of *Rhutopia*, an old Roman Town, which fell into decay under the *Saxons*, and was wholly ruined by the *Danes*, whose Fury *Sandwich* felt also, but had the Fortune to recover it self. In the Reign of King *John* and that of *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the *French*. And that which added to its Misfortune, after it was raised up again from its Ashes, a great Ship was sunk in Queen *Mary's* Reign at the very Entrance of the Haven, which Mischief proved Incurable. The *Dutch* however did in some measure contribute to its Comfort after so many Misfortunes, by settling in it a Manufacture of Bays. And *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Edward Mountague*, by him created Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, in 1660; who lost his Life in the Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*, May 28. 1672. To whom succeeded *Edward* his eldest Son, and next to him *Edward* the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Hythe.

*Hythe*, and *New Romney*, the first one of the Cinque-Ports and the last a Limb thereof, are neither of them provided with a good Harbour. The last however stands dignified with the Title of an Earldom by his Present Majesty in the Person of *Henry Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*.

Faversham.

*Faversham*, lies in the North-East Parts of *Kent*, near the Isle of *Shepey*, from which 'tis parted by a narrow Arm of the Sea. The Town is pretty large, and well Inhabited, but counts an aguish Place, as are many more in *Kent*. Here was erected an Abbey by King *Stephen*, wherein himself, his Queen and *Eustace* his Son were buried. *Lewis Duras*, Marquis of *Blancfort* in *France*, being Naturalized by Act of Parliament and created Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, became Earl of *Faversham*.

Chap. V

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1677 upon the Death of Sir George Sandes, whose Daugh- *Kent.*  
 and Heir he had wedded the Year before. Which Sir George  
 created, upon that Marriage, Earl of Feversham for term of  
 years; the Remainder to the said Lewis, and his Heir Male.

*Gravesend.* is a noted Place 20 Miles from London, seated on  
 rising Ground on the Banks of the Thames; and of great  
 resort for Travellers to and from France, as it is for Ships and  
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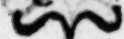
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Kent.



of such disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such Seamen as shall happen to be Slain, Killed, or Drowned in Sea Service, they may be in some reasonable manner Provided and Educated, in order to which his Majesty, and his late Consort Queen Mary of Scotland's Memory, did by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England bearing Date Oct. 25, 1694. give and grant unto several Trustees therein named, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, for the Use of said intended Hospital, a Parcel of Ground in the Parish of St. Andrew's Greenwich aforesaid, with their Royal Palace thereon erected by King Charles II. and several other Edifices, Buildings, and other Things in the said Grant particularly mentioned, the Whole amounting to the Admeasurement to 8 Acres, 2 Roods, and 32 square Perches. Although the King was then Engaged in an expensive War with France, which made him the less able to carry on so noble and generous a Design, yet his Majesty was pleased to grant 2000 l. a Year payable out of the Exchequer, towards the Edifying, Perfecting, and Endowing the said Hospital. And for the advancing so Charitable a Design for the Relief of so many Poor, Disabled, and Necessitous Persons, and as cannot fail to prove of great Advantage to the Kingdom, in increasing the Navigation and Naval Strength thereof, and encouraging fit Persons to betake themselves to Sea-Service, he rely'd upon the Assistance and Contribution of his well-disposed Subjects. For the Receiving of which, as well as the Constituting and Establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the Framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, his Majesty did also constitute and appoint Commissioners. And this Glorious Work goes on so successfully, that it will be an eternal Monument of his Majesty's great Concern for the Good of this Nation.

Reculver.

Reculver (Regulbium) a Maritime Town, of special note for being the Place to which Ethelbert, the first Christian King of Kent, removed his Seat from Canterbury upon his embracing the Christian Faith. The Church remarkable for its lofty Spire and Steeple, a good Sea-Mark for Mariners.

Deal.

Deal, a Sea-Town in the Downs, much resorted unto by Sea-Men in the Channel.

Sheerness.

Sheerness, a strong Fortress at the Thame's Mouth, much improved by the late King Charles.

The Kentish Isles, Thanet, and Shepey.

Thanet.

Thanet, (Tanetos, or Thanatos) lies towards Sandwich, in the North-East Parts of Kent, and is surrounded on all sides with Water, viz. with the Sea on the North and East, and with the Stoure, (here called Yenlade) on the West and South. The Length about 8 Miles, and 6 in Breadth; the most Northern Point thereof known amongst Sea faring Men by the Name of North Foreland. This is a plentiful Island, good for Corn and Pasture, and withal very Populous. In this Island the Saxons first Landed, as did afterwards S. Austin the Monk, who converted



them to the Christian Faith. In the Reign of *Charles I. Kent.*  
 made an Earldom in the Person of *Nicholas Lord Tufon*,  
 and Earl of *Thanet* in 1628. To whom succeeded *John*, his  
 Son; who left five Sons alive, *Viz. Nicholas, John, Rich-*  
*Thomas*, and *Sackville Tufon*. Whereof the first four have  
 their turns in the Succession, *Thomas* the present Earl being  
 possessed of the Title and Estate, and the youngest Brother  
 yet some Prospect of it. A Case something rare, to see  
 Brothers succeed one another in the Title and Estate of the  
 same; and not easie to be paralleled, but by five Brothers of  
 the *Marshals Family*, who in the Reign of *Henry III.* became by  
 their own Merits Earls of *Pembroke*.

*Stonar*, a Port Town, and the chief Place of this Island, is  
 the Sepulchre (says *Heylin*) of *Vortimer*, King of the *Britains*.  
 having vanquished the *Saxons* in many Battles, and finally  
 driven them out of the Island, desired to be here Interred, on  
 the Conceit that his Corps would fright them from Landing  
 more upon their Coasts. In that *scipio-like*, who having  
 a Fortunate Hand against the *Carthaginians*, ordered his  
 Tomb to be turned towards *Africk*, to fright them from the  
 Coast of *Italy*. But the *Britains* found at last, by sad Experience,  
 the Difference there is betwixt a King in the Field, and a King  
 in the Grave.

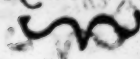
*Shepey*, (*Toliapiu*) lies on the North Coast, near the fall of the  
*Medway* into the Sea. It is about the bigness of *Tha-*  
*Shepey*.  
 8 Miles in length, and seven in breadth where broadest;  
 seems to be called *Shepey*, from the abundance of Sheep that  
 are there. The same is well Watered, especially the South Parts  
 and is for the most part a very fruitful Island, the Soil  
 is said to breed no Moles. The *Danes* of old, and after-  
 wards *Earl Godwin*, his Sons, and their Adherents, did much  
 wrong to this Island. Which has been honoured with the Title of  
 an Earldom in the Person of the Lady *Dacres*, Countess of *Shepey*.  
*Wharfborough*, lying Westward, is the chief Place of it, and is a  
 large Town.

this County was called *Cantium* by the *Romans*, so its Inha-  
 bitants went by the Name of *Cantii*. During the *Saxon* Hept-  
 archy, this was the only County which made a Kingdom of it  
 self. And now, for Church-Government, it stands divided be-  
 tween the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *Roche-*  
*ster*. Since the time of the Heptarchy, *Kent* has been dignified  
 several Ages with the Title of an Earldom, but not without  
 frequent Interruptions. Till upon the Death of *William Nevil*,  
 of *Kent*, the Title was conferred by King *Edward IV.* upon  
*Grey*, Lord *Ruthen*, created Earl of *Kent* in 1465 From  
 him is descended *Anthony Grey*, the present Earl, Grandchild  
 of *Anthony Grey*, Parson of *Burbage* in *Leicestershire*.

Noble

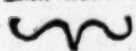


Kent.



Noble-Mens Houses. *Knowl*, the E. of Dorset's; *Pent*, E. of Leicester's; *Eastwel*, and *Moat*, E. of Winchelsea's; *Field*, and *Silam*, E. of Thanet's; *Chevening*, Lord Dacre's; *Lingsted-Lodge*, Lord Tenham's; *Leeds-Castle*, and *Green-Court*, Lord Culpeper's; *Allington-Castle*, and *Maidstone-Palace*, Lord Aftley's; *Lees-Court*, Lord Rockingham's; *Cobham*, Lady Clifton's; *Haver-Castle*, Lord Walgrave's; *Bromley-House*, the Bishop of Rochester's;

Lancashire.



LANCASHIRE (*Lancastria*.) is a Maritime County the North-West Parts of *England*; having *Yorkshire* on the East, the *Irish Sea* on the West, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* on the North, and *Cheshire* on the South. In Length, from North to South, about 45 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 20 Miles. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1150000 Acres, above 40000 Houses. The Whole divided into six Hundreds, wherein 61 Parishes (besides many Chappels of Ease, equal to the Multitude of People to Parishes) and 27 Market Towns. Five whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is sharp and healthful, being seldom troubled with Fogs. And the People accordingly are Healthy, Strong, and Long-lived.

The Soil differs much in Nature and Situation; some being hilly, and others flat, and of these some very fruitful, some Mossy, and others Moorish. The Champain Country is the most part good for Wheat and Barley, and that which is at the bottom of Hills yielding the best of Oats.

The Hilly Parts, lying towards the East, are generally barren. *Pendle Hill*, among the rest, reaches to a great height; whose Top, when covered with a Mist, is an undoubted sign of Rain.

Mersey,  
Ribble, and  
Lon.

The Mossy Parts, like the *Irish Bogs*, are in some Places 10 Miles in compass. But they are not altogether useless, they afford excellent Turves for Firing. And some times Trees are digged out of them, concerning which the Learned *Cambden* seems to be of Opinion, that they grow under Ground as some other Plants do.

As for Rivers, the *Mersey*, *Rible*, and *Lon* are the principal all three running from East to West into the *Irish Sea*. The first watering the South Parts serves as a Boundary between this County and *Cheshire*, whilst the *Rible* waters the Middle, and the *Lon* the North Parts.

Here are also several Meers (or Lakes) of good note, especially *Winder* and *Merton*. The first, 10 Miles long, and 4 Miles wide, divides part of *Lancashire* from *Westmorland*, and has a stony Bottom; whence the Saying, that *Winder Meer* is paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Fish.

Trouts, Pikes, Pearches, Eels, Skellies, and a most dainty Fish *Lancashire*  
 called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere; except in *Ulles Water*,  
 another Lake upon the Borders of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.  
 But how Barren soever be some Parts of this Country, what  
 good of it yields plenty of good Grass and Corn, the fairest  
 in *England*, and in general all sorts of Provisions. Of  
 Fish and Fowl particularly here is great Abundance.

To make Linnen, Flax thrives here very well. For Fewel,  
 there is abundance both of Turves and Pit-Coals. And for  
 building, Quarries of good Stone.

The County Town,

\* *LANCASTER*, (*Lancastria*, anciently *Mediolanum*, and *Lancaster*.  
 according to *Cambden Longovicum*,) is near 190 Miles North-  
 west and by North from *London*. Viz. to *Stafford* 104, for  
 the Particulars, whereof see *Staffordshire*; from thence to *Stone*,  
 20; to *Newcastle*, 6 more. Thence to *Warrington*, 20; to  
*Manan*, 14 more; to *Preston*, 14; to *Garstang*, 10; and to  
*Lancaster*, 15 more.

The Situation whereof is in the North Parts of *Lancashire*, in a  
 fruitful Soil, on the South Banks of the River *Lon*, five Miles  
 from the *Irish Sea*. From which River it came to be called *Lon-*  
*ster*, since turned into *Lancaster*, as from *Lancaster* the whole  
 County took the Name of *Lancashire*. A Town not very  
 populous, nor rich; there being but one Parish Church,  
 which indeed is large and fair. Over the River it has a fair  
 Stone Bridge, of five Arches; and upon a Hill near the River,  
 small, but fair and strong Castle, now made use of for the  
 County Goal, and for keeping the County Assizes. Saturday is  
 Market Day.

The other Market Towns are

|                      |                      |                     |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| * <i>Clitheroe</i> , | <i>Charley</i> ,     | <i>Leigh</i> ,      |
| * <i>Liverpool</i> , | <i>Colne</i> ,       | <i>Manchester</i> , |
| * <i>Preston</i> ,   | <i>Dalton</i> ,      | <i>Ormskirk</i> ,   |
| * <i>Wigan</i>       | <i>Eccleston</i> ,   | <i>Poulton</i> ,    |
| <i>Blackbourn</i> ,  | <i>Garstang</i> ,    | <i>Prescot</i> ,    |
| <i>Bolton</i> ,      | <i>Hastlingden</i> , | <i>Rockdale</i> ,   |
| <i>Burnley</i> ,     | <i>Hawkshead</i> ,   | <i>Ulverston</i> ,  |
| <i>Bury</i> ,        | <i>Hornby</i> ,      | <i>Warrington</i> . |
| <i>Carmel</i> ,      | <i>Kirkham</i> ,     |                     |

Amongst which *Manchester*. (*Mancunium*,) deserves the pre-*Manchester*  
 eminency, being a fair, rich, and populous Town, in the South  
 Parts of the Country, near the Borders of *Cheshire*, and watered by  
 the *Spalden*. This Town was of old a Station of the *Romans*, and  
 this day goes beyond *Lancaster* for beauty and populousness.



*Lancashire.* Its chief Ornaments are the College, and the Market-place but, above all, the Collegiate Church, beautified with a Church of excellent Workmanship. The Manufacture of Linnen, Woollen, and Cottons settled in this Town, conduce much to the Wealth of it. 'Tis also dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Montague*, the present Earl of *Manchester*. Devolved unto him from his Ancestor *Henry*, Lord *Montague* created Viscount *Mandeville*, and Earl of this Place, by King *Charles I.* Anno 1625. He was then Lord President of the Council and Lord Treasurer, and afterwards Lord Privy Seal.

*Liverpool.* *Liverpool* is a Sea-Port Town, seated at the *Mersey's* Mouth where it affords a safe Harbour for Ships, and a convenient Passage into *Ireland*. For its Defence it has on the South side a Castle, built by King *John*; and on the West side a Tower upon the River, being a stately and strong Piece of Building. The Town begins to have a flourishing Trade.

*Preston.* *Preston*, near to *Liverpool*, is a large and well built Town situate upon the *Ribble*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it. The same is honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Office of Justice for *Lancaster*, as a County Palatine.

*Warrington.* *Warrington*, a good large Town, is seated on the *Mersey* with a fair Stone Bridge over it, leading to *Cheshire*. Since the Revolution it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Henry Booth* Baron *de la Mere*, late Earl of *Warrington*. To whom has succeeded *George*, his Son, the present Earl.

*Hornby.* *Hornby* is noted for its Castle, the ancient Seat of the *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

*Ribchester.* Not far from *Preston* aforesaid, stands *Ribchester*, supposed to be the ancient *Bremetonacum*, counted in its flourishing times the richest Town in Christendom. About which have been dug up so many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity, that one may conjecture it from thence to have been a Place of great Account in the times of the *Romans*.

The People of this County, in the *Romans* time, went by the Name of *Brigantes*, as did also those of *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, and *Cumberland*. The County it self, in the time of the Heptarchy, was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And it is now in the Diocese of *Chester*.

Of a County Palatine it became a Dutchy, in the Reign of *Edward III*; and the first Duke hereof was *Henry Plantagenet* who died of the Plague in 1362. The second Duke of *Lancashire* was *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III*; in whose time the Title was revived, upon his Marrying the Lady *Blanche*, Daughter and Heir of the said *Henry*. To him succeeded *John* of *Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England* by the Name of *Henry IV*. In whose time, half of the Lands of *Bohun*, Earl of

ford, Essex, and Northampton being added to this Dutchy, it Lancashire.

But the said Henry having now got the Crown, the County of Lancaster, with all the Lands and Honours belonging was reunited to the Crown. Yet it was still governed as a separate State apart by its proper Officers, and continued so till Edward IV. dissolved its Government, and appropriated the County to the Crown. But Henry VII. being of the House of Lancaster, restored it again to its former Government, in which it has remained ever since.

Of the Line of Lancaster there have been four Kings of England, viz. Henry IV. V. VI. and VII. The last of which happily unite the two Houses of York and Lancaster, by Marriage, Elizabeth, Daughter and Heiress to Edward IV. of the House of York. And so ended that fatal Quarrel for the Crown between those two Houses, under the Names of the Red and White Roses, which had caused the Effusion of more English Blood, than had been spent in the Conquest of France.

Notable Houses. Clitberoe-Castle, the late D. of Albe-  
marle's; Knowlesby, Latham-Hall, Cross-Hall, Greenhalgh-Castle,  
Ston-Strand, Burco-Abbey, all the E. of Darby's; Halsal, E.  
Musclesfield's; Hornby-Castle, L. Morley's; Woodacre, Scor-  
by, and Afton-hall, L. Gerard's; Wigan, the Bishop of  
Liverpool's.

LEICESTERSHIRE, (*Leicestría*), an Inland County. Leicestershire.

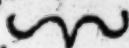
bounded on the East by the Counties of Lincoln and Rut-  
land; on the West, by Warwick and Derbyshires; Northward,  
Nottinghamshire; and Southward, with Northamptonshire.  
Length, from East to West, about 30 Miles; in Breadth,  
North to South, 25. In which Compass of Ground it con-  
tains 560000 Acres, and about 18700 Houses. The Whole  
is divided into six Hundreds, wherein 192 Parishes, and 11  
Towns. Whereof the County Town only has the Pri-  
vilege of sending two Members to Parliament.  
The Air is Mild and Healthful, and the Soil yields plen-  
ty of Corn and Pasturage, but Pease and Beans in a particular  
manner. Its Want of Wood is supplied with plenty of Coals.  
The Stoure, and the Wreak, are its principal Rivers.

The County Town,  
LEICESTER, (*Leicestría*), which gives Name to Leicestershire,  
lies about 78 Miles North-North-West from Lon-  
don; viz. from London to Northampton 54, for the particulars  
see Nottinghamshire; from thence to Harborough, 12;  
to Leicester, 12 more.

The Town pleasantly seated on the West side of the Stoure, over  
it has two Bridges. In the Reign of Etheldred King of



Leicester-  
shire.



*Mercia*, about the Year 680, it was made a Bishop's See, but continued not long. In 914 *Ethelfleda* a noble Saxon Lady, rebuilt it, and surrounded it with Walls, At the time of the Norman Conquest it was great, rich, and populous, graced with a Collegiate Church and Abbey, and fortified with a Castle. *Robert Crouch*, Earl thereof, having raised a Rebellion against King *Henry II*, it was besieged, taken, and dismantled. *Richard III.* was obscurely Inter'd; after *Bosworth Battle*, so was the great Cardinal *Wolsey*, in *Henry VIII's* Reign. Title of Earl of *Leicester* is of greater Antiquity than the Norman Conquest; for I find three Earls thereof in the Saxons, *Leofrike*, *Algar*, and *Edwin*. Since the Conquest was conferred by King *Henry I.* on *Robert de Bellomont*, in whose House it continued through three Generations. From whence it passed through several other Families, before it came to the *Sidney's*, that now enjoy it, since the Reign of King *James I.* whom *Robert Sidney*, Viscount *Lisle* (descended from a Sister of *Robert Dudley*, the last Earl of *Leicester* before him) was created Earl of this Place, and Baron of *Penshurst*, Anno 1618. Successor in his Title and Estate by *Robert* his Son, *Robert* by his Son lately deceased; and *Philip* by his Son *Robert*, the present Earl of *Leicester*.

As to the present State of *Leicester*, it consists of five Parishes and is beautified with several fair Buildings. Its Market is on Saturdays.

#### The other Market Towns are

|                            |                       |                      |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Ashby de la Zouch</i> ; | <i>Harborough</i> ;   | <i>Milton</i> ,      |
| <i>Bilsdon</i> ,           | <i>Hinkley</i> ,      | <i>Mont-Sorrel</i> , |
| <i>Bosworth</i> ,          | <i>Loughborough</i> , | <i>Kegworth</i> .    |
| <i>Hallaton</i> ,          | <i>Lutterworth</i> ,  |                      |

*Bosworth*.

Amongst which *Bosworth*, upon a Hill, is noted for the Battle fought upon *Redmore* near it, betwixt King *Richard III.* and his Successor *Henry VII.* August 22. 1486. By the Issue whereof the Crown returned from the House of *York* to the House of *Lancaster*; and an end was put to the Bloody Wars that long continued between those two Houses. A Town noted for giving the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Bermingham*.

*Lutterworth*.

*Lutterworth*, a goodly Town, beautified with a fair Church and Steeple; and noted for *Wicliff*, that famous Parson of *Lutterworth*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and strongly opposed the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

To conclude with *Leicestershire*, the Inhabitants there (amongst others) went by the Name of *Coritani* among the

the Romans. In the time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member *Leicester-*  
the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And it is now in the Diocese of *shire*.

Noble-Men's Seats. *Garington*, the late D. of *Albemarle's*;  
*Age*, E. of *Kent's*; *Ashby de la Zouch*, and *Donington-Park*,  
of *Huntington's*; *Broadgate-Hall*, and *Grooby*, E. of *Stamford's*;  
*Brudenel*, E. of *Cardigan's*; *Stanbou hera'd*, and *Ragdal*,  
*Ferrar's*; *Ashby folwile*, L. *Carrington's*.

LINCOLNSHIRE, (*Lincolniensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*,) *Lincoln-*  
a large Maritime County. Bounded on the East with the *shire*.

on the *Sea*; on the West, with the Counties of *York*, *Notting-*  
and *Leicester*; Northward, with the *Humber*, which parts  
from *Yorkshire*; and Southward, with the Counties of  
*Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*. In Length, from North  
South, almost 60 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West,  
out 35. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1440000  
res, and about 40590 Houses. The Whole divided into three  
parts; called *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*; the first lying  
Northward and taking up about half the County, *Holland* South  
ward, and *Kesteven* West from thence. Which three Parts  
contain 30 Hundreds, wherein 630 Parishes, and 30 Market  
towns. Five whereof are privileged to send Members to Parlia-  
ment.

Now *Lindsey* and *Holland* are of special Note for the Title of  
Earldom each of them is dignified with. The first, in the Per-  
son of *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; whose  
Title of Earl of *Lindsey* fell to him from his Father *Montague*  
*Bertie*, and to *Montague* from his Father *Robert*, Lord *Willoughby*  
*Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey* by King *Charles I*, in 1621,  
and slain at *Edge-hill* Fight, Oct. 26. 1642.

*Holland* gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Rich*, the pre-  
sent Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. Derived to him from his Father  
*Robert*, and to *Robert* from his Father *Henry Rich* Lord *Kin-*  
*gton*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I* in 1624.

As to *Lincolnshire* in general, 'tis a fruitful Country in Grass  
and Corn, thick set with Towns, and well watered with Rivers.  
The North and West Parts are exceeding pleasant and fertile-  
but the East and South Parts are full of Fenny Grounds, by rea-  
son of several Inlets of the Sea, which makes it indeed the less  
to bear Corn, but so plentiful both of Fish and Fowl, that  
it exceeds therein all other Parts of *England*.

Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, which parts it from  
*Yorkshire*; the *Trent*, which severs part of it from *Nottingham-*  
*shire*; the *Witham*, the *Nen*, and *Weland*, which run cross the  
Country.



Lincoln-  
shire.

Lincoln.

The County Town,

\* **LINCOLN**, (*Lincolnia*), which gives Name to the County, is about 100 Miles North by West from London, from London to *Huntington*, 48 Miles, for which see *Huntingshire*; thence to *Stilton*, 9; to *Peterborough*, 5 more; *Market-Deeping*, 8; to *Steaſford*, 18; and to *Lincoln*, more.

Whose Situation is on the ſide of a Hill, the lower part tered by the *Witbam*. The ſame was built out of the Ruins *Lindum*, an old *Roman* Town, which ſtood on the Top of the Hill, the Ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen in ſome places. in the time of the *Romans* it was a Place of great Strength and Fame, ſo in the *Norman* Times (if we believe *William of Malmſbury*) no City in England was more Rich or Populous. Therefore *William* the Conquerour built here a ſtrong Caſtle, to the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, at ſame time removed his See hither, and built the Cathedral, of the ſtateliest Piles of that Kind in Chriſtendom. In the time of the *Saxons*, the *British* Worthy King *Arthur* drove away the Forces from this Place. The like did *Edmund Ironſide* to *Danes*, who had made ſore Havock thereof. Here King *Stephen* in his Contention for the Crown with *Maud* the Empreſs, was taken Priſoner by her Forces. But King *Henry* had better Luck, and took the City defended by the Barons *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, whom he forced to fly to *Lincoln* and ſoon after into *France*. But whatever Diſaſters and Calamities this City has gone through, ſtill 'tis a large, populous and well-frequented Place. Dignified not only with an Episcopopal See, whoſe Dioceſe to this day is the largeſt of any in the Kingdom; but alſo, for many Ages, with the Title of an Earldom. Which having paſſed through ſeveral Families with frequent Interruptions, came at laſt to the preſent Family of *Clintons*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. By whom *Edward* Feilding Lord *Clinton*, and Lord Admiral, was created Earl of *Lincoln* in 1565. Which Title is now devolved, by the Decease of *Edward* the late Earl, upon Sir *Francis Clinton*, the preſent Earl of *Lincoln*. As for the Biſhoprick, it was made of two diſtinct Dioceſes, viz. *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire* and *Sidnaceſter* in *Lincolnſhire*, which laſt *Cambden* thinks ſituated not far from *Ganeſborough*. Friday is the Market Day for *Lincoln*. Which is a County of it ſelf, whoſe Liberties extend about 100 Miles in compaſs.

The other Market Towns are

|               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| * Boston,     | Burton,       | Lytham,      |
| * Grantham,   | Crowland,     | Rasen,       |
| * Grimsby,    | Deeping,      | Saltfleet,   |
| * Stamford,   | Dunington,    | Sleaford,    |
| Alford,       | Fokingham,    | Spalding,    |
| Barton,       | Ganesborough, | Spilsby,     |
| Binbrook,     | Holbeck,      | Stanton,     |
| Bourn,        | Horncastle,   | Tattershall, |
| Bullingbrook, | Kirton,       | Wainfleet.   |
| Burgh,        | Lowth,        |              |

Amongst which *Boston* stands on both sides of the River *Wit-Boston*. with a Timber Bridge over it, within three Miles of the where it has a convenient Haven. 'Tis a Place of good Trade, well inhabited, and of good Antiquity. It is in *Holland* Division.

*Bullingbrook*, noted for being the Birth-place of King *Bulling-brook* IV, an Honour of the Crown, and the Title of *brook*. *ldom*. Which last is now enjoyed by *Paulet S. John*, derived to him from *Oliver S. John*, created Earl of *Bullingbrook* by *James I.* Anno 1624.

*Crowland*, on the *Weland*, stands so low amongst Fens, that *Crowland*. there is no coming to it but by the North and East side; and by narrow Causeys, not admitting of Carts. Which has occasioned the Saying, *That all the Carts that come to Crowland load with Silver*. It consists of three Streets, with Streams running between, and the Banks set with Willows. The Ground about this Town so rotten, that one may thrust a Pole 20 foot into it. To Milk their Cows, which are kept at a good distance from Town, they go in small Kerries, or Boats. In their Pools, watery Places, they take plenty of Fish and Fowl, which comes to good account.

*Ganesborough*, in *Lindsey* Division, stands on the River *Trent*, *Ganesbo-* is one of the best Towns in the County. Here *Sueno*, the rough. *ish Tyrant*, was Stabbed by an unknown Hand, as a just Reward for his unparalleled Outrages and Cruelties. The same gives the Title of Earl to *Baptist Noel*, the present Earl of *Ganesborough*.

*Grantham*, on the *Witbam*, is a Town of good account, and a *Grantham*. great Thorough-fare to and from the North. Whose Church-people is so very high, that it seems crooked to the Eye of the holders. This Town was lately dignifi'd with the Title of an *ldom*, in the Person of *Henry D' Auverquerque*, Earl of *Grantham*.



Lincoln-  
shire.

Stamford.

*Stamford* (*Durobrivæ*) the next Town to *Lincoln* Greatness, stands upon the *Weland* in three several Counties, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland*, and *Northamptonshire*; but the chief Part in *Lincolnshire*. Over the River it has several Bridges and its Buildings are most of Stone. In the Reign of *Edward* part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a Quarrel betwixt North and South Men, settled for some time in this Town where they erected Schools; and would not return to *Oxford* till they were compelled by a Proclamation. In 1628 *Lord Grey of Grooby* was created Earl of *Stamford* by King *Charles* I. To whom succeeded in 73 *Thomas* his Grandchild, the present Earl of *Stamford*.

Wainfleet.

*Wainfleet*, not far from the Sea, has got some Credit in the World by the famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* surnamed *Wainfleet*, as being his Birth-place. He founded *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and a Free-School in this Place.

Grimsby  
and Kirton

*Grimsby* and *Kirton* are noted for their fair Churches. But, besides those Market Towns, *Eresby* deserves a place here for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Lindsey*.

Belvoir-  
Castle.

And so doth *Belvoir-Castle*, amongst many noble Seats in the County, it being a stately House some Miles from *Grimsby*, highly elevated, and having a fine Prospect.

Axholm.

The Isle of *Axholm* (made by several Rivers, but chiefly the *Granta* and the *Dun*) deserves our taking notice, being about 10 Miles long and 4 broad. In this Island is *Alabaster* to be found, and a sweet Shrub called *Gall* by the Country People.

Lastly, the Inhabitants of this County went, amongst the ancient *Romans*, by the Name of *Coritani*. During the *Saxons* Heptarchy, it belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And it makes Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noblemens Houses. *Normanby*, the *Marquess* of *Northampton*'s; *Belvoir-Castle*, bordering upon *Leicestershire*, the *Earl* of *Lincoln*'s; *Rutland's*; *Sempringham*, and *Tattershall-Castle*, E. of *Lincoln*'s; *Grimsby*, and *Eresby*, E. of *Lindsey's*; *Blankney*, L. of *Lincoln*'s; *Drington's*; *Worlby*, L. *Bellasis's*; *Osgodby*, Lady *Bellasis's*; *Lincoln Palace*, the Bishop of *Lincoln's*.

Middlesex.

MIDDLESEX, (*Middlesexia*,) a small Inland County has on the North *Hertfordshire*, and on the South *Surrey*, the East *Essex*, and on the West *Buckinghamshire*. From *Surrey* it is separated by the *Thames*, from *Essex* by the Sea, from *Buckinghamshire* by the *Coln*. And it is called *Middlesex* from its Situation between the *East-Angles* and the *West-Saxons*. Length, from East to West, it reaches about 29 Miles; Breadth, from North to South, 16. In which Compartment of Ground it contains 247000 Acres and about 20000 Houses.

Whole divided into 7 Hundreds, wherein above 200 *Middlesex.*  
 Cities, and 7 Market Towns. Two whereof, viz. *London* and *Westminster*, are privileged to send Members to Parliament.  
 This County is indeed one of the least in *England*; but for  
 Fertility of Air, or Fruitfulness of Soil, none perhaps goes be-  
 yond it. This is the County wherein stands the Glory of Eng-  
 land, *LONDON* the Metropolis, too great a Place to be  
 crowded here within the narrow Compass of these short Descrip-  
 tions. I therefore refer you for it to the Conclusion of this Part,  
 and so proceed to

The other Market Towns,

|                        |                    |                   |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| * <i>Westminster</i> , | <i>Edgeworth</i> , | <i>Stanes</i> ,   |
| <i>Brentford</i> ,     | <i>Enfield</i> ,   | <i>Uxbridge</i> . |

\* *WESTMINSTER*, (*Westmonasterium*;) being con- *Westminster*  
 tinuous to *London*, and commonly look'd upon as one City with  
 it, I thought fit therefore to describe them together. See the  
 Conclusion of this Part.

*Brentford*, so called from *Brent*, a small River on which it is *Brentford*.  
 situated, is 7 Miles from *London* to the Westward, and a great  
 thorough-fare for the Western Countries. In the Reign of  
*Charles I.* it was honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the  
 Person of *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, created Earl  
 of *Brentford* in 1644.

*Stanes* and *Uxbridge* are two good Market Towns, the first on *Stanes and*  
 the *Thames* which parts it from *Surrey*, and the other on the *Uxbridge*.  
*Great Ouse*, which parts it from *Buckinghamshire*. As for *Enfield* and  
*Edgeworth*, they are but small and inconsiderable.

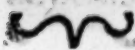
But the Neighbourhood of *London* has such an Influence, not  
 only over *Middlesex*, but also the neighbouring Counties, that  
 they swarm all over with pretty Towns and Villages. As in  
 the *County of Middlesex*, *Islington*, *Highgate*, *Hamsted*, *Chelsey*, *Kensington*,  
*Lincoln*, *Hamersmith*, *Thistleworth*, *Honslow*, &c. most of them  
 are placed with the Seats of divers Noble-Men, Gentlemen, and  
 Citizens. Among which *Kensington* has the Honour of enjoying  
 the part of the Year his Majesty's Presence.

Here is also *Hampton Court*, a stately Royal House, 10 Miles *Hampton-*  
 from *London*. First raised by Cardinal *Wolfey* in the Reign of *Court*.  
*Henry VIII.*, wherein the Cardinal treated most sumptuously  
 for or five Days together *Montmorency*, Lord Steward and  
 Marshal of *France*, sent Ambassador to *Henry* by the French  
 King. And, by the Account *Martin Bellay*, an Attendant of  
*Montmorency*, gives of this Palace, the Chambers had then  
 hangings of wonderful Value, and every Place glittered with  
 innumerable Vessels of Gold and Silver. There were (says he)  
 100 Beds, the Furniture to most of them Silk.

The



Middlesex.



The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Essex* went amongst the ancient *Romans* by the Name of *Trinobantae*. In the time of the Heptarchy, it made with *Essex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*; as they do now the Diocese of *London*.

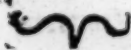
Lastly, this County gave first the Title of an Earldom to *Lionel*, Lord *Cranfield*, Treasurer of *England*, created Earl of *Middlesex* by King *James I.* in 1622. To whom succeeded his Son *James*; and to *James*, *Lionel* his Brother. Who died without Issue Male in 1674. *Charles Sackvil*, Lord *Buckingham* was the next Year after created Earl of *Middlesex* by King *Charles II.* Whose Father *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, dying in 1677, he then succeeded in that Earldom.

Noble-Men's Houses, besides those in *London* and *Westminster*, *St. James's-house*, the D. of *Somerset's*; at *Chelsey*, *Beaufort's*; *Lindsey-houses*; near *Kensington*, *Holland-house*, the E. of *Warrwick's*; at *Highgate*, the E. of *Kingston's*; at *Cranford*, the E. of *Berkley's*; at *Parson's-Green*, *Mordant-house*, the E. of *Portland's*; *Sutton-Court*, the E. of *Falconberg's*; *Drayton*, the E. of *L. Paget's*; at *Hackney*, the L. *Brooks's*; *Whitton*, L. *Belmont's*; at *Twittingham*, L. *Berkley's*; at *Highgate*, the late L. *Holbrooke's*; *Eulham house*, the Bishop of *London's*; *Chelsey-house*, the Bishop of *Winchester's*.

## C H A P. VIII.

Of *Monmouthshire*, *Norfolk*, *Northamptonshire*, *Northumberland*, and *Nottinghamshire*.

Monmouthshire.



**M**ONMOUTHSHIRE, (*Monimutensis Comitatus*) formerly a Welch County, and now reckoned amongst the *English*, has on the East *Glostershire*; on the West, *Welsh Counties*, *Brecknock*, and *Glamorganshires*; Northward, *Herefordshire*; and Southward, the *Severn*. In Length, from North to South, about 25 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 34000 Acres, and about 6490 Houses. The Whole divided into 10 Hundreds, wherein 127 Parishes, and 7 Market Towns. Whereof the Shire Town only is privileged to send a Member to Parliament.

is a hilly and woody, but very fruitful Country; the Hills *Monmouth-shire.*  
 grazed upon by great and small Cattel, and the Valleys  
 plenty both of Grass and Corn. Through which glide  
 the Wye, the Rumney and Monnow, all which fall into  
 the Severn. Among which the first two are full of Salmon and

The County Town,  
 MONMOUTH, (*Monumethia*.) is about 100 Miles West *Monmouth.*  
 North from London. Viz. from London to Gloucester 80; and  
 to Monmouth 18.

Town pleasantly seated in the North-East Borders of the  
 County, betwixt the Wye and the Monnow, with a Bridge over  
 of them. Hardly accessible but on the North-East side,  
 of old by a stately Castle, now ruined, the Birth-place  
 of the Renowned King Henry V. the Conquerour of France,  
 before called Henry of Monmouth. Its Market is kept on  
 Wednesdays. Here are still three of the Town-Gates, with part  
 of the Wall, standing. But as decay'd as it is in point of Defence,  
 however a pretty neat Town, well inhabited and frequented.  
 It was born that ancient Historian, Geofry of Monmouth,  
 who wrote the History of Great Britain. By King Charles I. it  
 was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of  
 Lord Cary of Leppington. Which failing in his next Issue,  
 Charles II. raised it to that of a Dukedom in the Person  
 of James his Natural (but Unfortunate) Son, the late Duke  
 of Monmouth, Beheaded in the late Reign. Since the late Revo-  
 lution, his Majesty was pleased to create Charles Lord Mordant  
 of Monmouth, who by Right of Succession is become since  
 the Duke of Peterborough, upon the late Earl's Decease.

The other Market Towns are

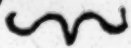
|                     |                  |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Abergavenny,</i> | <i>Chepstow,</i> | <i>Pontpool,</i> |
| <i>Caer-Leon,</i>   | <i>Newport,</i>  | <i>Usk.</i>      |

Amongst which *Abergavenny*, (*Gobanium*.) so called from the *Aberge-*  
 River *Gavenny* upon which it stands, at the very fall of it *veny.*  
 the *Usk*, is a good Town, well built, and as well frequen-  
 for Flannels especially. 'Tis likewise a Place of some  
 strength, being not only walled about, but also fortified with  
 a Castle. Of some Note besides for giving the Title of Baron  
 of the first Baron of England, now enjoy'd by George Nevil, the  
 Protestant Baron of *Abergavenny*.

*Caer-Leon*, (*Isca Silurum*) stands also upon the *Usk*, with a *Caer-Leon.*  
 a fine Bridge over it. In the time of the Britains it was a kind  
 of University, and the See of a Metropolitan, afterwards re-  
 moved from thence to *S. Davids*. When the Romans reigned  
 here,



**Monmouth-shire.**



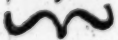
**Chepstow.**

**Newport.**

**Usk.**

**Pontpool.**

**Norfolk.**



here, it was a famous and flourishing City, where lay the cond Legion called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. It to Ruin in the Reign of *Henry II.* But there are still found amongst its Ruins, many glorious Monuments of Roman antiquity.

*Chepstow*, (*Strigulia*), is seated upon the *Wye*, with a fair Bridge over it, near its fall into the *Severn*. A Town formerly of great Note, and of great Resort; fortified with good Walls, and a spacious Castle. It is to this day one of the best Towns of the County.

*Newport*, supposed to be sprung out of the Ruins of *Caer*, is also a good Market Town, seated upon the *Usk*, three or four Miles North of the *Severn's* Mouth.

*Usk*, (*Burrium*), a goodly Town, seated on the River and formerly fortified with a large and strong Castle, but now gone to ruin.

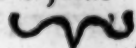
*Pontpool* is a small Town, but of some Note for its Iron-works.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this County (as *South-Wales* in general) went by the Name of *Silures*. It is now in the Diocese of *Landaff*.

Noble Men's Houses. *Troy-house*, *Monmouth-Castle*, *Caer*, *Chepstow-Castle*, *Chepstow-Grange*, and *Tintern-Abbey*. D. of *Beaufort's*; *Abergavenny-Castle*, L. *Abergavenny's*; S. *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*; *Matbern-Palace*, the Bishop of *Landaff's*.

**NORFOLK**, (*Norfolcia*), a large Maritime County in the East Parts of *England*, is bounded East and North with the *German Sea*; Westward, with the great *Ouse*, which serves from the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*; and Southward, with the little *Ouse*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. On all sides it is surrounded with Water, that it wants very little of being an Island of it self. In Length, from East to West, 50 Miles; in Breadth from North to South, about 35. In which compass it contains 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Whole divided into 31 Hundreds, wherein 660 Parishes, and 33 Market Towns. Five whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This is the largest County in *England*, next to *Yorkshire*, more Populous than that. In some Parts of it the Soil is Fat and Rank, in others very light and sandy. Near the River 'tis Champain, and yields plenty of Corn. In other Parts 'tis Woody, or full of Heaths; those good for Grazing of Cattle, these feeding abundance of Sheep, and breeding a world of Horses. In short, this County altogether is a plentiful Place of all things necessary, and scarce wants any thing that Land or Water can afford.



Besides the Rivers aforesaid which part it from other Coun-  
the *Tare* and *Thryn* are the principal.

The County Town,

**NORWICH**, (*Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*) is 90 Miles *Norwich*.  
East and by North from *London*. *Viz.* from *London* to  
20; to *Newmarket*, 33 more; thence to *Thetford*, 16;  
*Walsingham*, 20; and to *Norwich*, 11 more.

Which is Situate in the midst of the County, at the Influx of  
*Winfled* into the *Tare*; and sprung up (says my Author)  
of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which

many Years since were found a great Number of *Roman*  
Tis like the *Saxons* built it, amongst whom it became  
chief Seat of the *East-Angles*. But it has since undergone so

many Calamities, that it is much it should prove what it is  
this time, a large, fair, and populous City. Which in its

Infancy was burnt by *Sueno* the *Dane*; and afterwards  
into a Surrender, by *William* the Conquerour. Reco-

red again from its decaying Condition, especially by *Herebert*  
of this Diocese, who removed hither his See from *Thet-*

in 1088 it was ruined again in the last Age, under the  
of *Edward VI.* by that notorious Rebel *Kett*, a Tanner

*Windham*. But Queen *Elizabeth* raised it up again from its  
by sending hither the *Flemish* Stuff Weavers, that fled

into *England* from the cruel Government of the Duke of  
From which time this City did thrive to that degree, that

now a Mile and a half long, and half as much in breadth,  
not without vast Ground within it. However it contains

30 Parishes, and is one of the fairest Cities of *England*;  
intermix'd with Houses and Rows of Trees after the Dutch

that it is both City and Country. In the Reign of *Ed-*  
it was walled about with several Turrets, and twelve

for Entrance. Its Castle is thought to have been built  
*Henry II.*, which was taken by the French in the Reign of King

*Henry IV.* granted it a Mayor, in 1403; and its prin-  
Buildings, besides the Cathedral, are the Duke of *Norfolk's*

the Bishop's, and the Hospital. In the Reign of *Charles*  
was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Per-

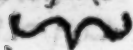
of *Edward Lord Denny of Walham*. Who dying without Is-  
Male, the Title was revived by the said King in the Person

*George Goring*, created Earl of *Norwich* in 1644. Which dy-  
with *Charles*, his immediate Successor, it was conferred in

upon *Henry Howard*, the Father of the late Duke of *Nor-*  
Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*. Lastly this City has

Markets a Week, *viz.* *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Satur-*

The



The other Market Towns are

|                  |            |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| * Castle-rising, | Dereham,   | Metbould,  |
| * Lyn            | Diss,      | Repeham,   |
| * Thetford,      | Downham,   | Snesham    |
| * Yarmouth,      | Fakenham,  | Swafham,   |
| Alesham,         | Foulsham,  | Walsbam,   |
| Attleborough,    | Harleston, | Walsingham |
| Buckenham,       | Herling,   | Wotton,    |
| Burnham,         | Hickling,  | Windham    |
| Caston,          | Hingham,   | Worsted.   |
| Clay,            | Holt,      |            |
| Cromer,          | Lodden,    |            |

Castle-  
rising.

Lyn.

Amongst which *Castle-rising* is an ancient, but decay'd Town lying near the Sea; but little the better for it in point of its Haven being become useless, since it was choak'd up with Sands. Which has done a Kindness to *Lyn*.

*Lyn*, or *King's-Lin*, (*Linum Regis*), lies in the Northern Parts of the County, near the Fall of the *Ouse* into the Sea. A large and populous Town, well situated for strength and Beauty, part of it walled, and fortify'd with a large Trench, being a Fort and Blockhouse. On the West side of it runs the *Ouse*, whose sides which there are many pleasant Rivulets, with stone Bridges over'em. On the other side of the *Ouse* stands *Old Lyn*, a decay'd Town, out of whose Ruins this sprung up, having the Conveniency of a pretty good Harbour. Before the Reformation *Henry VIII.* it was called *Bishops Lyn*, because the Ground it stands upon belonged to the Bishop of *Norwich*. In the latter end of the Barons Wars with *King John*, this Town obtained of him great Privileges, for its faithful Adherency to the King. Then he granted them their Charter, and gave them his Sword to be carried before their Mayor, with a gilt shield, which they have still to shew. But his Son *Henry III.*, being under a Necessity to comply with the Barons for the Expulsion of the French, the Liberties of this Town were seized. They were again restored by *Henry* for the new Proofs of its Loyalty upon a Rebellion which broke out in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1222. In the Civil Wars under the Reign of *Charles I.* the Loyalty of this Town involved it into great Calamities. Upon the Restoration *King Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of a Barony in the Person of Sir *Horatio Townsend*, who was made Baron of *Lyn*.

Thetford.

*Thetford* stands upon the little *Ouse*, over which it has a Bridge leading into *Suffolk*. This is a Place of great Antiquity, being out of the Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagus*, which was destroyed



*Danes*. The Bishop's See of the *East-Angles* was from *Norfolk*. *Elmbam* removed higher, and from thence to *Normich*. which Removal it decay'd as fast as *Normich* thrived. ever it is still a Corporation, and the Place where the Lent for the County are usally kept.

*Yarmouth*, (*Gariannonum*;) the best Harbour in all this County *Yarmouth*. the Key of this Coast, stands at the Mouth of the River whence it got the Name of *Yarmouth*. A Town of good length both by Art and Nature, well built, and pretty large; having but one Church, which is beautify'd with a lofty

It stands well for *Holland*, affording a ready Passage to and is a frequent shelter to our *Newcastle* Fleets, when di- ed by Weather. Noted besides for its Herring-fishing in adjacent Seas, in the Month of *September*, which makes the much Richer all the Year after. King *Charles II.* made *Yarmouth* a Mayor Town not long before his Death; having first ho- it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Robert*, now enjoy'd by his Son *William*. Lastly, 'tis called *Yarmouth*, in opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*.

the times of Popery *Walsingham*, in the North Parts, was *Walsingham* much resorted unto for Publick Devotion to the Blessed *Mary*, called the Lady of *Walsingham*; who had here a Chappel, the two Wells, retaining to this Day the Name of *Virgin* Wells.

the North-West Parts stands *Brancafter*, not far from the *Brancafter*. where stood *Branodunum* of old, a Town of good account the time of the *Romans*. And not far from *Hickling* North- ward, stood the famous Abbey of *S. Bennets in the Holm*, ed by King *Canute*; and afterwards so fortified by its Monks, it look'd more like a Fortrefs than a Monastery. Yet it betray'd by a Monk to *William* the Conquerour. The Bi- of *Norwich* retains to this Day the Title of Lord Abbot *Bennets*.

the North Coast of this County is *Wayborn Hope*, a noted *Wayborn* amongst Sea-Men; as is *Winterton-Ness* Eastward, which *Hope*. is coldly seated. Yet it is observed, that the Soil about is rich as any in the Kingdom.

the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went the Name of *Iceni*. During the Heptarchy, it made, with *Cambridgeshire*, the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. As now, with *Suffolk*, the Diocese of *Norwich*.

the same is dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, injoy'd the principal Branch of the most noble Family of the *Howards*. first Duke whereof was *John* Lord *Howard*, descended from Lady *Margaret* Dutcheß of *Norfolk*, and Daughter to *Thomas* *Brotherton* Son to King *Edward I.* At present the Title is devolved

Norfolk.

devolved to . . . . . Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Mar of England.

Lastly, the People of this County are noted for their Industry, which is such, that one shall hardly see a idle amongst them. None so well versed in the Quirks of the Law, which makes them create more Work for the Assizes, than any other Place. And 'tis observed, that no County has bred so many eminent Lawyers.

Noble-Men's Seats. *Castle-rising*, the D. of Norfolk's; *Oxnead*, and *Paston-halls*, the E. of Yarmouth's; *Raynham*, the Viscount's; *Stifkey-halls*, Viscount Townsend's; *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludlow*, the Bishop of Norwich's.

Northamptonshire.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**, (*Northantonia*) an Inland County. Bounded Northward with *Lincolnshire*; Eastward, with *Oxford* and *Buckinghamshires*; Eastward, with *Bedfordshire*; and Westward, with *Warwickshire*. In Length, from North to South, 45 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1,200,000 Acres, and about 2420 Houses. The Whole divided into 100 Hundreds, wherein 136 Parishes, and 13 Market Towns. Four whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is temperate, the Soil rich, fruitful, and champaign, and having less waste Ground than any other County. So Populous withal, and replenished with Towns, that in many Places 20 or 30 Steeples present themselves at one View. Nor is there perhaps a County which in that Compass of Ground can shew more Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats.

Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Nen*, and the *Nidd*, which have all their Rise in this County.

The County Town,

Northampton.

\* **NORTHAMPTON**, (*Northantonia*), is about 60 Miles North West from London. Viz. from London to *Barnet* 10; to *St Albans* 10; and to *Dunstable*, 10 more; thence to *Stratford*, 20; and to *Northampton* 10 more.

A Town pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River *Nen*, where it meets with two Rivulets, one North, and the other South. This Town, as many others, fell under the Fury of the Danes, who burnt it to Ashes. And in the Reign of King Henry III's time, the Students of *Cambridge* are said to have been brought hither by the King's Warrant, in order to settle the University here. Where Henry VI. had the Fate to be Overthrown and taken Prisoner by his Rival for the Crown Edward IV. A general Conflagration reduced this Town into Ashes, in the Year 1675. But by the cheerful Contributions of good People, it was soon raised up again, more uniform and beautiful than

as before. Inſomuch; that for Extent and Beauty, it yields at Northamp-  
time to few Cities in England. This is the Place where the tonſhire,  
Goal, and the Affizes are kept; and that which gives  
Title of Earl to the honourable Family of the Comptons, now  
by George Compton; and derived upon him from his An-  
William Lord Compton, created Earl of Northampton by  
James I. in 1618. Its Market, kept on Saturdays, is  
ſerved with Proviſions.

The other Market Towns are

|                   |             |                 |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| * Peterborough,   | Daventry,   | Rothwell,       |
| * Brackley,       | Kettering,  | Thrapſton,      |
| * Higbam-Ferrers, | Oundle,     | Towceſter,      |
| Cliff,            | Rockingham, | Wellingborough. |

Amongſt which Peterborough, (Lat. Petroburgum,) being a Bi- Peterbo-  
ſee, deſerves the Precedency. This Town, anciently cal- rough.  
Medanſhide, ſprung up out of a Monastery here built, and  
ated to S. Peter by Penda the firſt Chriſtian King of the  
ians about the Year 546. whence it got the Name of  
borough. It ſtands on the River Nen, in the Borders of  
ington, Cambridge, and Lincolnſhires; and was made a Bi-  
ſee in 1541. by King Henry VIII, upon the Diſſolution of  
Monasteries. In the Reign of Charles I. it became an Earl-  
in the Perſon of John Lord Mordant, created Earl of Pe-  
orough in 1627. Succeeded in the Title by his Son Henry,  
Henry by Charles Mordant, the preſent Earl of Peterborough  
Monmouth.

Brackley, ſeated near the Spring of the Ouse, and the Borders  
Lickinghamſhire, was once in a manner the Staple Town in Brackley.  
County for Wooll. It conſiſts of two Pariſhes, and had  
erly a Colledge, now a Free School.

Towceſter is taken by the learned Camden for the ancient Tri-  
um, ſo called from its three Bridges. A Place once of that Towceſter.  
ngth, as to baſſle the furious Assaults of the Danes.

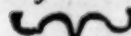
Oundle, pleaſantly ſeated upon the Banks of the Nen, is a neat  
m, graced with a fair Church; and noted for its Drumming- Oundle.  
ſo called from its pretended Drumming Noiſe at ſome  
ſfor He, look'd upon as Ominous.

not far from Oundle to the North, and upon the ſame River,  
Fotheringhay-Caſtle; in which Mary Queen of Scots, was Fothering-  
ded in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. hay-Caſtle.

ſeby, ſo noted in our English Chronicles for the Battel  
there June 14. 1645. betwixt King Charles I. and the  
ment Forces (in which the King loſt the Day) is alſo in  
Country.



Northamp-  
tonshire.

  
Holdenby.  
Grafton  
Mannor.

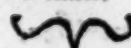
And so is the Castle of *Holdenby*, where King *Charles I.* kept a Prisoner some Months by the Parliamentarians.

Not far from *Towcester* is the Royal Mannor of *Grafton*, ancient Seat of the *Widevilles*, Earls *Rivers*, in which *Edw. IV.* consummated his Marriage with the Lady *Grey*. Upon Death of *Richard*, the last of the Male Line of the *Widevilles*, this Mannor passed from that House to *Thomas Grey*, Marq. of *Dorset*. In whose House it continued, till *Henry VIII.* changed other Lands for it in *Leicestershire*, from which time this it has remained in the Crown. In 1675 King *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutchess *Cleveland*. Which Title is now enjoy'd by his Son *Charles*.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this County were known (amongst others) by the Name of *Coritani*. In Time of the *Heptarchy*, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with *Rusland*, it makes the Diocese of *Peterborough*.

Noblemens Houses. *Grafton-Regis*, the D. of *Grafton*; *Burley*, *Worthrop*, and *Wakerby* E. of *Exeter's*; *Castel-Ashby* of *Northampton's*; *Aptiborp*, and *Sewlbay-Lodge*, E. of *Wells*; *Drayton*, *Loofwick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudborough*, E. of *Peterborough's*; *Altbrop*, E. of *Sunderland's*; *Dean*, E. of *Carmarthen's*; *Holdenby*, E. of *Feverham's*; *Boughton*, and *Barnack*, E. of *Montague's*; *Great Billing*, E. of *Twickenham's*; *Kirby*, Visc. *Hatton's*; *Easton Modur*, Visc. *Longueville's*; *Altwell*, L. *Ferrar's*; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warrington*, and *Albani*, L. *Rockingham's*; *Steane*, L. *Crew's*; *Winnick*, *Craven's*; *Dingley*, L. *Griffin's*; *Easton*, L. *Lempster's*; *Peterborough Castle*, and *Castor*, the Bishop of *Peterborough's*.

Northum-  
berland.

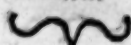


**NORTHUMBERLAND**, (*Northumbria*), a time County, and the farthest North of *England*, is bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*; Westward, by *Cumberland*, part of *Scotland*; Northward with the River *Tweed*, which divides it also from *Scotland*; and Southward by the County of *Durham*, from which 'tis severed in part by the River *Ure*. Its Length, from North to South, about 40 Miles; in Breadth from East to West, 30. Within which Compass it contains 137000 Acres, and about 22740 Houses. The Whole is divided into 6 Wards, wherein 460 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County lying so far North as to border upon *Scotland* is much of the same Nature as the South Parts of that Kingdom, neither very temperate, nor fruitful. In point of Fruit

those Parts that ly nearest to the Sea have the Pre-emi-  
 being not so rough and hilly as the rest. But, if the Surface  
 the Earth be something Ungrateful, its Bowels make amends  
 their abundance of Coal-Mines, which supply with Fewel a  
 Part of England, and London especially. For whose parti-  
 use many hundred Sail of Ships have yearly their Loading  
 hence, as well as from *Sunderland*, in the Bishoprick of  
*Durham*.

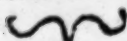
*Northum-  
 berland.*



The County Town,  
**NEWCASTLE**, (*Novum Castrum*;) is 212 Miles *Newcastl.e.*  
 north by West from London, Viz. 200 from London to *Dur-*  
 for which see *Durham*; and 12 from *Durham* to *New-*

Which being seated on the River *Tine*, is therefore called  
*Newcastle upon Tine*, to difference it from *Newcastle under Line*  
*Staffordshire*. According to *Cambden*, it had formerly the  
 name of *Monk-Chester*; and took that of *Newcastle*, since *Robert*  
 to *William* the Conquerour fortified it with a Castle, which  
 standing, but neglected. The Town is large, populous,  
 rich, and is the chief Place for Trade in the North.  
 not above seven Miles from the River's Mouth, so that  
 of great Burthen come up to the very Bridge. Which  
 fair Stone Bridge, leading to *Gateshead* in the Bishoprick  
*Durham*; with an Iron Gate in the midst of it, parting the  
 Counties. The Town stands high and low, part upon  
 steep Hill, and part in the bottom of it near the River, the  
 surrounded with a Wall. The Streets upon the Ascent  
 exceeding steep; the Houses most of Stone, some Timber,  
 a few Brick-Houses. It consists of four large Parishes, with  
 many Parish Churches. The principal whereof, dedicated  
*St. Nicholas*, stands very lofty on the top of the Hill, and  
 is more like a Cathedral than a Parish Church, with a fair  
 temple of curious Architecture. Near the River is a handsom  
 reaching up to the very Bridge, for the Conveniency of  
 that come up thither. But the *Newcastle* Coal-Fleet keeps  
 station at *Sheals*, near the River's Mouth. Not far from  
 Bridge, or the Key, is the Town-House; and by it, the  
 market-place. In the midst whereof was set up in the late  
 King *James's* his Statue on Horseback; which, soon after  
 Abdication, was suddenly pull'd down by the Forces then  
 entered in Town. So great is the Trade of this Place, that  
 may be called in that respect the *Bristol* of the North. And  
 proportionable to its Trade is the Wealth thereof, much in-  
 creased by the Coal Trade; being surrounded (as it is) with  
 Coal-Mines, and blessed with the Conveniency of a Navigable  
 River, for the Transportation of so necessary and useful a Com-  
 modity. For the carrying on of which Trade, the Town ob-

Northum-  
berland.



tained great Privileges from Queen *Elizabeth*. And it be-  
County Corporate, it has the Privilege of Governing  
Independently from the rest of the County. By King *Ja-*  
it was first honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the  
son of *Lewis Stuart* Duke of *Lenox*, and Earl of *Richmond*, cre-  
Earl of *Newcastle* in 1604. Which Title dying with him,  
afterwards revived by King *Charles I.* in the Person of *Wm*  
*Cavendish*, Viscount *Mansfield*, Baron *Ogle*, created Earl  
*Newcastle* in 1627, then Marquess of the same in 1643.  
last King *Charles II.* improved the Title into that of a Duke  
Anno 1664, devolved by the Death of the said *William* upon  
Son *Henry Cavendish*, who dying without Issue Male, the  
has remained vacant for some Years. Till his present Ma-  
was pleased to confer it upon his Grace *John Holles*, the pre-  
Duke of *Newcastle*. Which has two Markets a Week,  
*Tuesdays*, and *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

|                     |                     |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| * <i>Barwick</i> ,  | <i>Billingham</i> , | <i>Learmouth</i> , |
| * <i>Morpeth</i> ,  | <i>Ellesdon</i> ,   | <i>Rothbury</i> ,  |
| <i>Alnwick</i> ,    | <i>Haltwistle</i> , | <i>Weller</i> .    |
| <i>Beltingham</i> , | <i>Hexham</i> ,     |                    |

*Barwick.*

*Barwick*, (*Barvicum*), a strong Frontier Town of England  
wards *Scotland*, is 40 Miles beyond *Newcastle*. It stands  
a Promontory which shoots forth into the Sea, watered on  
South side by the River *Tweed*; so that it is in a manner  
rounded by Water, what with the Sea and what with  
River. The same did formerly belong unto *Scotland*; and  
its Situation on the North side of the *Tweed*, which has been  
many Ages look'd upon as the principal Boundary betwixt  
two Kingdoms, it properly stands within the Bounds of *Scot-*  
Therefore in all Acts of Parliament, and Royal Proclamations  
wherein this Town is concerned, *Barwick upon Tweed* is al-  
named by it self as a distinct Part of the Realm; though Geo-  
phers, for Conveniency's sake, do generally tack it to *North-*  
*berland*. 'Tis a large and populous Town, well built,  
strongly fortified. Of special Note in the History of our  
mer Wars with *Scotland*, as a Frontier Town, sometime  
possessed by the *Scots*, and sometimes by the *English*. So that  
upon the least Rupture, *Barwick* was sure to undergo the  
brunt of the War. When *William* King of the *Scots* was taken  
Prisoner by the *English*, it was delivered up to our King *Henry*  
as a Plledge for the Ransom. Which being paid to King *James*  
his next Successor but one, the Town was restored to the *Scots*  
From whom it was retaken by the *English* in the Reign of *Edward*



er this it hapned to be won and loft several times, till in the *Northum-*  
 gn of *Edward IV.* Sir *Thomas Stanley*, took it from the *Scots* *berland.*  
 last time. All its Fortifications are owing to the *English*,  
 very Walls of it not excepted. The Castle was built by  
 y II. And Queen *Elizabeth* took such care to Fortifie it,  
 she Walled it again within the old Wall, and added new  
 ks to it. So that, when the *Scots* entered *England* in 1640,  
 took *Newcastle*, but durst not attempt *Barwick*. Lastly,  
 Place is a County of it self; and was dignified by the late  
 g *James* with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of  
 es *Fitz James*, the present Duke of *Barwick*, one of his Na-  
 tional Sons.

*Morpeth*, (*Corstopitum*, or *Morstopitum*,) is a goodly Town *Morpeth.*  
 a Castle, on the River *Wensbeck*, about five Miles from the  
 and ten North of *Newcastle*. The same gives the Title of  
 count to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

*Alnwick*, so called from the River *Alne* upon which it is seated, *Alnwick.*  
 at eight Miles from the Sea, is noted in History for the Bat-  
 fought there between the *English* and the *Scots* in the Reign  
 Henry II. wherein *William* King of *Scots* was taken Prisoner.

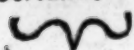
*Hexham* (*Axelodunum*) stands on the South side of the *Tine*, *Hexham.*  
 Miles West of *Newcastle*. In the Infancy of the *Saxon*  
 arch, this Town was a Bishop's See; which being disconti-  
 upon the Devastations of the *Danes*, it became Subject to  
 and so continued till it was annexed in the Reign of  
 y VIII. to the See of *Durham*. Here was a most stately  
 arch, said to surpass most Minsters in *England*, before a great  
 thereof was pulled down by the *Scots*.

#### Of Holy-Island.

Along the Coast of *Northumberland* there are several Islands, *Holy-Island*  
 biggest of which is that near *Barwick*, called *Holy-Island*, and  
 farne among the Ancients. Its Form not unlike a Wedge,  
 Miles Circumference, blessed neither with a good Air, nor  
 itful Soil, and therefore but thinly Peopled. So that here  
 one Town, with a Church and Castle; under which is a  
 Haven, defended by a Block-house. Yet this is the Island  
 choice of by *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of these  
 for a Bishop's See in 635, almost 400 Years before it  
 removed from hence to *Durham*, so long did the See conti-  
 in this Place. It got the Name of *Holy-Island* from the  
 lity of Bishops, Monks, and others that retired hither, to  
 the Benefit of Solitude and Privacy.

At the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went by  
 Name of *Outadini*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was the same

Northum-  
berland.

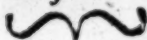


of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now, with *Durham* part of *Yorkshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Durham*.

Lastly, this County of old was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, which has gone through several Changes, and several Families. Till *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Admiral in the Reign of *Edward VI.* was by the said King created Duke of *Northumberland*. Who being afterwards Beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign, the Title of Earl was by the said Queen revived in the *Piercys* in the Person of *Thomas* who was likewise Beheaded. Yet the Title was restored to his Family, and continued in it till the Death of *Joceline* his Son and Heir to *Algernon Percy*, Lord Admiral in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Which *Joceline* died at *Turin*, without Issue Male, in 1670. And, four Years after, *George* his Natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutches of *Cleveland* was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Northumberland* who remains now possessed of the same, with the Titles of Viscount *Falmouth*, and Baron *Pontefract*.

Noblemens Seats. *Alnwick*, *Warkworth*, and *Prudhoe* in the D. of *Somerset's*; *Ogle-Castle*, *Boibal-Castle*, and *Hepple* in the late D. of *Newcastle's*; *Morpeth-Castle*, E. of *Carlisle's*; *Wentwater*, and *Dillstone*, E. of *Darwentwater's*; *Wark*, *lingham*, *Dunstabury*, and *Horton-Castles*, E. of *Tankerville*; *Widdrington-Castle*, L. *Wilddrington's*.

Notting-  
hamshire.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, (*Nottinghamiensis* or *Comitatus*;) is an Inland County, having *Lincolnshire* on the East, *Derbyshire* on the West, *Yorkshire* Northward, and *Leicestershire* Southward. In Length, from North to South, 40 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 56000 Acres, and about 10000 Houses. The Whole divided into 8 Wapentakes, which contain 168 Parishes, and 8 Market Towns. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Soil differs much, part of it being Clay, part Sand, and the rest Woody; all of it generally so fertile for both of Corn and Grass, that it may compare with any County of *England*. The South-East Parts especially, watered by the *Trent* and other Rivers falling into it, are exceeding fruitful. And the Western are not only stocked with Wood, but also with Coals; besides plenty of Game, especially in *Sherwood Forest* so famed of old for *Robin Hood* and his Companions.

Besides the River *Trent*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*, it has also the *Idle*, and other lesser Streams.

The County Town,

Notting-  
ham.

NOTTINGHAM, (*Nottinghamia*) is 94 Miles North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Leicester*

may see in *Leicestershire*; thence to *Loughborough*, 8; and to *Nottingham*, 8 more.

*Nottinghamshire.*

A neat and pleasant Town, Situate upon a Hill, near the Borders of the County, and watered by the River *Leam*, which a Mile off falls into the *Trent*. It consists of three Parishes, is fortified on the West side with a Castle upon a steep Rock, for strength, prospect, and stateliness, did formerly challenge the Precedency of most Castles in *England*. The *Danes*, who first got Possession of it, kept it against three Kings united against them, and forced them to a Peace. After this, King *Edward the Elder* walled the Town, part of the Wall being up at *Camden's* time. The Castle, which is now standing, was repaired by *William the Conquerour*, and repaired by *Edward IV.* For Honours, this Town has given the Title of Baron to several Families, and so it has afterwards that of an Earl. Which is now enjoy'd by *Daniel Finch*, eldest Son of *Heneage Finch* High Chancellour of *England* in *Charles the Second's* reign, who created him Earl of *Nottingham*, soon after the death of the Lord *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, who died without Issue Male, was the last of that Family which had that Title. It has two Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

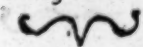
|                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| * <i>Newark</i> ,  | <i>Mansfield</i> , | <i>Workshop</i> . |
| * <i>Retford</i> , | <i>Southwell</i> , |                   |
| <i>Bingham</i> ,   | <i>Tuxford</i> ,   |                   |

Amongst which *Newark*, the chief Place in this County next *Nottingham*, is seated on the *Trent*, 12 Miles North-East of *Nottingham*, and in the High Road to *York*. It took its Name from a Castle here built by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*, in the reign of King *Stephen*, the Walls of which are still standing. King *John* died in this Town, in 1216. And *Edward VI.* made it a Corporation, granting it the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to Parliament. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it suffered a Siege, which was raised by Prince *Rupert*. But in the Year 1646, the King being then in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his forces dispersed, it was fain to surrender to the prevailing Party. There is a fair Market Place, with a Church and Steeple of curious Architecture. And it is of some Note besides, for giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Kingston*.

As I pass by the other Market Towns, to take notice of *Gotham*, a place not far from *Newark*, having no good Name for Wisdom. There is a sort of rugged Stone, with such delicate Veins, as exceed the Beauty of Marble.



Nottinghamshire.



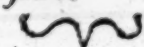
In the Time of the Romans, the Inhabitants of this County (amongst others) went by the Name of *Coritani*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of Mercia. And now, with the better Part of *Yorkshire*, it makes up the Diocese of *York*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Workſop*, D. of *Norfolk's*; *Nottingham Caſtle*, *Welbeck-Abbey*, *Clare-Houſe* in *Nottingham*, and *Hough* the D. of *Newcaſtle's*; *Rufford*, the late Marq. of *Halliſax*; *Holme Pierrepont*, E. of *Kingſton's*; *Shelford*, E. of *Cheſterfield*; *Newſted-Abbey*, *Bulwell-Park*, and *Linby*, L. *Byron's*; *Averham* and *Kelham*, L. *Lexington's*.

## C H A P. IX.

Of Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, and Somersetshire.

Oxfordshire.



**O**XFORDSHIRE, (*Oxonienſis Comitatus*) is an Inhabited County. Bounded Eaſtward by *Buckinghamſhire*; Weſtward, by *Gloceſterſhire*; Northward, by the Counties of *Warwick* and *Northampton*; and Southward, by *Barkſhire*. In Length, from North to South, 40 Miles; in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, about 20. In which Compaſs of Ground it contains 53400 Acres, and about 19000 Houſes. The Whole divided into 14 Hundreds, wherein 280 Pariſhes, and 12 Market Towns. Three whereof are privileged to ſend Members to Parliaments.

For good Air and Fertility, this County yields to none, which makes it ſo much Inhabited as it is by Gentry.

Besides the *Thames*, made up of the *Tame* and *Iſis*, which run through this County, here is the *Ckerwel*, *Windruſh*, and *Ewer* &c. besides ſeveral leſſer Streams. So that this County is well Irrigated, as moſt are in the Kingdom.

## The County Town,

Oxford.

\* *OXFORD*, or *Oxon*, (*Oxonia*.) from whence the County takes its Name, is 47 Miles Weſt-North-weſt from *London*. From *London* to *Uxbridge*, 15; to *Beaconfield*, 7 more; then to *Wickham*, 5; to *Stoken-Church*, 5 more; to *Wheatley-Bridge*, and to *Oxford*, 6 more. Which I ſhall deſcribe, 1<sup>ſt</sup>. as a City, 2<sup>d</sup>. as an Univerſity, 3<sup>d</sup>. as it is a very ancient Earldom.

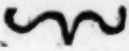
As a City, 'tis finely ſeated for Health, Pleaſure, and Pleaſure at the Influx of the *Ckerwel* into the *Iſis*, where this divi-

self into several Streams, which together with the *Cherwell*, *Oxford-shire*.  
 almost encompasses the City, and for the Conveniency of its  
 inhabitants are furnished with several Bridges. This is so an-  
 tient a City, as to fetch her Original from the time of the *Bri-*  
 tish; so large as to contain 13 Parish Churches, besides the  
 Cathedral; and withal so beautiful, that, whether one looks  
 at the compacted Uniformity of private Houses, or the Mag-  
 nificence of the publick Structures, it must be owned to be one  
 of the fairest Cities in *England*. The Bishop's See here is but of  
 recent Erection, it being one of the six new Bishopricks founded  
 by *Henry VIII.* and by him endowed out of the Lands belong-  
 ing to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abington* and *Osney*. It was  
 at first a Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*; and, being now made a  
 Bishoprick, had first the Abbey Church of *Osney* for its Cathed-  
 ral, about a Mile from *Oxford*, from whence it was removed  
 to the present Cathedral about five Years after, in 1546. That which is now the  
 Cathedral was anciently dedicated to *S. Frideswide*; but, since  
*Henry* made it the Bishop's See, it was intituled *Christ-  
 Church*. Whose Chapter consists of a Dean and 8 Prebendaries  
 whom he also founded, part of the Lands which had been pur-  
 chased, or procured by *Cardinal Woolsey* for the Indowment of  
*Christ Church* College being allotted thereunto. Lastly, *Oxford* has two  
 Markets a Week, on *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*.  
 As it is an University, this may be said of her and her Sister  
*Cambridge*, that for the Accommodations and Stateliness of the  
 Colleges, and the liberal Indowments thereof for the Incourage-  
 ment of Industry and Learning, they are not to be paralleled  
 in the Christian World. During the common Calamities  
 brought in by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, the Muses were dispersed  
 from both these Universities, and forced to shift for themselves.  
 The Learned *Saxon King Alfred*, who had a great Hand in  
 civilizing this Nation, recalled them to *Oxford*, and repaired  
 the Ruins of the ancient University. By whom was founded  
*University College*, in 872; and, about 200 Years after, *Baliol*  
*College*, by *John Baliol*, Knight. In whose Imitation 16 other  
 Colleges were since founded by divers Patrons of Learning in  
 more than 400 Years, with plentiful Revenues to maintain the  
 Students, Professors, and Heads thereof. And that under cer-  
 tain Statutes and Ordinances, which, being duly observed,  
 would make this one of the most refined Common-Wealths of  
 the Kingdom. So there are in *Oxford* 18 Indowed Colleges; besides  
 the Halls, where Students only live together in Society, as they  
 do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in *London*.

The Colleges are,  
 1. *University College*, founded by the aforesaid King *Alfred*  
 for 12 Fellows, besides other Students.

2. *Baliol*

Oxford-  
shire.



2. *Baliol College*, founded in 1262, by *John Baliol* and *De gilla* his Wife, Parents of *John Baliol* King of Scots, for Fellows, &c.

3. *Merton College*, founded in 1274, by *Walter de Ma Lord High Chancellour of England*, and *Bishop of Roche*. This has 19 Fellows, 14 Scholars, &c.

4. *Exeter College*, founded in 1316, by *Walter Stapleton*, B of *Exeter*, for 23 Fellows, &c.

5. *Oriel College*, founded in 1337, by King *Edward II*, 18 Fellows, 12 Scholars, &c.

6. *Queen's College*, founded in 1340, by *Robert Eaglesfield* for 15 Fellows, besides other Students of the Foundation.

7. *New College*, founded in 1375, by *William of Wick Bishop of Winchester*, and *Lord High Chancellour of Eng* for 70 Fellows, 10 Chaplains, 3 Clerks, 16 Choristers, &c.

8. *Lincoln College*, founded in 1420, by *Richard Fle Bishop of Lincoln*, for 15 Fellows, &c.

9. *All-Souls College*, founded in 1437, by *Henry Chie Archbishop of Canterbury*, for 40 Fellows; besides Chap Clerks, and other Servants of the Foundation.

10. *Magdalen College*, founded in 1459, by *William of fleet*, *Bishop of Winchester*, and *Lord High Chancellour England*, for 40 Fellows, and 30 Scholars, besides Chap Clerks, Choristers, &c.

11. *Brazen-Nose College*, founded 1515, by *William S Bishop of Lincoln*, and *Richard Sutton*, Esq; for 20 Fell besides Scholars, and Students of the Foundation.

12. *Corpus Christi College*, founded in 1516, by *Richard Bishop of Winchester*, and *Lord Privy Seal*; for 20 Fell 20 Scholars, besides Chaplains, and Clerks, &c.

13. *Christ-Church College*, founded in 1546, by King VIII. for 8 Canons, and 100 Students, besides Chaplains,

14. *Trinity College*, founded in 1555, by *Sir Thomas Pop* 12 Fellows, 12 Scholars, and other Students.

15. *St. John's College*, founded in 1557, by *Sir Thomas Merchant Taylor of London*, for 50 Fellows, &c.

16. *Jesus College*, founded in 1572, by *Queen Eliz* for 16 Fellows, 16 Scholars, and other Students.

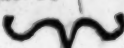
17. *Wadham College*, founded in 1613, by *Nicholas W and Dorothy* his Wife, for 15 Fellows, 15 Scholars, &c.

18. *Pembroke College*, founded in 1620, by *Thomas Teifd* and *Richard Wightrick*, B. D. for 15 Fellows, and 11 lars, &c.

The Seven Halls are

*Glocester*, *Edmund*, *St. Alban*, *Magdalen*, *Hart*, and *St. Hall*, besides *New-Inn*.



all which Colleges and Halls there are fair Chappels, and *Oxford*-  
aries. But, amongst these, is the most famous *Bodleian Shire*.  
ary, which for choice Books, and rare Manuscripts, falls   
hort of the *Vatican*.

ere is also that curious Piece of Architecture called the *New*  
re, built for Scholastick Exercises, with a fair Printing-  
le, by Dr. *Sheldon*, a late Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. The  
eum, built at the charge of the University, for the Improv-  
t of Experimental Knowledge, especially in Physick; with  
Laboratory furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other  
aterials, for Chymical Practice; a *Store-Room*, for Prepara-  
; and another *Room*, with a Chymical Library. In the *Musæum*  
curious *Repository*.

The publick *Physick Garden* deserves also to be mentioned here  
as Stateliness, and infinite Variety of choice Plants.

The Number of Students in *Oxford*, is reckoned to be 3000,  
reep 1000 live upon the Revenues of the Colleges. Whose  
erment is separate from that of the City, the Students  
g Governed by a *Vice-Chancellour*, and the City by a *Mayor*;  
so that the *Mayor* is to obey the Orders of the *Vice-Chancellour*,  
a Charter granted to the University by King *Edward III*.

The *Vice-Chancellour* is appointed by the *Chancellour*, who is  
chief Magistrate of the University, elected by the Students  
hemselves in Convocation to continue for Life, and is usually  
of the prime Nobility. In whose Absence the *Vice-Chancel-*  
takes care of the University, and keeps Judicial Courts,  
ed by the Civil Law. Except in Criminal Causes, in which  
the Prisoner is left to be try'd by the Laws of the Land.

Next to whom are the two *Proctors*, yearly chosen by turns  
of the several Colleges. These are to assist in the Govern-  
t of the University, more particularly in the business of  
olastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after  
punishing all Violators of Statutes or Privileges of the Uni-  
ity, all Night-Walkers, &c. They have also the Oversight  
Weights and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged.

Next is the *Publick Orator*. Whose charge is to Write Letters,  
ording to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation;  
at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes  
ee the University, to make proper Harangues, &c.

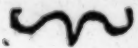
The *Keeper of Records*. Whose Duty is to collect and keep  
Charters, Privileges, and Records, that concern the Uni-  
ity; to be always ready to produce them before the chief  
ckers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the University.

A *Register*. Whose Office is to Register all Transactions in  
avocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the aforesaid Officers, there are certain publick Ser-  
ants; the chief whereof are the six *Beadles*, and the *Verger*.

Three

Oxford-  
shire.



Three of the first are called *Squire Beadles*, who carry Maces of Silver Gilt; and the other three *Yeomen Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, ungilt. Their Office is always to attend on the *Vice-Chancellor* in publick, doing what belongs to his Place; and, at his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon, and publish the Calling of Courts or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School, &c. But, upon Solemnities, the *Verge* appears with a Silver Rod in his Hand; and, walking with the other Six before the *Vice-Chancellor*, is to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

As to the Degrees taken by Scholars in the University, there are three, viz. of *Bachelour of Arts*, *Master of Arts*, and *Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick*. To take the first Degree, requires 4 Years, for the second 7, and for the third 10. Lent is the Time appointed for the first; and for the two next the Monday after the sixth of July, which is called the *Assizes* at Cambridge the Commencement. A noted Time, not only for publick Exercises, but also for Feasting and Comedies, which draws a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts. The Charge of a *Master of Arts* in Fees and Feasting is usually 20, or 30 Pounds, and of a *Doctor* 100.

As Cambridge, so Oxford has the Privilege to send four Members to Parliament, viz. two from the City, and two from the University, which last they hold from King James I.

But Oxford has another Thing besides to Glory in, viz. being a most ancient Earldom, continued for above 500 Years successively in the Noble Family of the *Veres*, the present Earl of Oxford (*Aubrey de Vere*) being the twentieth. The first that enjoy'd it was also *Aubrey de Vere*, created Earl of Oxford by Henry II. in the Year 1155.

The other Market Towns are,

|              |                  |             |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| * Banbury,   | Burford,         | Tame,       |
| * Woodstock, | Chipping-Norton, | Watlington, |
| Bampton,     | Deddington,      | Wisney.     |
| Bicester,    | Henley,          |             |

Banbury.

Banbury, (*Banburia*), stands on the *Cherwell*, in the North Part of the County, which is here divided by the River from Northamptonshire. Near this place *Kenrick*, King of the Saxons, overthrew the *Britains* in a set Battle. And in the same place *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, surnamed the *Make-Nought*, overthrew *Edward IV*, and took him Prisoner, restoring the Crown to *Henry VI*. After *Edgehill* Fight in the Reign of *Charles I*, *Banbury* was taken, and Garrisoned for the King.

1642. Two Years after it indured a sharp Siege and several Oxford-  
 shire. till relieved by the E. of Northampton. In 1646 it bore  
 shire. ten Weeks together the brunt of another Siege, but was  
 at last to surrender, the King being then in the hands of  
 Scots.

Burford, a Place of good Antiquity, is seated on a rising Burford.  
 and near the River Windrush, in the West of Oxfordshire.

this Place was a great Battel fought in 750, between  
 King of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbert the Mercian  
 in which this last was totally defeated, and his Banner  
 wherein a Golden Dragon was depicted. The Memory  
 of has continued for several Ages in the Custom used here  
 making a Dragon Yearly, and carrying it about the Town  
 only on Midsummer-Eve, with the Addition of a Gyant to it.  
 Town is of some note besides, for giving the Title of Earl  
 to Duke of S. Albans.

Woodstock lies about ten Miles East and by North from Burford. Woodstock.  
 was once a Royal House, built by Henry I. and enlarged  
 by Henry II, but ruined in the Civil Wars in the Reign of  
 Charles I. In which was a Labyrinth, where Beautiful Rosamond,  
 the Second's Mistress, was Poisoned by force by his jealous  
 husband. Whereupon she was Interred at a Nunnery call'd  
 Woodstock, not far from this Town, with this Latin Epitaph,

*Hæc jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda;  
 Non redoler, sed olet quæ redolere solet.*

this County stands also Dorchester, an old Roman Town  
 Dorchester.  
 seated at the Confluence of the Thame and Isis; and  
 formerly a Bishop's See, till removed by Remigius from hence  
 to Lincoln, Anno 1070.

the Time of the Romans, the People of this County (with  
 of Gloucestershire) went by the Name of *Dobuni*. During  
 Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of Mercia.  
 now it makes up the Diocese of Oxford.

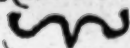
before we leave this County, 'tis fit to take notice of a  
 monument of huge and unwrought Stone, set in a circular  
 stone, not unlike those of Stone-henge in Wiltshire.

able-Men's Houses. Cornbury, E. of Clarendon's; Bletchington,  
 E. of Anglesey's; Ditchley, and Leesfest, E. of Litchfields;  
 and Chesterton, E. of Abington's; Broughton, North-Newton,  
 Wisc. Say and Seal's; Sherborn-Castle, L. Abergavenny's;  
 Eaton, L. Lovelace's; Leadwell, L. Carrington's; Caver-  
 sham, L. Craven's; Wroxton-Abbey, L. Guilford's; Cudsdon, the  
 of Oxford's.

RUTLAND,



Rutland.



RUTLAND, (*Rutlandia*) the least of all the Counties in England, is an Inland County. Bounded Northward by *Lincolnshire*; East and South, by *Northamptonshire*, from which it is divided by the River *Weland*; and on the West, by *Leicestershire*. In Length, from North to South, not above 12 Miles. Breadth, from East to West, but 9. In which County Ground it contains 110000 Acres, and about 3260 Houses. The Whole divided into 5 Hundreds, wherein 48 Parishes, but 2 Market Towns.

As little as this County is, it is as Fruitful as any, especially about the Vale of *Catmoss*. For, besides its plenty of Corn, it breeds abundance of Cattel, and feeds great Flocks of Sheep, whose Fleece participates of the Colour of Earth, which is reddish. From whence the County got the Name of *Red Land*. 'Tis also well clothed with Wood, and watered with fresh Streams; the principal whereof are the *Wash* and the *Wash*. Lastly, this little County has more Parishes, considering its Extent, than any other County in England.

The County Town,

Okeham.

*Okeham*, or *Oakham*, is 74 Miles North-North-West from London. Viz. from London to *Bedford* 40, for which see *Bedfordshire*; thence to *Wellingbury*, 12; to *Rotterring*, 5 more; *Rotterring* to *Uppingham*, 12; and to *Okeham*, 5 more.

Called *Okeham*, as some would have it from the plenty of Corn growing in its Neighbourhood; and seated in the rich and fertile Vale of *Catmoss*. It has a Castle where the Affairs are kept, a School, and an Hospital. And, by ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty, a Noble-Man entering on Horse within its Precincts, pays the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse. Therefore upon the Door of the Shire-Hall there are many Horses Shoes nailed; and, over the Judges Seat in the Court, one curiously wrought, five Foot and a half long, with a breadth proportionable. But this Homage, or Forfeiture, may be commuted for Money. On *Saturdays* the Market is held here.

The other Market Town is

Uppingham.

*Uppingham*, a neat and well built Town, situate upon a Hill, and accommodated with a Free-School and an Hospital.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County were called (amongst others) by the Name of *Coritani*. During the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. Now, with *Northamptonshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

The same gave the Title of Earl, 1. to *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, An. 1390. 2. To *Richard*, Brother of the said *Edw.* in 1426. 3. To *Edmund Plantagenet*, Son of *Richard Duke of York*, (all of the Royal Family) An.

in 1525, *Thomas Mannors* Lord *Ross* of *Hamlake*, *Trusbal*, and *Rutland*.  
 descended by the Lady *Anne* his Mother from the said  
 Duke of *York*, was created Earl of *Rutland* in 1525.  
 King *Henry VIII.* in whose Posterity the Title has hitherto  
 continued. *John* (the twelfth of this Family) succeeding *John* his  
 son in the Year 1679,  
 Noblemens Houses. *Burghley*, and *Nun-appleton* the late D:  
*Albemarles*; *Martinshorp*, E. of *Denbigh's*; *Exton-Brook*,  
*North Luffenham*, E. of *Gainsborough's*.

**SHROPSHIRE**, other wise called the County of *Salop*, *Skropshire*.  
 its Latin Name *Salopia*, is an Inland County. Bounded East-  
 ward with *Staffordshire*; Westward with the Welch Countries  
*Denbigh* and *Montgomery*; on the North, with *Cheshire*; and  
 on the South, with *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshires*. In  
 length from North to South, 34 Miles; in Breadth, from  
 East to West, 25. In which Compals of Ground it contains  
 1000 Acres, and about 23210. Houses The Whole divi-  
 into 15 Hundreds, wherein 170 Parishes, and 16 Mar-  
 Towns. Five whereof are privileged to send Members to  
 Parliament.

Here the *Air* is healthful, the *Soil* rich and fruitful, abound-  
 in *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Pit-Coals*, *Iron*, and *Wood*. But the  
 East and South Parts something hilly.

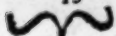
besides the *Severn*, which runs through the middle of it, the  
 principal are the *Roden*, *Teme*, and *Temde*, all yielding plenty of

The County Town,

**SHREWSBURY**, (*Salopia*), lies 124 Miles North-  
 ward by West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *S. Albans*,  
 to *Dunstable*, 10 more; to *Stony-stratford*, 14; thence to  
*Wester*, 6; to *Daventry*, 10; and to *Coventry*, 14 more.  
 thence to *Birmingham*, 14; to *Dudley*, 8; to *Bridgenorth*, 12  
 more; from *Bridgenorth* to *Wenlock*, 6; and to *Shrewsbury*, 10

Which is seated on the *Severn* in the midst of the County,  
 on a Hill of red Earth, almost surrounded by the River, over  
 which it hath two fair Bridges; and is supposed to have taken its  
 name from the Ruins of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not  
 far from it. *Roger de Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William* the  
 Conquerour, built on the North side of it a strong Castle; and  
 added here a stately Abby, whose Remains are still extant.  
 It was then a very considerable Place, and is so to this day, be-  
 cause a well traded and frequented Town both by English and  
 Welch, and a common Empory between both. As to the Neat-  
 ness of its Streets and Buildings both publick and private, it  
 is not so far from some of the few Cities in *Endland*. For publick Devotion, it has  
 five

Shropshire.



five Parish-Churches, two of them beautified wth lofty Sp  
'Twas near this Place that a sharp Battle was fought in  
between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Pierty* Earl of *Northumberland*,  
opposed the first as an Invader of the Crown, which of right  
longed ( after King *Richard II.*) to *Edward Mortimer* Earl  
*March*. This Town is also of some note for the Title of Earl  
has given to two noble Families. The first of the foresaid  
*de Montgomery*, advanced to that Dignity by *William the*  
*queror*, which continued but in two Generations after him,  
*de Montgomery* his Grandson being divested of his Dignity  
by *William Rufus*. *Henry IV.* revived the Title in the Person  
that great Warrior, *John Talbot*; created Earl of *Shrewsbury*  
1442. From whom is descended in a right Line *Charles*  
lately advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by His present Majesty.  
Lastly, this Town has three Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesday*  
and *Saturdays* for all sorts of Provisions, and *Thursdays* for  
Cottons, &c. here sold in great abundance, and thence sent  
to London.

The other Market Towns are

|                  |            |             |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| * Bishops Castle | Clebury,   | Oswestry,   |
| * Bridgnorth,    | Draydon,   | Shefnall,   |
| * Ludlow,        | Ellismere, | Wellington, |
| * Wenlock,       | Hodnet,    | Wem,        |
| Church-Stretton, | Newport.   | Whitchurch, |

Ludlow.

Amongst which *Ludlow*, counted next to *Shrewsbury*, is a  
and populous Place, defended by a Wall and Castle, both  
by *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery*. Of chief note for being the  
where the Court of the Marches of *Wales* was kept, first  
by King *Henry VIII.* for the Tryal of Causes, but suppressed  
Act of Parliament since the late Revolution. Here was  
*Edward V.* at the Death of his Father, and here dyed  
*Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VII*; both being sent hither by  
Fathers to the same end, viz. by their presence to satisfy  
keep in order the unruly Welch.

Bridgenorth

*Bridgnorth*, or the Borough of *Bruges*, stands upon the  
with a fair Stone Bridge over it. It consists of two Parishes,  
divided into two Parts, the upper and the lower Town.  
merly it was fortified with a Wall, a Ditch, and a stately  
seated on a Rock, but gone since to Ruin.

Wem.

*Wem*, on the *Roden*, is noted for giving the Title of Baron  
*John Lord Jeffreys*; derived unto him from his Father  
Lord Chancellour *Jeffreys*, raised to that Dignity by  
*James II.*

Here is also *Bratford*, lately erected to the Title of an Earl  
in the Person of *Francis Newport*; the present Earl of  
*ford*.



In this County stands also *Alderbury*, the Birth-place of *Shropshire*. *Thomas Parre*, who lived 152 Years, and saw no less than ten reigns. He was born in 1483, in the Reign of *Edward IV*, *Alderbury*. died in 1635, and lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Hepth*, it made Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, in Point of Church Government, it stands divided betwixt the Bishops of *Lichfield* and *Hereford*.

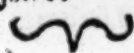
Noblemens Seats. *Pepper-Hill*, the D. of *Shrewsbury's*; *Elles*, B. of *Bridgewater's*; *Shesnal Manner*, E. of *Stafford's*; *Ercall*, and *Eyton*, E. of *Bradford's*; *Botfield*, and *Lye*, Viscount *South's*; *Stoke-Castle*, L. *Craven's*; *Cherbury*, L. *Herbert's* *Cherbury*.

**SOMERSETSHIRE**, (*Somersetia*,) is a large *Somersetshire* County in the West of *England*; so called from *Somer*-*shire*. formerly the chief Place hereof, and now but a small *Mar*-Town of little or no credit. 'Tis bounded on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the West, by *Devonshire*, and the *Severn's Mouth*; Northward, by *Glocestershire*; and Southward, by *Dorset* and *Wiltshires*. In Length from East to West, about 50 Miles, Breadth, from North to South, 40. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1075000 Acres, and about 50000 Houses. The Whole divided into 42 Hundreds, wherein 385 Parishes, and 35 Market-Towns. Seven whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Soil is very fruitful, and the Country pleasant in Summer, but the Roads very deep in Winter. *Mendip-Hills*, in *Wiltshire*, are noted for their Rich Lead Mines. As is *S. Peter's Rock* near *Bristol*, for its great plenty of Diamonds, equal to those of *India* in their Lustre, tho' not in Hardness. Its principal Rivers, besides the *Severn's Mouth*, and the *Avon*, which divides it in part from *Glocestershire*, are the *Parret*, *Tor*, and *Frome*, all stored with good Fish.

The County Town,

**BATH**, (*Bathonia*, *Aquæ Solis*,) is about 94 Miles, *Bath*. East and by South from *London*. Viz. From *London* to *Reading*, 60 Miles, as you may see in *Barkshire*; thence to *Newbury*, 15; to *Windsor*, 15 more; to *Chipenkam*, 15; and to *Bath*, 13 more. A famous City, seated in the utmost North Parts of the County, and watered by the *Avon*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It lies in a small low Plain, surrounded with Hills, out of which forth many Springs of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of several Diseases, whence it got the Name of *Bath*. These Waters are hot, of a bluish Colour, and strong Scent, and send forth

Somerfet-  
shire.

forth thin Vapours. In the City there are four hot Baths. One Triangular, and called the *Cross-Bath*, from a Cross that stood formerly in the midst of it. 'Tis about 25 foot long, as broad at one end; the heat of it gentler than the rest, because it has fewer Springs. Another is the *Hot-Bath*, formerly the hottest of all, when it was not so large as now it is. The other two are the *Kings* and *Queens Baths*, divided only by a Wall; the last having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the King's Bath. Which is about 60 foot square, and in the middle of it many hot Springs, that make its Heat greater. Each of these two Baths has a Pump, to Pump Water upon the Diseased, where strong Imbrocations are required. In every Bath there are Seats of Stone, for the Convenience of such as use the Waters. Famous were these Waters among the ancient Romans, and Bath a Place of so great Antiquity, where the Cathedral now stands, 'tis said there was a Temple consecrated to *Minerva*, the Goddess of Fountains and Baths. The same is at this time a fair City, but of no great Commerce. Whose Inhabitants find not only a great Advantage by the Medicinal Springs, but also by their Cloth Manufacture, where in they drive a good Trade. This City has two Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*. Lastly, 'tis noted for giving the Title of Earl to *John Granville*, created Earl of Bath by King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration, wherein the said John was very Instrumental. Which Title had been formerly borne by the *Bourchiers*, from the Reign of *Henry VIII.* See *Wells*.

## The other Market Towns are

|                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| * Wells,       | Crookhorn,      | Somerton,       |
| * Bristol,     | Dulverton,      | South-Peterton, |
| * Bridgewater, | Dunster,        | Stoke-Gomer,    |
| * Ilchester,   | Frome,          | Stowey,         |
| * Minehead,    | Glassenbury,    | Watebet,        |
| * Taunton,     | Ilminster,      | Wellington,     |
| Axbridge,      | Langport,       | Wincaunton,     |
| Bruton,        | North-Currey,   | Wivelscomb,     |
| Canesham,      | Pensford,       | Writon,         |
| Castle Carey,  | Philips-Norton, | Yeovil.         |
| Chard,         | Porlock,        |                 |
| Chewton,       | Shepton-Mallet, |                 |

Wells.

*Wells*, (*Wellæ*, *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, anciently *Belgæ*, and *rodunum*;) is another City, so called from the Wells and plentiful Springs about it. It is small, but well Inhabited, and good with fair Buildings, both publick and private. The Cathedral (among the rest) dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is a stately Pile, built by *Ina* a *West-Saxon* King, and enlarged by *Kenulph* one of his Successors. Adjoining to which is the Bishop's Palace, built



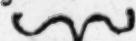
RT castle-wife. Now, whereas *Bath* and *Wells* are joined together *Somerset-*  
 to one Bishoprick, *Wells* was originally the Bishop's See, *shire.*  
 founded by King *Edward* the Elder in 905. But *Johannes de Vil-*  
 the sixteenth Bishop hereof, having bought the Town of  
 of King *Henry* I, transferred his Seat thither An. 1088.  
 which occasioned a Difference betwixt the Monks of *Bath* and  
 Canons of *Wells*, about the Election of the Bishop; till they  
 agreed at last, that from thence forward the Bishop should be  
 nominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title  
 should be given to *Bath*. That, in the Vacancy of the See, a  
 certain Number of Delegates from both Churches should elect  
 their Prelate, who being elected should be Installed in them  
 both, and both reckoned as the Bishop's Chapter, and all his  
 Grants and Patents to be confirmed in both. But, the Mona-  
 ches being dissolved in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, there passed  
 an Act of Parliament for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make  
 a sole Chapter for the Bishop, which has been in force to  
 this day.

*Bristol*, (*Bristolium*, anciently *Venta Silurum*,) lies partly in *Bristol.*  
*Somersetshire*, and partly in *Glocestershire*. A Famous City, and  
 Place of great Commerce; situate at the Influx of the *Frome*  
 into the *Avon*, which five Miles from hence empties itself into  
 the *Severn*. Over the River there is a fair Stone Bridge, with  
 Gallies built on both sides, as on *London* Bridge. This Town is  
 large, fair, populous, and wealthy; so that it is counted next to  
 London, as this is next to *London*. But in point of Trade, it takes  
 place of *York* it self. 'Tis likewise a Place of some Strength;  
 and here stood formerly a Castle at the East end, in which King  
*Stephen* was kept a Prisoner some time by *Maud* the Empress. But  
 it was demolished by *Oliver Cromwel*, and is now built into  
 streets. For the Conveniency of Shipping, *Bristol* is an excel-  
 lent Port, with a fair Key to it; and is so well seated for the  
 East-India Trade, that the Merchants here drive a great Com-  
 merce that way, as its Tradesmen do in all the Neighbouring  
 Counties, and *Wales* especially. This City is a County of it self,  
 and has no dependency upon either *Glocestershire* or *Somerset-*  
*shire*, in both which Counties it stands, as before said. 'Tis one  
 of the six new Bishopricks, erected by *Henry* VIII, to make  
 provision for the Dissolution of the Monasteries; the other five be-  
 ing *Oxford*, *Glocester*, *Chester*, *Westminster*, and *Peterborough*. By King  
*James* I. it was made an Earldom in the Person of *John* Lord  
*Grey* of *Sherburn*, Grandfather to *John* the late Earl of *Bristol*,  
 whose Decease the Title lies extinct.

*Taunton*, upon the *Tone*, is a large, neat, and populous Town; *Taunton.*  
 consisting of two Parishes, graced with spacious Streets, and a  
 fair Bridge over the River. The same is mostly inhabited by  
 Clothiers, driving a good Trade in Cloths, and Serges made  
 here, and in the adjacent Parts.



Somerset-  
shire.



Bridge-  
water.

*Bridgewater* is a good Town, seated on the *Parret*, with a Stone Bridge over it, about seven Miles from the Sea, and South-West of *Bristol*. It suffered much by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*, and fell in 1645. into the Hands of the *Scots*. Upon a Moor near this Place, Anno 1685, was fought that fatal Battel to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, which brought him from the Field to the Scaffold. Fatal likewise to his Enemy the Victorious King *James*; who, forsaking upon it the Rules of Moderation, and screwing up the Government to Arbitrary Methods, lost thereby no less than three Crowns. In 1617, the Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *John Egerton*, Lord President of *Wales*, created by King *James I*. Earl of *Bridgewater*. Which Title is now enjoyed by *John Egerton*, his Grandson.

*Glassenbury* *Glassenbury*, (*Glasconia*, *Avalonia*,) is of chief note for its famous, rich, and stately Abbey. in the Isle of *Avalon*, upon the *Parret*. The first Foundation whereof is hardly known. But it is plain, that *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons* erected here about the beginning of the eighth Century a fair and stately Church, and that *Dunstable* about the Year 970, stocked it with *Benedictines*. From which time this Place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, full of stately Buildings, and encompassed with a strong Wall a Mile in Circumference. So rich was the Abbey, that at the time of its Dissolution in the Reign of *Henry VIII*, it had a Yearly Revenue of 3508 l. To which Greatness the Monks of it contributed much by a Plot or Cheat, giving out, that the Body of *Joseph* of *Arimathea* lay there Interred. However certain it is, that this Place was a Shelter to the *Britains* in the latter times of the *British* Church, when they were miserably harassed and persecuted by the *Pagan-Saxons*. And it might be of far greater request among the *Britains*, because it was the Place where their King *Arthur* was buried. Whose Body was found there very deep in the Earth in the Reign of *Henry the II*, with a Latin Inscription on a leaden Cross, expressing that King *Arthur* lay there buried in the Isle of *Avalon*. Which was a Place of Retreat in the *British* Times, but not without some fear of the *Saxons*.

*Minehead*. *Minehead* is a Harbour of pretty good note, in the North Channel.

In the South Parts of this County is a sharp Hill called *Mountacute*, noted for giving the Title of Viscount to *Francis Browne*, the present Viscount *Mountacute*.

*Milburn-  
Port*.

*Milburn-Port*, a Place out of the List of Market Towns, is also in *Somersetshire*, and enjoys the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

Chap.

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## Chap. VIII.

## of ENGLAND.

101

Somerset-  
shire.

In the Time of the Romans, the People of this County went amongst others) by the Name of *Belga*. During the Saxon heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now in Church Government it makes the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, this County was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *William Mobun*. The next that enjoy'd the Title was *William Longue Epée*. The third, *Reginald de Mobun*. And the fourth, *John Beaufort*, eldest Son of *John of Gaunt*, by his third Wife. To whom succeeded *Henry Beaufort*, whose Son *John* was created Duke of *Somerset* by King *Henry VI*. Three more of this Family enjoy'd this Title, whereof two were Beheaded, viz. *Henry* and *Edmund*, in the Reign of *Edward IV*. In 1496, King *Henry VII*, conferred the Title upon *Edmund*, his third Son; and *Henry VIII*, gave it to *Henry* his base Son. In the Reign of *Edward VI*, *Edward Seymour*, his Uncle and Lord Protector, was created Duke of *Somerset*, and some Years after Beheaded. In 1614, the Title of Earl of *Somerset* was revived by King *James I*, in the Person of *Robert Carr*, Viscount *Rocheſter*, but it died with him. Upon King *Charles* his Restauration, *William Seymour*, Great Grandson of *Edward*, was restored to his Ancestor's Title of Duke of *Somerset*. To whom succeeded in 61, *William* his Grand-Son; in 71, *John Lord Seymour*, his Uncle; in 75, *Francis Seymour*, the son of *John*. Who being slain in *Italy* in 1678, the Title fell to his Brother *Charles*, the present Duke of *Somerset*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Clevedon-Court*, the late E. of *Bristol's*; *Wickham-Court*, Visc. *Fitz-Harding's*; *Hinton S. George*, Court of *Wickham-Court*, *Walton*, L. *Pawler's*; *Cannington*, L. *Clifford's*; *Wotton*, L. *Stawell's*; *Wells Palace*, and *Banwell*, the Bishop of *Bath and Wells's*; *Bristol-Palace*, the Bishop of *Bristol's*.

## CHAP. X.

Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, and Warwickshire.

**STAFFORDSHIRE**, (*Staffordiensis Comitatus*, *Stafford-shire*) is an Inland County. Bounded Eastward by *Derbyshire*; Westward, by *Shropshire*; on the North, by *Cheshire*, *Derbyshire*; and on the South, by *Warwick*, and *Worcestershire*. In Length, from North to South, 44 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 27. In which Compaſs of Ground it contains

tains 810000 Acres, and about 23740 Houses. The Whole divided into 5 Hundreds, wherein 130 Parishes, and 19 Market Towns. Four whereof are Privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is good, and healthful. As for the Soil, the North is hilly and barren; the middle Parts level, but full of Woods; and the South Parts yield plenty both of Grass and Corn, with Coals and Iron from their Mines. So great was formerly the Number of Parks and Warrens in this County that most Gentlemen's Seats were accommodated with both. Here is also good Stone and Lime for Building, with Marble and some Alabaster.

Its principal Rivers are the *Trent*, *Dove*, *Churner*, *Blythe*, *Line*, *Sowe*, *Penk*, and *Manifold*. Amongst which the *Dove* does enrich the Ground, that the adjacent Meadows are noted for yielding (as some will have it) the sweetest Mutton in England.

But, besides its fresh Springs and Streams, here are also Springs, affording plenty of White Salt, not much inferior to the best Salt in *Cheshire*.

Stafford.

The County Town, **STAFFORD**, (*Staffordia*), which gives Name to the County, is at least 100 Miles North-West from London. From London to Northampton, 54 Miles, for which see Northamptonshire; from thence to Coventry, 20; to Lichfield 20 miles and thence to Stafford, 10.

A Town pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River *Sowe* with a Bridge over it, and consisting of two Parishes. It was built by Edward the Elder, under the Name of *Berbery*. The East and South Sides of it are Walled, and the two other Sides secured by a kind of Lake. The Streets large, and graced with many good Buildings, particularly the two Parish Churches, School, and the Market Place. King John made it a Corporation, and Edward VI. confirmed and enlarged its Charter. The Town did formerly belong to the Noble Family of the *Staffords*, which expired in the Issue Male by the Death of Henry Stafford in 1639. Who left Issue a Daughter, the Wife of William Howard Knight of the Bath, who was second Son of Thomas Howard of Arundel and Surrey. In consideration whereof he was created Viscount Stafford by King Charles I, but was Beheaded on account of the Popish Plot, December 29, 1680. Whose Son Henry was not only restored to his Father's Estate and Dignity by the late King James, but was also by him created Duke of *Stafford*. Saturday is its Market Day.



The other Market Towns are

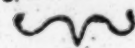
|              |             |                |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| * Lichfield, | Burton,     | Ridgeley,      |
| * Newcastle, | Cheadle,    | Stone,         |
| * Tamworth,  | Eccleshall, | Tudbury,       |
| Betley,      | Kinver,     | Utoxeter,      |
| Brewood,     | Leek,       | Walsall,       |
| Bromley,     | Penkridge,  | Wolverhampton. |

Amongst which *Lichfield*, (*Lichfeldia*;) is a goodly City, ten Miles South-East of *Stafford*. Situate on a low and moorish ground, and divided into two Parts by a Brook, crossed by weirs, with sluices in them for the Passage of the Water. That which lies on the South side of the Water is much the greater, and divided into several Streets. But in the North Part the Cathedral, the Bishops Palace, and the Prebends Houses. The Cathedral first built by *Oswy* King of the *Northumbers*, about Year 655, who gave unto the Bishops many fair Possessions. The old Church being taken down by *Roger de Clinton*, the Bishop of this See, that which now stands was built by him in the place thereof in 1148, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* & *S. Chad*. This City, and *Coventry* in *Warwickshire* with it, make up both one Diocese, under a double Name. Which came to pass after the same manner, and about the same time, as *Bath* & *Wells* were joyned together into one Bishoprick; the Style of *Coventry* coming in upon *Robert de Limesly* removing the See from *Lichfield* to *Coventry*. *Hugo Novant*, the sixth Bishop from him, brought it back to *Lichfield*. Wherein he met with great Opposition from the Monks of *Coventry*, till the Difference was finally composed by Bishop *Savensby*, much after the same manner as between *Bath* & *Wells*. And so it stood till the Priory of *Coventry* being dissolved by King *Henry VIII*, there passed an Act of Parliament, which made the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* the sole Chapter of the Bishop, *Lichfield* hence styled Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. This was dignified by King *Charles II*. with the Title of an Earl, in the Person of *Edward Henry Lee*, created Earl of *Lichfield* in 1674.

*Bromley*, upon the *Blithe*, is otherwise called *Pagets Bromley*, to distinguish it from *Bromley* in *Kent*. As *Newcastle* here is called *Newcastle under Line*, from the River *Line* near which it is situated; for distinctions sake from *Newcastle upon Tyne*, the chief City of *Northumberland*.

*Tamworth*, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Auker*, stands upon the Borders of *Stafford* and *Warwickshires*, one Part of the town being washed by the *Tame*, and the other by the *Auker*. Over each of those Rivers it has a fair Stone Bridge; and, for its defence, a small Castle.

Stafford-  
shire.



Burton.  
Wolver-  
hampton.

Burton upon Trent, is noted for its fair Bridge, leading into Derbyshire

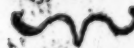
Wolverhampton was only called Hampton till one *Wolver*, a stout Woman, enriched the Town with a Monastery. It lies upon a Hill, and has a Collegiate Church, annexed to the Deanry of *Windsor*.

About four Miles from this Place stood the *Royal Oak*, celebrated for having been some time the Sanctuary of the King *Charles*, after his Defeat at *Worcester*. From whence he was secretly convey'd to the House of Mrs. *Jane Lane*, the Instrument in his Conveyance beyond Sea.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went amongst others by the Name of *Cornavii*. In the *Heptarchy* it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it is the Diocese of *Lichfield*.

Noblemens Houses. *Blore-hall*, the late D. of *Newcastle*; *Atton-castle*, D. of *Shrewsbury's*; *Newborough*, E. of *Bridge*; *Wolverhampton*, E. of *Stafford's*; *Throwley*, E. of *Argyll*; *Drayton-basset*, Visc. *Weymouth's*; *Chartley-castle*, L. *Ferrers*; *Stourton-castle*, L. *Stourton's*; *Beaufort*, *Sinay-Park*, and *Dunham*, L. *Pager's*; *Rollston*, L. *North and Grey's*; *Gerard's*; *Wyley*, *Sandon*, and *Willowbridge*, L. *Gerard's*; *Hamstall*, L. *Ridware*, L. *Leigh's*; *Dudley-castle*, and *Himley*, L. *Warrington*; *Lichfield-close*, and *Eccleshall-Castle*, the Bishop of *Coven*try; *Lichfield's*.

Suffolk:



SUFFOLK, (*Suffolcia*.) a large Maritime County in East of England; is bounded on the East by the *German Sea*; the West, by *Cambridgeshire*; Northward, with *Norfolk*; Southward, with *Essex*. In Length, from East to West, 45 Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 20. In the Compass of Ground it contains 995000 Acres, and 34420 Houses. The Whole divided into 22 Hundreds, wherein 575 Parishes, and 21 Market Towns, Seven of which are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is very wholsom, and counted proper for Cure of Consumptive People. The *Soil* fruitful and rich, abounding both in Grass and Corn. Along the Coast for five or six Miles Inland, 'tis for the most part heathy, sandy, and full of bleak Hills; yet yielding plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding abundance of Sheep. The more Inland Part, commonly called *high Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*, is for the most part Clay-Ground, and husbanded chiefly for the Dairy. The *Sea* Parts, towards *Cambridgeshire* and *Essex*, much of the former nature. But the Parts about *Bury*, and to the North-West thence, are generally *Champaign*, and abound with all sorts of excellent

ding in Corn. No less than 50 Parks are reckoned in this Suffolk.

besides the little *Ouse* and the *Waveney*, which part it from *Suffolk*, and the *Stoure* from *Essex*, here is the *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Bli-*  
*Deben*, and *Breton*, which contribute their Streams for the  
ring of it.

The County Town,  
*IPSWICH*, (*Gippo-vicus*.) lies 55 Miles North-East *Ipswich*.  
London. Viz. from London to Colchester, 43, as you may see  
Essex; and 12 from thence to *Ipswich*.

is situate on the North side of the *Stoure*, at the foot of a steep  
in the South-East Parts of the County, and not above 20  
from the Sea. Heretofore a Place of great Trade, and  
ardingly rich and populous; but of late much decay'd, as to  
Trade and People. It was also formerly fortified with  
rches and Rampire; but to little purpose, it being inca-  
of Defence by its Situation, because commanded by Hills  
fides, but the South and South-East. So that the *Danes*  
easily master it in 991, who afterwards reduced it in  
anner into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Normans* time it b-  
to recover it self, insomuch that it consists at this time of  
arishes, graced with many fair Buildings. The *Normans*  
here a Castle, which held out stoutly against the Usurper  
*Stephen*; but was forced at last to surrender, and is supposed  
ambden to have been demolished by *Henry II*. Here landed  
3000 *Flemings* called in by the Nobility against the said  
*Henry*, when his Sons rebelled against him. The Bishop  
*Wich* hath a House here, and the Viscount of *Hereford*  
er, befitting his Degree and Quality. This Town being  
Birth-Place of Cardinal *Wolfey*, he began here the building  
stately Colledge, which bears his Name to this day. The  
is also of some note, for giving the Title of Viscount to the  
of *Grafton*. And here are no less than three Markets a  
k, viz. *Wednesdays*, *Frydays*, and *Saturdays*.

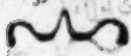
The other Market Towns are

|                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| * <i>Alborough</i> , | <i>Buddesdale</i> ,  | <i>Mendlesham</i> ,  |
| * <i>Bury</i> ,      | <i>Bungay</i> ,      | <i>Mildenball</i> ,  |
| * <i>Dunwich</i> ,   | <i>Clare</i> ,       | <i>Needham</i> ,     |
| * <i>Aye</i> ,       | <i>Debenham</i> ,    | <i>Newmarket</i> ,   |
| * <i>Orford</i> ,    | <i>Framlingham</i> , | <i>Neyland</i> ,     |
| * <i>Sudbury</i> ,   | <i>Hadley</i> ,      | <i>Saxmundham</i> ,  |
| <i>Beckles</i> ,     | <i>Halesworth</i> ,  | <i>Stow-market</i> , |
| <i>Bildeston</i> ,   | <i>Ixworth</i> ,     | <i>Southwold</i> ,   |
| <i>Brandon</i> ,     | <i>Lestoff</i> ,     | <i>Woodbridge</i> .  |

Amongst



Suffolk.



Amongst which *Bury*, or *S. Edmund's Bury*, (*Villa Regia, Faustini*;) is so called from *Edmund the Martyr*, King of *East-Angles*; who, for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows at *Hoxon* by the *Danes*, and buried in this Place. A Town so sweetly seated upon the Rise of a Hill at the foot whereof runs a River, and injoying so good an Air, that it is much inhabited by Gentry. Noted besides for that rich and stately Abbey erected here by the Danish King *Cnut*, to expiate the Crime of his Father *Sueno* in murdering the said *Edmund*. An Abbey, says an ancient Author, incomparable either for Magnificence or Revenues, and which appeared more like a City than a Monastery. So many Gates it had for Entrance, and many of them Brasses, so many Towers, and all a most glorious Church. Upon which attended two Churches in the same Churchyard, both very fine, and of curious Architecture. Not far from this Town was that Battle fought against King *Henry II*, in which he overthrew *Robert Earl of Leicester*, with his Rabble of *Flemings*, the Earl himself and his Wife being taken Prisoners.

Sudbury.

*Sudbury* (*Colonia*;) is a good large Town upon the Borders of *Essex*, watered by the River *Stoure*, over which it has a Bridge. It seems to be called *Sudbury*, or the South Town, in opposition to *Norwich*, or the North Town. 'Tis a rich and populous Place, consisting of three Parishes, and driving a great Trade of Cloathing. Noted besides for giving the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Stow-Market.

*Stow-market*, the Capital of its Hundred, is a large beautiful Town, upon the River *Orwell*. A Town that carries a great Trade in Stuffs, and is beautifi'd with a spacious Church.

Newmarket.

*Newmarket* lies upon the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridge*, ten Miles East of *Cambridge*. Famous for nothing but Horse Races in a vast adjoining Plain, much used for that purpose in the Reign of the late King *Charles*; Who delighted in the sort of Recreation, and therefore had a House built at *Newmarket* for his usual Residence there some short time before his death in *Michaelmas*.

Aye.

*Aye*, a goodly Market Town, is a Peculiar of the County of *Essex*, an Honour of ancient Time, and has been often given in Joy to the Queens of *England*. Here is a fair Church, with the Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.

Clare.

*Clare*, six Miles West of *Sudbury*, and upon the same River is now in a manner reduced to a Country Village, which was once a Castle, and a Collegiate Church. Upon the Marriage of *Lionel*, the third Son of King *Edward III*, with the Niece of *Gilbert de Clare*, then a great Heiress, the Title of *Clare* was given to her.

into *Clarence*, and so conferred upon the said Prince. *Suffolk.*  
 Title was enjoy'd by two more, viz. *Thomas* Lord Admi-  
 second Son to *Henry IV.*, who was slain in *France*, and *George*  
 to King *Edward IV.*, who (under pretence of Treason)  
 crowned in a Butt of *Malmsey*. From which Title of *Clarence*  
 second King of Arms got the Name of *Clarencieux*, as be-  
 formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*.

*Dunwich*, now a poor Village on the Sea-Coast of *Suffolk*, was  
 a Bishop's See, and a potent City. The See first placed  
 about the Year 636, by *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who establish-  
*East-Angles* in the Christian Faith. And here it continu-  
*Bisus*, the fourth Bishop from him, removed it to *North-*  
 in *Norfolk* in 672, leaving a Suffragan Bishop at *Dun-*  
 But afterwards both Sees became vacant for the space of  
 Years, after the Death of *S. Humbertus*. In 955, *Athulfus*  
 Bishop of both Sees, under the Title of *North-Elmham*.  
*us*, in the eleventh Century removed the See to *Therford*;  
 his next Successor, *Herebert Losinga*, settled it at last in *Nor-*  
 in 1088, where it has continued ever since. *Dunwich* fell  
 in, not only by the Iniquity of the Times, but also by  
 it self, whereby the greatest Part of the Ground it stood  
 has been overwhelmed.

*Orford*, noted for giving the Title of an Earldom to *Edward Orford*.  
 advanced to that Dignity in this Reign.

*Southwold*, a Sea Town some Miles North of *Dunwich*, stands *Southwold*,  
 a Cliff, the Sea on the East, the Harbour on the South, the  
 a large *Blinbe* with a Draw-bridge on the West, and a small Neck  
 that on the North. So that 'tis in a manner surrounded  
 Water, especially at high Water. Its Bay, called *South-*  
 Bay, but commonly pronounced *Swold's Bay*, is chiefly  
 by a shooting forth of *Easton Ness*, which lies North-East  
 it, and covers it from North-Easterly Winds. A Famous  
 for the many Rendezvous of the Royal Fleets, in our Wars  
 the *Hollanders*.

*Brandon*, upon the little *Ouse*, is noted for giving the Title of *Brandon*.  
 count to the Earl of *Maclesfield*. Near it is a noted Ferry,  
 called *Brandon Ferry*, where Things come up from the  
 of *Ely*.

some Miles East of *Brandon* lies *Euston*, which gives the Title *Euston*.  
 Earl to the Duke of *Grafton*. 'Tis finely seated upon the little  
 in a fair Champain Country, and graced with a stately  
 called *Euston-Hall*, built by the late Earl of *Arlington*. To  
 belongs a large Nursery of Trees, containing 1560 Fruit-  
 of several sorts, a Grove of near 1000 Trees, a large  
 ten, a Canal that makes a pleasant Noise as it falls into the  
 of *Clare*, and many other Curiosities.

## Suffolk.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this Country went (and others) by the Name of *Iceni*. In the Time of the *Hep* it was Part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. And now *Norfolk*, it makes the Diocese of *Norwich*.

Lastly, there have been Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, titled from this County; and *William de la Pole*, who in the Reign of King *Henry VI*, was first Earl, afterwards Marquis, and at last Duke of *Suffolk*. Whose next Successor *Edmund de la Pole*, was Beheaded in *Henry the Seventh's* Time. The next who enjoy'd the Title of Duke of *Suffolk* was *Brandon*, Viscount *Lisle*, created Duke of *Suffolk* by King *VIII*. To whom succeeded his Son *Henry Brandon*, who was Young. Next *Henry Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, came by the Title, which expired with him on the Scaffold. But the Title was revived by King *James I*, in the Person of *Thomas Howard* of *Walden*, created Earl of *Suffolk* in 1603. To whom succeeded *Theophilus Howard*, then *James*, and next the Earl *George Howard*.

Noble-Men's Seats. *Euston-Hall*, the D. of *Grafton's*; *Church* in *Ipswich*, *Sudborn-Hall*, and Earl *Sobham's* Lodge, *Hereford's*; *Denham-Hall*, Visc. *Townsend's*; *Tostock-Place*, *North and Grey's*; *Broom-Hall*, and *Clafford-Hall*, Lord *Wallis's*.

## Surrey.

**SURREY**, (*Surria*) an Inland County in the South of *England* is bounded on the East by *Kent*; on the West by *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*; Northward, by *Middlesex* and *Hampshire*; and Southward, by *Sussex*, called *Surrey*, q. d. *Rey*, from its Situation on the South side of the *Thames*, the *Saxons* calling that *Rey* which we term a River. It contains Length, from East to West, 34 Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 22. In which Compass there are reckoned 500,000 Acres, and about 34220 Houses. The Whole divided into 13 Hundreds, wherein 140 Parishes, and 11 Market Towns. Four whereof are Privileged to send Members to Parliament.

The Skirts of this County are noted for their Fruitfulness, the middle Parts for their Barrenness. Which has occasioned the Saying, that *Surrey is like a course Piece of Cloth with little Lustre*. However, in point of Health, the middle Parts are of great Advantage. Besides the Pleasure they yield by their Beauty in Hunting, and Horse-Races.

As for Rivers, besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Middlesex*, here is none of any note but the *Wey* which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole* through *Dorking*, and the *Wandle*; all the



ing themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hamp- Suffolk*.  
 and the last near *Richmond*.

The County Town,

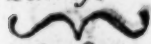
*GUILFORD*, (*Guilfordia*), lies 25 Miles South-West *Guilford*;  
 West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Kingston*, 10.  
 thence to *Cobham*, 7; and to *Guilford*, 8 more.  
 dly Town, seated on the River *Wye*, consisting of three  
 es, well frequented, and accommodated. Here the  
 is kept on *Saturdays*. In this Town the *Saxon* Kings had a  
 Mansion, in whose Time it was a Place of great extent.  
 ere are still to be seen the Ruins of a large old Castle,  
 the River. In 1660 King *Charles II.* created *Elizabeth*  
 tefs of *Kinelmalky* in *Ireland* Countefs of this Place for  
 ie. In 1674 *John Mailand*, Duke of *Lauderdale* in *Scot-*  
 as created Earl of *Guilford*. After whose Death *Francis*  
 Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, received the Title of  
*Guilford* from the same King also, now enjoy'd by his Son  
 rd *Francis North*.

The other Market Towns are

|                      |                  |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| * <i>Southwark</i> , | <i>Croydon</i> , | <i>Godalmin</i> , |
| * <i>Rygate</i> ,    | <i>Darking</i> , | <i>Kingston</i> , |
| * <i>Haselmere</i> , | <i>Ewel</i> ,    |                   |
| <i>Cherissey</i> ,   | <i>Farnham</i> , |                   |

ngst which *Southwark*, the most considerable, stands op- *Southwark*.  
 to *London*, on the Banks of the *Thames*. A Place which in  
 Trade and Number of Buildings and Inhabitants, goes  
 most Cities in *England*. Yet there is scarce one good  
 sides the broad one, leading from *London-Bridge* to *St.*  
*Church*, which is indeed graced with fair Buildings, raised  
 the Ashes of frequent Conflagrations this Place has been  
 with. Here the Inhabitants drive a good Trade with the  
 County, this being the most convenient Place for *Surrey-*  
 that come up to *London*. And for publick Devotion,  
 three Churches; viz. *S. Mary over Rey*, formerly a  
*S. Olaves*, and *S. George's Church*. In this Borough is  
 famous Hospital of *St. Thomas*; two Prisons for Debt,  
 led the *King's-Bench*, and the other the *Marshalsea*; the  
 merly a Sanctuary for insolvent People; and the *Bear-*  
 where Prizes are fought, and the common People  
 with the fighting of Dogs with Bears and Bulls. In  
 tho' this Place be counted part of *London*, and that  
 part of it be under the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction; yet  
 still enjoy several ancient Privileges, as holding of  
 within it self, and electing of Members to serve for it  
*Kingston*.

Surrey.


  
 Kingston.

*Kingston*, upon the *Thames*, went formerly by the Name of *Moreford*; and took that of *Kingston*, since it became the Place for the Coronation of our *Saxon* Monarchs. It stands Miles South Westward from *London*, and here the County are frequently held.

Croydon.

*Croydon*, upon the *Wandle*, is a Town more noted Length, than *Beaury*. It lies ten Miles South of *London*: remarkable only for its Church set out with a lofty Steeple for the Summer Palace of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Town is graced with. From whence to *Farnham* run the *Downs*, so noted for Hawking, Hunting, and racing.

Rygate.

*Rygate*, or *Reygate*, a noted Town for the successful fought there against the *Danes*; stands in a Vale called *Dale*. From whence is sent up to *London*, for the Use, abundance of Fullers Earth, excellent in its kind. Town shew's still the Ruins of an ancient Castle, with a Vault under Ground, and a Room at the end of it, where said the Barons met in Council in their War against King

Farnham.

*Farnham*, upon the *Wey*, lies on the edge of *Surrey* towards *Shire*, and is graced with a Seat belonging to the Bishop of *chester*, wherein he makes his usual Residence. Here the King *Alfred*, with a small Power, had the good Fortune overcome the *Dines*, of whom he made a great Slaughter.

But, besides the said Market Towns, this County, by reason of its Neighbourhood to *London*, has the advantage of more populous, and graced with more little Towns and Villages, than most other Counties, especially upon the *Thames*. Such as *Richmond*, *Buttress*, *Putey*, *Moreclack*, *New Clapham*, *Wandsworth*; And farther in the County *Cheam*, and *Stretham*, this last a most sweet Place.

Richmond.

*Richmond*, amongst the rest, heretofore called *Stene*, upon an easy Ascent on the Banks of the *Thames*, 7 Miles from *London*. Whose pleasant and healthful Situation has of late Years many of the Gentry to be its inhabitants. Formerly graced with a stately Palace, twice burnt in the Reign of *Henry VII*, and by him rebuilt twice, who dyed in it. Here did also the glorious Queen *Elizabeth* resign her God, and her Crown to her Successor. This Palace lost much of its former Beauty by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*.

Near *Cheam* stood another Palace called *Nonfuch*, so fully seated amongst Parks, built with so much Magnificence, such rare Workmanship by King *Henry VIII*, and set out with so fine Gardens, Orchards, and Groves, that (as *Speed* says) the County had none such as *Nonfuch* it self. But such is the

# ART. X. of ENGLAND.

III

of Things, that we may say now, there is no such Thing as *Surrey*.

There is also *Epsham* in this County, about 14 Miles from *Epsham*.

A Town pleasantly seated, and much resorted unto in Summer-season by the Gentry and Citizens of *London*, for drinking of Waters.

Over against *Westminster* is *Lambeth*, graced with a Palace, *Lambeth*. usual Residence of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This

large and populous Parish, tho counted an unhealthful

Here *Canute*, the last *Danish* King, died suddenly at a

about 16 Miles from *London* stands *Garton* and *Blechingly*, two *Garton* and

(but decay'd) Boroughs, that are no Market Towns. *Blechingly*.

*Garton* there have been Roman Coins digged up, which be-

it a Place of good note in those elderly Times

There is also a Place called *Effingham*, which gives the Title of *Effingham*.

to *Francis Howard*, Son to the late Lord *Howard* of

*Effingham*; who inherited this Title upon the Decease of *Charles*

Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of *Surrey*, with

of *Suffex*, were called *Regni*. During the *Heptarchy*, it

with *Suffex*, the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*. And now

in the Diocese of *Winchester*.

The same was honoured above 600 Years since with the Ti-

an Earldom, in the Person of *William de Warren*. From

the Family it passed through several others, before it came

chief Branch of the *Howards*, which now injoys it; *Tho-*

*Howard*, Lord Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk*, being the

that received this Title from King *Edward IV* in whose

it has continued hitherto.

blemens Houses. *Albury*, and *Waybridge*, the D. of *Nor-*

*Wimbleton*, D. of *Leeds*'s; *Rowhampton*, D. of *Devon-*

*Durdance*, E. of *Berkley*'s; *Flanchford*, E. of *Plimouth*'s;

E. of *Peterborough*'s; *Bookam*, L. *Effingham*'s; *Towt-*

*aveny*, L. North and *Grey*'s; *Pepper-Harrow*, the late

*Holles*'s; *Lambeth-House*, and *Croydon-Palace*, the Archbishop

*Canterbury*'s.

*SUSSEX*, (*Suffexia*), a Maritime County in the South of *Suffex*.

and, is bounded Eastward with *Kent*; Westward, with

*Shire*; on the North, by *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the

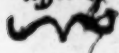
by the Channel. Called *Suffex*, q. d. *South-Sex*, because

Southward; as *Essex* got its Name from its Eastern Situati-

and *Middlesex* as lying in the middle. Its Length, from

East



Sussex  


East to West, is near 60 Miles; its Breadth, North to South, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1140000 Acres, and about 21540 Houses. Whole divided into 6 Rapes, containing 65 Hundreds, which in 312 Parishes, and 17 Market Towns. Ten whereof privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is apt to be Foggy, by reason of its Neighbourhood to the Sea; and yet not counted unhealthy, except in some particular Places. The *Soil* is fruitful and rich, but the Roads very deep in Winter. The North Parts, towards *Kent* and *Surrey*, are well shaded with Woods; as is all the Country heretofore, till the Iron Works consumed them. The Middle of the Country has excellent Meadows. The Coasts are hilly, but yield nevertheless plenty of Corn and Cattle. And as for Harbours, here is scarce a good one, but for small Vessels.

'Tis watered by several Rivers, but none of any long Course. The *Arun* is the principal.

The chief Town hereof,

Chichester.

\* *CHICHESTER*, (*Cicestria*), is about 50 Miles South West and by South from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Godalming* 25 Miles, as you may see in *Surrey*; thence to *Godalming* to *Lechford Bridge*, 11; and to *Chichester*, 11 more.

Which stands on a Plain, on the Banks of the *Lavant*, which waters it on the West and South, and runs into the Sea, about 6 Miles from hence, and as much from *Hampshire*. This was formerly the Royal Seat of the *South-Saxons*, and *Cissa* the second King the Founder thereof. At this time it contains five or six Parishes, but its Buildings are indifferent. However it has four spacious Streets, with a fine Market-Place, where a Market kept on *Saturdays*. But the greatest Ornament of it is the Cathedral, first built by *Radulphus* the third Bishop of this Diocese since the Removal of the See from *Selfey* hither. A sudden Fire hapned, which burnt it down, before it was quite finished. The same Bishop, assisted by the Liberality of King *Henry I.* gave the satisfaction to see it rebuilt and finished. In the Reign of *Richard I.* it was again reduced into Ashes, with the Bishop's Palace adjoining; and *Seffridus*, the second of that Name, rebuilt it again from its Ruins. The Remoteness of *Chichester* in the farthest Parts of *Sussex* from *London*, is (I conjecture) the Reason why the Sessions and Assizes are not usual kept here, but either at *Lewes*, or *East-Greenstead*. Lastly, 'tis to be observed, that *Chichester* gives the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutches of *Cleveland*.

The other Market Towns are

|                      |                      |                  |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| * <i>Greenstead,</i> | * <i>Shoreham,</i>   | <i>Haylsham,</i> |
| * <i>Hastings,</i>   | * <i>Steyning,</i>   | <i>Helmston,</i> |
| * <i>Horsham,</i>    | * <i>Winchelsea,</i> | <i>Petworth,</i> |
| * <i>Lewes,</i>      | <i>Battle,</i>       | <i>Terring.</i>  |
| * <i>Midhurst,</i>   | <i>Cuckfield,</i>    |                  |
| * <i>Rye,</i>        | <i>East-Bourn,</i>   |                  |

Amongst which *Lewes*, (*Lefua*.) the chief Place next to *Chi. Lewes*. lies in the South Part of the County, about six Miles from the Sea, upon a nameless River, at the Mouth whereof stands *New-Haven*. The Town is seated on an Eminence, and consists of six Parishes well inhabited.

*Hastings*, one of the Cinque-Ports, is a Place of good Antiquity, *Hastings*. consisting of two Parishes. Anciently fortified with a strong Castle on a Hill, but gone to ruin. However it serves in the right for a Direction to Sailors, by the Lights that are there placed. A bloody Battle was fought near this Place in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons; in which these prevailed, and forced him at last to comply.

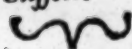
*Rye* and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. *Rye*. The first stands on the edge of the County towards *Kent*, and at the very fall of the *Rother* into the Sea; where it has a commodious Haven, but only for small Vessels. 'Tis not a Town of any beauty. But, as it stands conveniently for a Passage over Sea into *Normandy*, and particularly to *Diepe* which lies South from it, at the distance of 24 Leagues) 'tis therefore much frequented in time of Peace. Its Inhabitants are most Fisher-men, who fish here excellent Herrings.

*Winchelsea*, not far from *Rye*, was once a large, strong, and *Winchelsea* beautiful Town, but since very much decay'd by the Reverses of the *War*. Noted however for giving the Title of Earl to *Charles* the first, the present Earl of *Winchelsea*. Devolved unto him from *Heneage*, the late Earl, to *Heneage* from *Thomas*, and to this from *Elizabeth Finch*, his Mother, created Countess of *Winchelsea* by King *Charles I.* in 1628.

*Petworth*, pleasantly seated near two Parks by the River *A. Petworth*.; graced with a noble Seat, formerly belonging to the *Dukes of Northumberland*, and now by Marriage to the Duke of *Devonshire*.

Besides the said Market Towns, here are other Places worth taking notice. Particularly *Arundel*, *Seaford*, and *Arundel*; amongst which, *Seaford* is one of the Cinque Ports.

Suffex.



*Arundel* stands about four Miles from the Sea, and is of special Note for its Castle, once of great Fame and Strength; far more famous for the Lords or Earls thereof. To which Castle, by an ancient Privilege, the Title of an Earldom is annexed; so that whoever is possessed of the Castle and Mannors is *ipso facto* Earl of *Arundel*, without any Creation, whereof is singular from the Rest of *England*. Thus both Castle and Mannors passed from one House to another; till *Anno* 1604 *Howard*, Earl Marshal of *England*, came to be possessed thereof. In whose Branch it has continued ever since.

Buckhurst.

Here is also in this County *Buckhurst*, in the Parish of *Wickham*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Dorset*. It is properly the Name of a vast House, built by *Thomas* Earl of *Dorset*, Lord Treasurer of *England*; now very ruinous, and but much of it left standing.

Pevensey.

*Pevensey*, commonly pronounced for shortness sake *Pen*, stands near the Sea, and is the very Harbour where *William* Duke of *Normandy* landed with his great Fleet of near 9000 Men for the great Conquest of *England*.

Battel.

*Battel*, some Miles West of *Winchelsea*, was so denominated from the Battle fought there *October* 14 1066 betwixt *Harold* and *William* the Conquerour, in which *Harold* lost his Life and Crown. Whereupon the Conquerour built an Abbey here called *Battel Abbey*.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County, together with those of *Surrey*, went by the Name of *Regni*. During the *Heptarchy*, it made, with *Surrey*, the Kingdom of the *Saxons*. And now it makes the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Lastly, this County has been for several Ages dignified with the Title of an Earldom, 1 in the House of *Albany*, 2 in two *Plantagenets*, 3 in six *Ratcliffs*, 4 in two *Savils*, and 5 in the Person of *Thomas Lennard*. Who upon his Marriage with *Ann*, natural Daughter of the late King *Charles* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, was by that King created Earl of *Surrey* in 1674.

Noblemens Houses. *Arundel-Castle*, the D. of *Norfolk*, *Petworth-Place*, D. of *Somerset's*; *Buckhurst*, and *Stoneland* of *Dorset's*; *Follbrook*, E. of *Thanes*; *Herstmonceux*, E. of *Suffex's*; *Upp-Park*, *Battel-Abbey*, *Cowdrey*, and *Poyning*, V. of *Mountacute's*; *Eridge*, L. *Abergavenny's*; *Ifield*, the late *Holles's*; *Chichester-Palace*, the Bishop of *Chichester's*.

WARWIC



Warwick-shire.

WARWICKSHIRE, (*Vervicensis Comitatus*;) is an In-County. Bounded on the East with *Leicester* and *Northamp-* on the West, by *Worcestershire*; Northward, by *Warwickshire*, and Southward, by *Oxford* and *Glocestershires*. In Length, from North to South, 35 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 26. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1000 Acres, and about 21670 Houses. The Whole divided into 5 Hundreds, wherein 158 Parishes, and 14. Market Towns. Two whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

The Situation of this County being well nigh in the Heart of England, the Air of it is accordingly the freer from the thick Vapours of the Sea. And, as the Air is healthful, so is the Soil exceeding fruitful; especially the South Parts of it, being divided between fruitful Corn-fields and lovely Meadows. That which lies North is Wood-land.

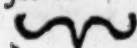
The whole County in general is well watered with Rivers. The principal of which is the *Avon*, that parts it in the middle, and falls at last into the *Severn*.

#### The County Town,

WARWICK, (*Varvicum*, *Verovicum*;) which gives *Warwick*. to the whole County, lies 70 Miles North West from London, Viz. from *London* to *Buckingham*, 44 Miles, as you may see in *Buckinghamshire*; thence to *Banbury*, 10; to *Kyneton*, and to *Warwick*, 8 more.

Which stands on the West side of the *Avon*, with a Stone-bridge over it; and consists of two Parishes. The Town is fair and well built, much improved and beautified since its Conflagration in 1694. Here is a Market-house of Free-stone, supported by four Pillars, a Free-School for the Education of Youth, and a well endowed Hospital for poor decay'd Gentlemen, a noble Foundation of an Ancestor of the Earl of *Leicester*. But the Beauty of it is its Castle, raised upon a steep and craggy Rock. The weekly Market is kept here on *Saturdays*. The first Earl of *Warwick* was *Henry de Newburg*; created Earl of *Warwick* by *William the Conquerour*, 1076. From whose House it passed through several Families, before it came to the *Beauchamp's*. The last of that Family was *Henry Beauchamp*, created Duke of *Warwick* by *Henry VI*, by whom he was also made and crowned King of the *Isles of Wight, Garnsey, and Fersey*. Who dying without Male, the Title of an Earldom was revived in his Son-in-law *Richard Nevil*, commonly called the *Make-King*, with whom he fell at the Battle of *Gladmore* near *Barnet*, in *Henry the Sixth's* first Year. Whose Daughter *Ann* being married to *George Duke of Clarence*, King *Edward the Fourth's* second Brother, the Title of *Warwick* was transferred unto him; but went no farther than

Warwick-shire.



than his Son *Edward Plantagenet*. In the Reign of *Edward VI* *Dudley*, Viscount *Lisle*, descended from the Lady *Mary* Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was Earl of the same. Which Title was again extinguished by the Death of *Ambrose Dudley*, his Son. But in 1618 it was revived by King *James I.* in the Person of *Robert* Lord *Rich* and is now enjoy'd by *Edward Rich*, the present Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. Which last Title devolved upon *Robert* his Son by the Death of *Charles* Earl of *Holland*, his Cousin-Ger-

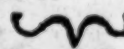
The other Market Towns are

|                     |                     |                         |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| * <i>Coventry</i> , | <i>Henley</i> ,     | <i>Soutbam</i> ,        |
| <i>Atherston</i> ,  | <i>Kyneton</i> ,    | <i>Stratford</i> ,      |
| <i>Aulcester</i> ,  | <i>Nun-Eaton</i> ,  | <i>Sutton-Colefield</i> |
| <i>Birmingham</i> , | <i>Polesworth</i> , |                         |
| <i>Coleshil</i> ,   | <i>Rugby</i> ,      |                         |

*Coventry*.

*Coventry*, (*Coventria*,) so called from a Convent here by the Danish King *Canute*, is 7 miles from *Warwick* stands upon the *Sherburn*, which joyning with another *Sherburn* runs not far from thence into the *Avon*. This is an ancient City its Situation high and low, the Streets large, the Houses of Timber houses. It consists of two Parishes, with three Churches and four steeples, one of them the Remainder of the old Monastery. For the Education of Youth here is a Free School noted for having bred good Scholars, with a fair Library belonging unto it. For the Poor, a good Hospital, besides an Alms-house. But the Manufacture of Cloth, which formerly flourished in this Place, is now in a decaying condition. The City's Walls were Pulled down upon the Restauration; but there are yet many fair Gates standing. And, which is observable a Mile out of Town every Way the Road is finely paved and kept in very good Repair. In the Center of the City stand the fairest Cols in *England*, with excellent and very costly Workmanship

*Coventry* is a Bishop's See joyntly with *Lichfield*, to which was united by *Hugo Novant*, about the latter end of the 12th Century, as has been already observed in the Description of *Lichfield*. First it belonged to the Earls of *Chester*; and afterwards, by many Conveyances, to *John* of *Eltham* Earl of *Warwick* whereby it became annexed to this Earldom. And then in 1344 *Edward III.* laying unto it some of the neighbouring Villages, made with them a County Corporate, distinct from that of *Warwick*. It gave the Title of an Earldom to the Dukes of *Buckingham* Which dying with the last Duke, was revived by his Majesty in the Person of *Thomas Coventry*, the present Earl of *Coventry*.

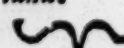
to pass by the other Towns, I shall take notice of *Edge-bill*, *Warwick-Kyneton*, seven Miles South of *Warwick*. Famous for the *shire*. Battle fought here betwixt King and Parliament on Sunday  the 23 1642, the Kings Forces being commanded by the *Edge-bill*. of *Lindsey* slain here, and the Parliaments by the Earl of *Essex*. the Battle proved successful to the King, who took *Banbury* next day, and opened thus his way to *Oxford* and *London*; as *Essex* returned first to *Warwick*, and then to *Coventry*, the Passage open.

There is also *Guy-Cliff*, near *Warwick*, among Groves and fresh *Guy Cliff*. *Guy-Cliff*, from *Guy* of *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*; who, having left off his noble and valiant Exploits, took himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place; where he led a kind of Hermetical Life, and built a Chappel in which he is interred.

At the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went (with others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Rarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And it makes the best Part of the Diocese of *Lichfield*. *Monasteries* Houses. *Milcot-House*, the E. of *Dorset's*; *Compton*, E. of *Northampton's*; *Newenham-Padox*, E. of *Denbigh's*; *Wigton*, E. of *Sunderland's*; *Hewel-Grange*, E. of *Plimouth's*; *Elington*, L. *Ferrars's*; *Warwick-Castle*, *Knowle*, and *Stamper-Court*, L. *Brooks's*; *Stonely*, and *Fletcham-stead*, L. *Wotton-Warwen*, and *Alne-Lodge*, L. *Carrington's*; *L. Craven's*.

## CHAP. XI.

*Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire.*

*WESTMORLAND*, (*Vestmaria*, *Westmorlandia*,) *Westmor-* one of the worst Countries in *England*, lies in the North land.  Parts; and took its Name both from its Situation, and the great Number of *Moors* in it. On the North and West 'tis bordered with *Cumberland*; on the South, by *Lancashire*; and East, by *Yorkshire*. In Length, from North to South, more than 30 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 24. In the Compass of Ground it contains 510000 Acres, and about 6500 Houses. The Whole divided into five *Wards*, into 26 *Parishes*, and 8 *Market-Towns*. Whereof the only Town only sends *Burgesses* to serve in Parliament. This is a hilly County, two Ridges of high Hills crossing it as far



Westmor-  
land.



far as *Cumberland*. Which, besides their Northern Situation sharpen the Air, and make it less subject to Fogs than in other Counties. Therefore its Inhabitants are the more Healthy, and commonly live to a great Age.

As barren as this County is, yet there are in the South of it many fruitful Valleys; yielding excellent Meadows, ble, and Pasture Grounds.

Its principal Rivers are the *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *...* But here are besides two noted Lakes, one called *Ullswater* and the other *Windermere*; this bordering upon *Lancashire* that upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

The County Town,

Appleby.

\* *APPLEBY*, (*Aballaba*), is about 200 Miles and by West from *London*; seated on the River *Eden*, which it has a Stone Bridge, and chiefly remarkable for its antiquity, having been a *Roman Station*. 'Tis pleasantly upon a gentle Ascent, almost surrounded with the River; it has only one Street, and that but thinly Inhabited. For its Antiquity's sake, the Assizes and Sessions are still kept besides the Privilege it has of being the sole Town in *Westmorland*, that sends Burgesses to Parliament. *William*, King of *England*, surprised this Town; but it was soon after recovered by King *John*. *Saturday* is its Market Day.

The other Market Towns are

*Ambleside*,  
*Brough*,  
*Burton*,

*Kendal*.  
*Kirby-Steven*,  
*Lonsdale*,

*Orton*.

Kendal.

Amongst which *Kendal*, (*Cancangium*), so called from the Dale on which it is situate, is built (says my Author) in the manner of a Cross, two long and broad Streets the one another, besides some By-streets. 'Tis not great, but and well Traded; the Inhabitants being very Industrious in Cloth Manufacture, whereby the poor People are enriched and the adjacent Parts enriched. Over the River are two Stone Bridges; besides another of Wood, which leads to the Ruins of a Castle, the Birth-place of *Carbarine* Part, VIII. his sixth Wife. Here is a large and fair Church, which belong 2 Chappels of Ease. And by the Church stands a Free School, being a large Building, well endowed with good Exhibitions for poor Scholars, going from hence to Colledge in *Oxford*. But *Kendal* is noted besides for the Earl it has given, 1. To *John Duke of Bedford*, and Regent of *France*, Brother to *Henry V.* 2. To *John Duke of Somerset*, created Earl of *Kendal* by King *Henry V.*

ART Reign of Henry VIII. Sir William Parre was created Lord *Westmor-*  
*land*. of Kendal; afterwards Earl of Essex, and at last Marquess  
*Northampton*, by King Edward VI. The Rights and In-  
 herits of which House are since devolved unto the *Herberts* Earls  
*Westmoreland*, descended from the Lady Ann, Sister and Heir of the  
 Lord Parre. Since the late Revolution the Title of an  
 Lord was revived by our present King in the Person of His  
 Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, whom His Majesty  
 created Baron of Ockingham, Earl of Kendal, and Duke of  
 Northumberland.

*Lonsdale* is so called from its Situation in a Dale on the River *Lonsdale*.  
 over which it has a fair Bridge. This Town is well built,  
 and well inhabited, driving a good Trade for Cloth. It first  
 bore the Title of Viscount to John Lousber, created Viscount *Lons-*  
*dale* by His present Majesty; now devolved by his Death on  
 his son and Heir.

Next to the foresaid Market Towns, I shall take notice of the  
*Stainmore-Cross* upon *Stainmore-Hill*, which formerly served as a  
 boundary betwixt the Kingdoms of England and Scotland. The  
 Cross was erected upon a Peace concluded between William the  
 Conquerour, and Malcolm King of Scots, with the Arms of En-  
 gland on the South side, and those of Scotland on the  
 North.

Not far from the River *Lowther* is a Well, or Fountain,  
 which (Euripus like) ebbs and flows many times in a Day.  
 At some distance from it there are *Pyramidal Stones*, some  
 four foot high and 14 thick, pitched directly in a Row for a  
 mile together, and placed at equal distances from each other.

In the Romans Time, the People of this County went (a-  
 mongst others) by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the Hep-  
 tarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*.  
 and now it is in the Diocese of *Carlisle*.

Lastly, this County became first an honourary Title in the  
 reign of Richard II. By whom Ralph Nevil, Lord Raby, and  
 Earl Marshal, was created Earl of *Westmorland* in 1398, Which  
 Title continued in his Family almost 200 Years, and failed by  
 the Death of Charles Nevil, in 1584. But it was revived by  
 King James I. in the Person of Francis Fane, eldest Son of Mary,  
 descended from the said Nevil; and now is enjoyed by Thomas  
 Fane, the present Earl of *Westmorland*.

Noblemens Seats. *Arnshead Tower*, and *Bethem-Hall*, the E.  
*Darby's*; *Appleby*, *Brough*, *Brougham*, and *Pendragon Castle*,  
 of *Thanet's*; *Wharton-Hall*, L. *Wharton's*.

WILTSHIRE, (*Wiltonia*), an Inland County, is *Wiltshire*.  
 bounded on the North by *Glocestershire*; on the South by *Dorset*  
 and

Wiltshire.



and Hampshires; Eastward, by Barkshire; and Westward, Gloucester and Somersetshires. In Length, from North to South, about 40 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30 Miles, which Compass of Ground it contains 876000 Acres, and 28000 Houses. The Whole divided into 29 Hundreds wherein 304 Parishes, and 21 Market-Towns. Two whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This Country is healthy, pleasant, and fruitful; the North Parts somewhat hilly and full of Woods, the South Parts more level. The Middle commonly known by the Name of Salisbury Plain, by reason of its great Evenness, wherein are fed numerable Flocks of Sheep.

Amongst its Rivers, the Willy, Alder, Avon, Isis, Kennet, and Deveril (which last runs a Mile under Ground) are the principal.

Three remarkable Things there are in this County, worth our special Notice; viz. the Stone-henge, the Wandesdike, and the Caves near Badminton.

**Stone-henge** Stone-henge, (*Mons Ambrosii*) is a glorious Monument of antiquity, about six Miles from Salisbury. It consists of the Crowns, (or Ranks) of huge rough Stones one within another, some 28 foot high, and 7 broad; and upon the top of the Stones there are others laid cross, and framed into them. Cambridge's Opinion is, that these Stones are Artificial, and were made upon the Spot; the Ancients having had the Art of making Stones of Sand, with some strong sort of Lime. And that which makes the Thing highly probable is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-carriage, in a Plain which for six Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Wandesdike.

**Wandesdike** is a large Trench (or Dike) running for many Miles from East to West through the midst of this County. Supposed by the Vulgar to have been cast up by the Devil upon a Wednesday, whence it got the Name of Wandesdike. But the most probable Opinion is, that it was made by the West Saxons for a Boundary to their Kingdom against the Mercians.

The Caves near Badminton are Nine in Number, all lying in a Row, but of different Dimensions. The Manner of them is two long Stones set upon the sides, covered on the top with broad Stones. The least of these Caves is four foot broad, some six or ten foot long. Wherein Spurs, pieces of Armour, and the like have been found not long since by those who digged in them. Which makes them be lookt upon as the Tombs of some heroick Men, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

The County Town,

Salisbury.

\* **SALISBURY**, or *New Sarum*, (*Sarisberia*, *Sorviorum*,) is 70 Miles West South-West from London. Viz. from London to New Bremford, 3 Miles; thence to Stanes, 7 Miles; and from Stanes to Salisbury, 64 Miles.



ward, 16; to Basingstoke, 8; to Whitechurch, 10; to Wiltshire.  
to Salisbury, 6; and to Salisbury, 15 more.

City which stands in the South-East Parts of the County,  
from Hampshire; finely watered with several Streams,  
principal of which is the *Wiltshire Avon*. And from this  
is denominated the spacious Plain about it, not easie to  
paralleled. The Streets are large, the Market-place beau-  
tiful and so is the *Guild-hall*. Here are two Markets a week,  
on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. But the greatest Ornament of this  
City is the Cathedral, a most stately Fabrick, dedicated to the  
Holy Virgin. A Church that has as many Gates, Windows,  
Pillars, as there are Months, Weeks, and Days in the Year;  
a lofty Spire on the Steeple, which shews it self at a great  
distance. This magnificent Pile, begun by *Richard Poore Bishop*  
of the See, was finished by *Egidus de Bridport*, the third Bishop  
of the See, in 1258. The Episcopal See was removed hither  
from *Wilton* by *Hermannus*, the last Bishop thereof, in 1056.  
Upon his Resignation of that See, because the Monks of  
*Wilton* would not give him leave to remove his See to their  
City, he was made Bishop of *Sherborn*, then a distinct Bishoprick.  
The two Sees were afterwards joined together, and shortly after removed them  
to *Salisbury*, of which himself and his Successors assumed after-  
wards the Title. As to Civil Honour, this City has been for  
many Ages dignified with the Title of an Earldom, enjoy'd by  
several Families, and now in the possession of *James Cecil*  
first Earl of *Salisbury*. Devolved unto him from his  
father *Robert Cecil*, Lord Treasurer in the Reign of  
*James I*; who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl  
of *Salisbury* in 1605.

The other Market Towns are

|               |                   |             |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| * Calne,      | * Marlborough,    | Hiworth,    |
| * Chipenham,  | * Westbury,       | Lavington,  |
| * Crecklade,  | * Wilton,         | Mere,       |
| * Devizes,    | * Wotton Bassett, | Swindon,    |
| * Downton,    | Amesbury,         | Troubridge, |
| * Hindon,     | Auburn,           | Warmistler. |
| * Malmesbury, | Bradford,         |             |

Amongst which *Calne* is of some note for the Provincial Synod  
held there in 997, to determine the hot Disputes in thole  
times between the Monks and the Priests concerning Celibacy.  
*Marlborough*, (*Cunetio*.) stands upon the *Kennet*, in the North-  
west Bounds of *Wiltshire* towards *Berkshire*, and took the Name  
from its marly Soil. In this Town was held a  
Parliament Anno 1267, for ending the Difference be-  
twixt

Marlbo-  
rough.

*Wiltshire.* twixt King *Henry III.* and the Barons. King *Charles I.* his Coronation honoured it with the Title of an Earldom the Person of *James Ley*, Lord Treasurer. Which expired *William* the fourth Earl of this Family, Grandchild to the *James*, slain in a Sea-fight against the Dutch, in 1565. it was revived, since the late Revolution in the Person of *Churchill*, the present Earl of *Marlborough*.

*Malmsbury* *Malmsbury*, (*Maldunense Canobium*,) stands upon the the Confines of *Glocestershire*. Noted for its famous Monastery of old, which the Saxon King *Ethelstan* enriched much by Princely Donations. Of some note besides for being the place of that learned Historian for the Times he lived in, *Willelmus* of *Malmsbury*, as it has been since of famous Mr. *Hobbs*.

*Hindon.* *Hindon* gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Wendon*.

*Wilton.* *Wilton* was formerly the County Town, from whence the County came to be called *Wiltshire*. It was also a Bishop's and the Residence of several Bishops, before the Translation of the See to *Salisbury*; which was a great Occasion of Decay of this Place. However the Sheriffs keep their Courts here, and the Knights of the Shire are usually elected at it. It stands between the *Willy* on the North, and the *Nadder* on the South.

*Clarendon.* I pass by the rest to take notice of *Clarendon*, a fine Park, two Miles North of *Salisbury*. 'Tis seated upon a Hill which stand twenty Groves severally Inclosed, and each in compass. Adorned in Times past with a Royal House, in progress of Time is fallen to Ruin; But more remarkable the Constitutions made here Anno 1164. in the Reign of *Henry II.* King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Edward Hyde*, now created by his Son *Henry*.

But, besides the foresaid Borough Towns expressed in List, there are four more that are no Market-Towns; \* *Heytesbury*, *Bedwin*, *Lugderfale*, and *Old Sarum*.

The People of this County, together with those of *Hampshire* and *Somersetshire*, went by the Name of *Belgae* amongst the *Romans*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it made Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with *Bath* makes up the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Lastly, this County has given the Title of Earl to several Families. The first that received it was *William* Lord Secretary, in *Richard* the second's Reign, created Earl of *Wiltshire* in 1397, and afterwards beheaded. From whom it passed to *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*; and next to *John*

second Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*. To whom succeeded *Edward*, and then *Henry Stafford*. *Thomas Bullen*, father of *Lady Ann Bullen*, came by the Title after him, in 1529. And in the Reign of *Edward VI.* *William Paulet* was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, afterwards *Marquess of Winchester*. In whose Family the Title has continued ever since, *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof. Noblemens Houses. *Marlborough-House*, and *Allington-House*, the D. of *Somerset's*; *Eddington*, D. of *Bolton's*; *Wilton*, and *Alston*, E. of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, E. of *Barkshire's*; *Long-*, Visc. *Weymouth's*; *Wardour Castle*, L. *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, the late L. *Holles's*; *Salisbury-Palace*, the Bishop of *Salisbury's*.

**WORCESTERSHIRE**, (*Vigornia*, ) an Inland *Worcester-* County, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*; on the South, *shire*. by *Glostershire*; Eastward by *Warwick* and *Oxfordshire*; and Westward by *Hereford* and *Shropshires*. In Length, from North to South, near 35 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 25. In which Compass of Ground it contains 540000 Acres, and about 20630 Houses. The Whole divided into Hundreds, wherein 152 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns. Four whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a plentiful Country, abounding both in Grass and Corn, Fruit, Fish, and Cattle; and having besides many excellent Salt-pits.

It consists most of Hills and Valleys, those yielding plenty of Woods and store of Pasturage; these feeding abundance of Cattel, and bearing good Crops of Corn.

Besides the *Severn*, its principal River, here is the *Avon*, the *Salwarp*, *Stoure*, and several others, which water this County, and supply it with abundance of Fish.

The County Town,

**WORCESTER**, (*Vigornia*,) lies about 60 Miles West *Worcester*. North West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Oxford*, 47 Miles, as you may see in *Oxfordshire*; thence to *Chipping-Norton*, 12; to *Campden*, 12 more; to *Perthore*, 10; and to *Worcester*, 6. more.

A City every way considerable, for its Situation, neat Buildings, Wealth, and Populousness, occasioned chiefly by their flourishing Cloth-Trade. Its Situation is on the Eastern Bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge, with a Tower said to have been first built by the *Romans*, the better to secure themselves from the *Britains* beyond the *Severn*. In 1041. it was burnt down by the *Danes*; and under the Reign of King *Henry I.* by accident. But it has since recovered it



Worcester-  
shire.

it self to a flourishing Condition, insomuch that it does now consist of ten or eleven Parishes. In 679. it was made a Bishopric See, and the Bishoprick taken out of the Diocese of *Lichfield*. The Cathedral Church here first built by *Etbeldred*, King of the *Mercians*; but afterwards repaired, or new-built rather, by several Bishops of this See. In which Prince *Arthur*, the eldest Son of *Henry VII.* lies buried in a plain black Jeat Tomb, and King *John* in a white one. Under the Walls of this City was fought that fatal Battle to King *Charles II.* which put him to so much Hardship, and forced him to quit the Kingdom, when he had wandred six Weeks in a Disguise, before he could make his escape into *France*, in 1651. *Worcester* besides is memorable for the Title of an Earldom it has given to several Families ever since the *Norman Conquest*. Which Title was raised to that of a Marquisate by King *Charles I.* in 1627, in the Person of *Henry Somerset*, Earl of *Worcester*, now enjoy'd by his Grandson *Henry Somerset*, the present Duke of *Beaufort*. Lastly, the City keeps three Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays*, *Frydays*, and *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are,

|                      |                        |                     |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| * <i>Bewdley</i> ,   | <i>Dudley</i> ,        | <i>Sturbridge</i> , |
| * <i>Droitwich</i> , | <i>Kidderminster</i> , | <i>Tedbury</i> ,    |
| * <i>Evesham</i> ,   | <i>Pershore</i> ,      | <i>Upton</i> .      |
| <i>Bromsgrove</i> ,  | <i>Sbampton</i> ,      |                     |

*Bewdley*.

Amongst which *Bewdley* stands upon the *Severn*, near the Forest of *Wire*, in the North Parts of the County; and was in former Times a Place of great delight, and of good account. Where *Henry VII.* built a House for Prince *Arthur*, by the Name of *Ticken-Hall*.

*Evesham*.

*Evesham*, on the *Avon*, over which it has a Bridge, is counted the best Town next to *Worcester*, containing two or three Parishes, and driving a good Trade. Noted of late for giving the Title of Baron to *John Lord Somers*.

*Droitwich*.

*Droitwich*, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-pits.

*Pershore*.

*Pershore*, on the *Avon*, is a great Thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Worcester*; but something decay'd in its Trade, since the Dissolution of its ancient Abbey.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now with part of *Warwickshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Worcester*.

Noblemens Houses. *Grafton*, the D. of *Shrewsbury's*; *Leamington*, *L. Craven's*; *Crombe-Court*, *Alesborough*, *Severn-stoke*, and *Feckinham-Lodge*, E. of *Coventry's*; *Worcester-Palace*, and *Harilebury Castle*, the Bishop of *Worcester's*.

Chap. X

YORK

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YORK

**YORKSHIRE**, (*Eboracensis Comitatus*;) the largest County *Yorkshire.* of England, and not unequal to some of the biggest Provinces of France, lies in the North of England, and is one of the Maritime Counties. Bounded Northward by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Tees*; Southward, by *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, and *Derbys*shires; on the East, by the German Sea; and on the West, by *Lancashire* and *Westmorland*. In length, from East to West, 80 Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 70. In which Compass of Ground it contains 770000 Acres, and about 106150 Houses. The Whole divided, first into three Parts, called *East*, *West*, and *North Ridings*. Which together contain 26 Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein 563 Parishes, and 57 Markets-Towns. Twelve whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament. Of the three Ridings aforesaid, the *East Riding* is by much the least, and takes up only that Part of the County which lies between the River *Derwent* and the Sea. The *North Riding* takes the North Parts, as far as *Westmorland*. And the *West Riding*, the largest of the three, is bounded on the North by the former.

But here are besides in this County several distinct Territories, to be taken notice of, before we come to the particulars Description of its Towns. Such as *Richmondshire*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*, *Holdernefs*, *Strafford*, and *Derwentwater*.

The first so called from *Richmond*, the chief Place of that Tract. *Richmondshire.* *Cleveland*, from the Cliffs or steep Banks running on one side thereof, and ending in a fine fruitful Plain. Noted for *Cleveland*. giving the Title of Dutchess to the Earl of *Castlemain's* Wife, the Lady *Barbara Villers*, Mother of the Dukes of *Southampton*, *Cumberland*, and the late Duke of *Grafton*, all three by the late King *Charles*.

*Craven*, a craggy Tract of Ground in the West Riding. *Craven.* honoured however with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *William Craven*, the late Earl thereof; and now giving the Title of Baron to *William Craven*, Lord *Craven*.

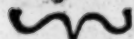
*Holdernefs*, a Territory by the Sea-side, running Southward, and that in the East Riding; the utmost Point thereof is called *Spurn-head*, noted amongst Sea-faring Men. The same was dignified by King *Charles II.* with the Title of an Earldom, in the person of *Coniers Darcie*; succeeded both in his Title and Estate by his Son *Robert*, the present Earl of *Holdernefs*.

*Strafford*, a Wapentake in the West Riding, gives the Title of *Strafford*. Earl to *William Wentworth*, the present Earl of *Strafford*; of *Thomas*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Beheaded in 1661.

*Der-*



Yorkshire.



Derwent.

*Derwentwater*, in the East Riding, betwixt the *Ouse* and *Derwent*. Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the son of *Francis Ratcliff*, created by the late King *James* thereof.

By the Sea-side, besides the *Spurn-head* aforesaid, you find a noted Promontory or Foreland called *Flamborough* about two Miles from *Burlington* North-Eastward. And between *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, *Robin-Hood's Bay*; so called *Robin-Hood*, a notorious (but generous) Robber in the of *Richard I.*

To give the Character of this large and spacious County, the *Air* is somewhat cold, suitable to its Climate; but Soil is generally fruitful. If one Part thereof (says *Sp*) be stony and barren Ground, another is as fertile, and rich in Corn and Pasturage. If here you find it naked and destitute of Woods, in other Places you shall find it shadowed with spacious Forests. If it be somewhere moorish, miry, and unpleasant, elsewhere it is as pleasant as the Eye can wish.

The same is watered with abundance of Rivers. The principal of which, besides its bordering Rivers the *Humber*, and *Dun*, are the *Swale*, the *Youre*, and the *Nyd*; of which the *Ouse* at *York* is a Compound; the *Warfe*, *Are*, *Cal*, and *Derwent*, which from several Parts fall into the *Ouse* at *York*.

## The County Town,

York.

\* *YORK*, (*Eboracum*), is 150 Miles North by West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Huntington* 48 Miles, as you see in *Huntingtonshire*; thence to *Stamford*, 21; to *Grantham*, 16; to *Newark*, 10; to *Tuxford*, 9; to *Duncaster*, 18; to *Wentbridge*, 7; to *Tadcaster*, 12; and thence to *York*, more

Which is the second City in *England*, and the See of an Archbishop. Seated in the North Riding, in a fair and pleasant Country, which divides it into two Parts, with the Confluencies of a fair Stone Bridge over it. This is the chief Place of the North of *England*, as *London* is in the South. A large beautiful City, adorned with many fair Buildings both public and private; and inclosed with a strong Wall, having many Turrets upon it. A City populous and rich, well inhabited with Gentry and wealthy Tradesmen, and containing about 100 Parish-Churches and Chappels. But the chief Glory of it is a stately Cathedral, dedicated to *S. Peter*, which for its magnificent Structure deserves to be in the first Rank of the Cathedrals of *Europe*. The *Romans* of old had *York* in so great esteem, that *Severus* their Emperour had his Palace here, wherein he ended his Days. Here also, upon the Death of *Constantius Chlorus*, *Constantine* his Son took upon him the Government of his Father's Kingdom.

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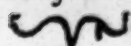


of the Empire. In the several Turns and Changes that *Yorkshire*.  
 befall this Kingdom, upon the Saxons, Danes, and Nor-  
 this City was a great Sufferer. So that, when *Paulinus*  
 baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* about the Year  
 they were fain to build a little Oratory of Wood for that  
 use, all the ancient Churches being intirely ruined. After  
 that Prince began to build a Cathedral, which was finished  
 Successor *Oswald*. Then this Church and City began to  
 again, so that the Archbishop of this See had under him,  
 only the North of *England*, but all the Kingdom of *Scotland*,  
 the Year 1474. *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York* opened here  
 a noble Library; from whence *Alcuinus*, the Pre-  
 of *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the University of *Pa-*  
 borrowed those Lights which have since glittered there.  
 this City was so weakned again by the Danes, that *Osbricht*  
 the Kings of *Northumberland* broke easily through the  
 thereof, and fought the Danes in the City; where those  
 princes hapned to be slain, the Danes remaining Masters of  
 City. This hapned about the Year 867. But they lost it  
 to *Ethelstan*, in 928. The Cathedral being afterwards  
 by accidental Fire, it was restored by Archbishop *Thomas*,  
 of this See; and after by degrees adorned and beauti-  
 his Successors. *William* the Conquerour built here a  
 Castle, which is since gone to Ruin. By the Grant of  
 III. this City became a County Corporate. and King  
 VIII. erected here a Court of Chancery for the North,  
 lasted till the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles* I. In  
 Wars the King's Forces being routed at *Marston Moor*,  
 was forced to yield to the prevailing Power. Lastly, this  
 is governed, as *London*, by a Lord Mayor; *London* and  
 being the only Cities in *England* whole Mayors bear the Ti-  
 Lord by virtue of their Office. But 'tis of special note  
 for the Title of *Duke* it has given to divers Princes of the  
 Blood, and particularly to the late King *James*, before he  
 to the Crown. *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* are its Market

The other Market-Towns are

|                   |                |              |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| * Beverley,       | * Rippon,      | Bradforth,   |
| * Heydon,         | * Scarborough, | Burlington,  |
| * Hull,           | * Thrusk,      | Cawood,      |
| * Knaresborough,  | Aberforth,     | Duncaster,   |
| * Malton,         | Askrig,        | Easingwold,  |
| * North-Allerton, | Barnefley,     | Frodlingham, |
| * Pomefract,      | Bautre,        | Gisborn,     |
| * Richmond,       | Bedal,         | Gisborough,  |
|                   |                | Hallifax,    |

Yorkshire.



|                  |              |            |
|------------------|--------------|------------|
| Hallifax,        | Orley,       | Snarbe,    |
| Helmesley,       | Fatrington,  | Stokesley, |
| Hornsey,         | Pickering,   | Tadcaster, |
| Howden,          | Pocklington, | Thorn,     |
| Hunanby,         | Ripley,      | Tickhill,  |
| Hurbersfield,    | Rotheram,    | Wakefield, |
| Kilham,          | Selby,       | Wetherby,  |
| Kirby-More-side, | Settle,      | Whitby,    |
| Leeds,           | Sheffield,   | Wigton,    |
| Masbam,          | Sherborn,    | Yarum,     |
| Midlam,          | Skipton,     | Egton.     |

Hull, or  
Kingston  
upon Hull.

Amongst which *Hull* (*Hullum*.) is the next Place of *York* in this County. It lies in the East Riding, at the very Mouth of the *Hull* into the *Humber*, 26 Miles from *York* to the East, and 11 from the *Spurn-head* North-Westward. A Town of no great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the first that made thereof; who made an Harbour to it, and gave such Incommodities to its Inhabitants by the Privileges he granted them, that it quickly grew up to what it is. From him, and its Situation, 'tis also called *Kingston upon Hull*, to difference it from *Kingston upon the Thames* in *Surrey*. Tho' it consists but of two Parishes, yet it is a large Town; which for stately Houses, strong Walls, well furnished Ships, Merchandise, and Plenty of all Things, is the best in this Part of *England*. To whose Growth and Wealth its gainful Fisheries about the Coast of *York* did not contribute little. The Inhabitants being grown rich, walled the Town, and raised their Magistrate from a Warden to a Bayliff; till at last *Henry VI.* made it a Mayor-Town, and a County of it self. *Charles I.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in 1628. It was from *Pierpont*; from whom it descended to *Henry* his Son, from *Henry* to *William*, and from *William* to *Evelin* the present Earl of *Kingston*. Here *King Charles*, before the Civil Wars broke out in his Reign, had laid up a great Magazine of Warlike Stores. But, when he came to use it in 1642, the then Governour of *Hull*, *Sir John Hotham*, kept it out, and shut the Gates upon him; which was justified by the Parliament then sitting.

Rippon.

*Rippon*, (*Rhidogunum*.) in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, lies upon the *Yore*; and is a place of good note, well inhabited both by Gentry and Tradersmen. Here stood once a large Monastery, built by *Wilfride* Archbishop of *York*; which was destroyed with the Town by the *Danes*, was raised up again by *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The principal Ornament at present is the Collegiate Church, with its three lofty Spires. A Church noted of old for *S. Wilfride's Needle*, where *William*

erty was try'd; it being a narrow Hole in a Vault under  
 and, through which those that were Chast could easily pass,  
 believe Tradition; but the Unchast, it seems, stuck by  
 way. Here are made the best Spurs.

Yorkshire.

eds, on the *Aire*, is an ancient Town in the West Ri-  
 the Residence of old of the Kings of *Northumberland*. 'Tis  
 at this time one of the best Towns in *Yorkshire*, being  
 inhabited, especially by Clothiers, who drive a great  
 for their Cloths. Dignifi'd of late with the Title of a  
 dom by his present Majesty, in the Person of *Thomas Of-*  
 the present Duke of *Leeds*.

Leeds:

everley, supposed by *Cambden* to be the *Petuaria Perisiorum*, is  
 the East Riding, not far from the River *Hull*, and about five  
 North of the Town of that name. Of principal Note  
 that pious and learned Man *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of  
 who in his old Age resigned his Bishoprick, and retired  
 where he spent the Residue of his Life in holy Meditati-  
 till he dyed in 721. For the sake of this holy Man the  
 Kings, but *Erbelstan* particularly, granted great Privi-  
 to this Place, and amongst others a Sanctuary. Whereby  
 Town grew so rich in process of time, that the Inhabitants  
 large Channel from it to the River *Hull*, capable of carrying  
 and Barges. At first they were governed by Wardens,  
 Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Mayor Town.

Beverley.

*Halifax*, anciently called *Horton*, belongs to the West Riding,  
 lands between the *Calder* and a small River that falls into it.  
 a good large Town, with stone-built Houses; but seated in  
 barren Soil, upon the steep Ascent of a Hill. The Inhabi-  
 are noted for their Industry in Cloth-making, and other Ma-  
 nufactures; but chiefly for the strict Law they have within  
 selves for the Punishment of Cloth-stealers. To which  
 Proverb alludes, as it relates to Beggars and vagrant Peo-  
 From *Hell, Hull, and Halifax*, good Lord deliver us. In  
 Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savil*, was first crea-  
 Viscount, afterwards Earl, and at last Marquess of this Place.  
 zed therein by his Son *William* lately deceased, and by  
 Death the Title lay extinct. Since which His Majesty  
 pleased to confer that of Baron *Halifax* upon *Charles*  
*Wagge*.

Halifax.

*Pontefract*, Commonly pronounced (and by some written)  
 is a neat Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*. Of  
 Note for its strong and stately Castle, which fell (with  
 others) by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.*  
 in this Castle that *Richard II.* was barbarously Murdered,  
 his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin,  
 next Successor. It gives the Title of Baron to the Duke of  
*Northumberland*.

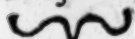
Pontefract.

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~~Richmond~~ Richmond,



Yorkshire.



Richmond.

*Richmond*, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, gives Name to five Wapentakes or Hundreds within its Jurisdiction, from hence called *Richmondshire*; a wild and hilly Tract of Ground, but yielding good Grass in some Places. The Town stands on the North side of the *Swale*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge. The River reputed Sacred by the ancient *English*, for that *Paulinus* (the first Archbishop of *York*) baptized in it one Day about 10000 Men, besides Women and Children. This Town was built upon the *Norman* Conquest by *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*, where *Gilling* stood formerly. By whom it was Walled about, and fortified with a Castle, the better to secure these Parts against the *English*. Then he gave it the Name of *Richmond*, a Place of strength and beauty. He was made Earl hereof by *William* the Conquerour; and the Title continued in his Family, till the Year 1171, when it came to *Geofrey Plantagenet* the fourth Son of *Henry II*, by the Marriage of *Constance* Daughter of *Conan* Duke of *Bretagne*. *Arthur*, his Son, succeeded in the Title. After whose Death it passed through several Families, by frequent Interruptions. Amongst whom was *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King of *England* by the Name of *Henry VII*. The next that bore the Title of *Richmond* was *Henry Fitz-roy*, base Son of *Henry VIII*, Lord Admiral, created by his Father Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*, 1525. Who dying without Issue, the Title lay dormant, till King *James I*. reviv'd it in the Person of *Lewis* Duke of *Lennox* Lord *Stuart*; by whom he was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*. Which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue Embassador to *Denmark* in 1672. And, within less than three Years after, the Title was conferred by *Charles II*. upon his natural Son by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond*.

Scarbo-  
rough.

*Scarborough*, by the Sea-side in the North Riding, is a strong Place, both by Nature and Art. It stands upon a steep Ascent, so surrounded with Cliffs, and these washed by the Sea, that it is almost Inaccessible on every side; there being but a narrow Passage into it on the West side, and that fenced with a strong Wall. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of about 60 Acres, with a fresh Water Spring coming out of a Rock. Here was formerly a stately Town, which served as a Land-mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*. At this time it is fortified with a Castle, wherein a Garrison is kept. The Town is not very large, but well built, and well inhabited; and as it has a commodious Key, it enjoys a pretty good Trade. This Place is also noted for its famous Spaw, much resorted into. And, since the late Revolution, His Majesty was pleased to honour it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Richard Lumley*, the present Earl of *Scarborough*.

Chap.

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Burlington, or Bridlington, (*Brillendunum*,) another Sea Town, *Yorkshire*.  
 It stands high, about a Mile from the Sea, with a Key by the Sea side. Noted especially for its adjacent Bay, very large and commodious. Upon other accounts the Town is of little note, except for giving the Title of an Earldom to *Charles Boyle*, the present Earl of Burlington. Devolved unto him by the Death of *Richard Boyle* his Grandfather, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, created Earl of Burlington by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

*Whitby*, in the North Riding, is seated at the fall of the *Esk* to the Sea. A neat Town, formerly of note for its Abbey; but chiefly for the Abbess thereof *S. Hilda*, so famous in her Time for working of Miracles. One of which Tradition tells us was her ridding this Part of the County of Snakes which infested it much, and conjuring them into the Sea by her fervent Prayers, Which is backed by those who aver, that at the foot of the craggy Rocks there lie hollow Stones naturally as round as a Bullet; which being broken, stony Serpents are found among them, but most of them headless.

*Duncaster*, a great Thorough-fare Town in the Northern Riding, belongs to the West Riding. 'Tis seated on the River *Dun*, from which and a Castle that formerly stood here, it got the Name of *Duncaster*. In 759. this Town was burnt down with Lightning; but it was since rebuilt by degrees, with a fair Church and Steeple. In the Reign of King *James I.* it gave the Title of Viscount to *James Hay*, Earl of *Carlisle*; which Title died with his Son and Heir. But King *Charles II.* honoured it with that of an Earldom, in the Person of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son.

*Wakefield*, also in the West Riding, is seated on the *Calder*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. Noted for a Battle fought here betwixt King *Henry VI.* and his Competitor for the Crown, *Richard Duke of York*, who was slain in this Battle. In Memory whereof his Son *Edward IV.* being come to the Crown, erected a Chappel on the Bridge, to pray for the Souls of those who had lost their Lives in his Father's Quarrel.

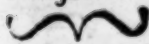
Thus much as to the most remarkable Towns contained in the List, I shall now take notice of some other Places worthy our Observation.

And, amongst others, *Faulconberg*, or *Faulconbridge*, a Town some Miles from *York*, which gives now the Title of Viscount to *Rowland Bellasis*.

*Danby*, an ancient Castle in that Part called *Cleveland*, with a Park and Chase of that Name. Dignified with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *Thomas Osborn*; who, since the late Revolution, was created Marquess of *Carmarthen*, in *Wales*, and afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, as aforesaid.



Yorkshire.



Bolton.

Mulgrave.

*Bolton*, a Castle seated in a Park on the *Toure*, in the North Riding. Honoured by King *William* with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of *Charles Pawlet*, the late Duke of Bolton now devolved upon *Charles*, his Son.

*Mulgrave*, an ancient Castle in the North Riding situate near the Sea, and first built by *Peter de Mauley* in the Reign of *Richard I.* Which has given the Title of Earl to several Families, and last of all to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund Lord Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being created Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1629. To whom succeeded *Edmund* his Grandson, the Father of *John* now Marquess of *Normanby*, raised to that Dignity by our present King.

In the West Riding, about six Miles from *Halifax*, stood *Cambodunum* of old, a Place of good Repute, when the English Saxons first began their Regal Government. Some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Besides the Borough Towns mentioned in the List, you will find two that are no Market Towns; viz *Aldbrough* in the North, and *Borough-bridge* in the West Riding.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the Saxon Heptarchy, it was a Province of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And most Part of it, with all *Nottinghamshire* makes the Diocese of *York*.

As for Honourary Titles, 'tis observable, that this County alone yields four Dukedoms, one Marquisate, and six Earldoms. The first being *Cleveland*, *Richmond*, *Bolton*, and *Leeds*; the Marquisate, *Normanby*; the Earldoms, *Kingston*, *Strafford*, *Burlington*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, and *Sunderland*. Besides *Falconberg*, which gives now the Title of Viscount.

Noblemens Houses. *Sheffield Mannor*, the D. of *Norfolk*; *Wressel-castle*, D. of *Somerset's*; *Slingsby-castle*, the late D. of *Newcastle's*; *Bolton castle*, and *Bolton hall*, D. of *Bolton's*; *Kilnsey*, *Thornhall*, *Wales-hall*, and *Haribill-hall*, D. of *Leeds*; *Thorn-hill*, the late Marq. of *Halifax's*; *Mulgrave-castle*, Marq. of *Normanby's*; *Snape*, E. of *Exeter's*; *Markingfield*, E. of *Bridgewater's*; *Skipton-castle*, E. of *Thanet's*; *Wentworth*, Woodhouse, *Tankersley*, *Tinsley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Frier-house*, E. of *Strafford's*; *Henderskelf castle*, and *Grimthorp*, E. of *Carlisle's*; *Wharleton castle*, and *Fervaux-Abbey*, E. of *Ailesbury's*; *Launsborough*, *Boulton*, and *Barden-Tower*, E. of *Burlington's*; *Hornby-castle*, *Patrick-Brampton*; *Hackforth*, *Anderby le Meers*, E. of *Holderness's*; *Cocks wold-hall*, *Oulstone-hall*, *Aldwark*, *Murton* and *Newborough*, *Abby*, Visc. *Falconberg's*; *Aston*, *Aughton*, *Wales-Mannour*, and *Hardwich*, L. *Conyers's*; *Easby-hall*, L. *Ever's*; *Aske*, and *Helmingham*.



## Chap. XII. of ENGLAND.

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*Belauagh-Mannor, L. Wharton's; Wbeldrake, L. Howard of Yorkshire. Strick's; Holm, and Dalton, L. Langdale's; Wilton-castle L. Cornwallis's; Bishops-thorp, Archbishop of York's.*

## CHAP. XII.

### Of WALES.

WALES, Lat. *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, anciently *Wales*. a Kingdom, and now a Principality, lies on the West of *England*, and is on all sides surrounded with the Sea, but Eastward, where it joins to *England*. The *Irish Sea* parts it from *Ireland*.

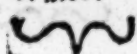
This is the Country called by the ancient Romans *Britannia*, inhabited in their Time by the *Silures*, *Dimeta*, and *Deuices*; to whom fled the *Britains* of *England*, upon their Exile out of their Native Country by the *Saxons*.

A Country Mountainous all over, and for Fruitfulness not to compare with *England*; tho' in some Places (as *Anglesey* in *North-Wales*, and some Parts of *South-Wales*) it yields plenty of Corn and Pasturage. Amongst its Commodities, *Flannel*, which the Experience of this Age has found so beneficial to Mankind, seems peculiar to this Country.

As for Rivers, besides the *Severn* that rises in this Country, there is the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Clwyd*, *Tivy*, and others of note.

And for Harbours, here is one in *Pembrokeshire*, called *Mil-Haven*, which is the most capacious and safest in all the Island; consisting of sundry Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, which makes it capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. Memorable for being the Landing Place of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, when he came for *England*, to unthrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

The *Welch*, who inhabit this Country, are descended from the ancient *Britains*, with very little Mixture of foreign Blood. Stout and hardy People, so uneasy under the Roman Yoke, that of three Legions the Romans kept constantly in *Britain*, they had two upon the Borders of this Country, one at *Caer-Leon* on *Usk*, and the other at *Chester*, the better to keep this People under. Who were no less troublesome to the *Saxons*, whom they withstood, when all the rest of *Britain* was conquered by them. And, after they had been conquered by King *Edward I.*, the desire of Liberty made them restless and irksome to the *English*, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, *Henry VII.*, on the Throne of *England*. To this day they are represented a choleric People, soon moved to anger, but quickly appeased;



sed; of all Angers the best, and noblest. *Henry II*, writing *Emanuel* Emperor of *Constantinople*, gives this Character of the *The Welch Nation* (says he) is so adventurous, that naked they encounter with armed Men, ready to spend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praise. To which may be added that, since they became one Nation with the *English*, they shewed themselves most Loyal, Hearty, and Affectionate Subjects of the Realm; cordially devoted to their King, and Zealous in Defence of their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, the best of their fellow Subjects.

Their Language, the ancient *British*, is a guttural and harsh kind of Speech, not much regarded by Strangers; tho' of great Antiquity, and having perhaps the least Commixture of foreign Words of any Language in Europe.

In point of Learning, they have had some Men of great note; as *Gildas*, for his Learning surnamed *Sapiens*, *Geoffrey Monmouth*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* Historians to say nothing of their *Merlin*. And of later times *William Morgan* the Translator of the Bible into *Welsh*, *Sir John Price* the Antiquary, *Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

The Christian Faith planted amongst the *Britains* in the time of *Lucius* they still retained, when all the Rest of the Island had been relapsed to Heathenism; and they retained it not in secret (says my Author) as afraid to own it, but in a well constituted Church. Infomuch that *Austin* the Monk, when he first preached the Gospel to the *English Saxons*, found here seven Bishops, reduced to four. And 'tis observable, that when *Austin*, being made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, would have brought those *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and owned Christ to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Archbishop of *Canterbury*; or to the Pope, to whom he came as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus they received from them no new Doctrines or Traditions, but adhered to their own Principles of Liberty and Religion, till the great Part of Christendom had in the Times of Ignorance stooped to the See of *Rome*. And, upon the Reformation of the Church in *England*, they shook off both the Errours and the Tyranny of that See, and conformed to the Church of *England*.

After *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, had retired to *Rome* in the 7th Age, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the hands of Pope *Sergius*, the *Britains* became divided into three Bodies, viz. the *Cornish Britains*, the *Britains of Cumberland*, and the *Britains of Wales*. The first governed their own Dukes, till *Egbert* the first Monarch of *England* subdued them in 809, and made *Cornwall* a Province of this Kingdom. The *Britains of Cumberland* had their own Kings also, till the

when conquered by *Edmund King of England*, the Son of *Wales*. But the *Britains of Wales*, being the greatest Body, reserved a long time their Name and Reputation under Princes of their own Nation, who for some time assumed the Regal Title, and called themselves *Kings of Wales*. 'Tis true, they were not strong enough to do to maintain themselves, all the plain Country beyond the *Severn* being taken from them by *Offa King of the Saxons*, and themselves made Tributaries for the rest by *Offa* afore said, and afterwards by *Ethelstan*. Which last imposed a yearly Tribute upon them of 20 pounds of Gold, 300 pounds of Silver, and 200 head of Cattle, exchanged in following Times for a Tribute of Wolves.

The first King of *Wales* was *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, from whom (say some Authors) this Country took the Name of *Wales*. He was succeeded by his Son *Roderick*, this by his Son *Conan*, and then by *Mervin* his Son-in-Law, and *Mervin* by his Son *Roderick* named the Great. Who had three Sons *Amarawd*, *Cadel*, and *Mervin*, amongst whom he divided his Kingdom; giving *North-Wales*, to the eldest, *South-Wales* to the second Son, and *Merionethshire* to the youngest; with this Proviso, that the two younger Sons and their Successors should hold their Estates in Fealty to the Kings of *North-Wales*, and do them Homage for the same. Whose Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels. Insomuch that of the many Tributary Kings or Princes who rowed King *Edgar* on the throne, five of them were Princes of *Wales*. Which shews how provident was *Roderick* thus to divide his Kingdom, especially at a time when all the Kingdoms of the *Saxons* were brought into one, and this apt enough upon all Occasions to take an advantage of their Neighbour's Weakness. Whereas, had the *Welch* continued under one sole Prince, they might probably have recovered their Liberty, and kept their Country a Kingdom; as the *Scots* did *Scotland*, against the Power of *England*.

Thus much in general, as to the Fortune of *Wales*. Let us now proceed to the Topography, and so conclude with the farther History thereof. At present.

W A L E S } is divided into { North  
                  }                               and                               } Wales.  
                  }                               South                               }

*North-Wales* is subdivided into

*Flinthshire,*  
*Anglesey,*  
*Carnarvanshire,*

*Merionethshire,*  
*Montgomeryshire,*  
*Denbighshire.*



Wales.

South-Wales, into

Cardiganshire,  
Pembrokeshire,  
Carmardenshire,

Glamorganshire,  
Brecknockshire,  
Radnorshire.

But formerly *South-Wales* contained also *Monmouthshire*, *Herefordshire*, two Counties now reckoned in *England*, and *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Sbrewsbury*.

As for *Powis-Land*, which fell to the share of *Mervin*, youngest Son of *Roderick the Great*, it contained the County of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flieth*, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Sbren*. However the Name of *Powis* is still an honourary Title as we shall see afterwards.

Of all the aforesaid Counties, both North and South, there is none but *Montgomeryshire* in *North-Wales*, *Radnor* and *Brecknockshire* in *South-Wales*, that are not watered by the Sea.

These Things being premised, I shall run over the said Counties, in the same Method as before, that is, Alphabetically.

Anglesey.

ANGLESEY, Lat *Mona*, is a considerable Island in the North-West Parts of *Wales*, parted from the Continent by a narrow Arm of the Sea, named the *Menay*. The Welsh call this Island *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*; but, since *Edward I.* conquered it from *Llewellen King* (or Prince) of *North Wales*, it got with the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English Island*. 'Tis about 60 Miles in Compass, contains 200000 Acres, and about 1000 Houses. Its Soil so fruitful, that it is called by the Welsh the *Mother of Wales*. King *James I.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in 1623. in the Person of *Christopher Villiers*, Brother of *George Duke of Buckingham*. Which Title expiring with his Son *Charles* in 1659, King *Charles II.* revived it in the Person of *Arthur Annesly*, created Earl of *Anglesey* in 1661; and is now enjoy'd by *James*, his eldest Son.

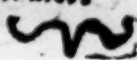
Here are but two Towns of any note, *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; both upon the *Menay*, which separates this Island from *Carnarvanshire*.

Beaumaris.

\* *Beaumaris* is now the chief Town of the Island, which sends accordingly one Burgess to Parliament. *Wednesday* is its Market day.

Aberfraw.

But, before the *Welsh* were subjected to the Crown of *England*, *Aberfraw* (*Gadiva*) now but a Village, was not only the principal Place of the Island, but the Royal Seat of *North-Wales*, from the time of *Amarawd* eldest Son of *Roderick the Great* (who

here in 877.) till the Overthrow of *Llewellen* the last *Wales*.  
 of *North-Wales*, slain in Battle by the *English* in the  
 of *Edward I.* Anno 1282.   
 for *Holy-head*, 'tis only noted for being the usual Station  
 the *Pacquet-Boats* designed for *Ireland*, as the nearest Place  
 that Island.

**BRECKNOCKSHIRE**, (*Brechinia*.) in *South-Brecknock-*  
*Wales*, is an Inland County. Bounded Northward with *Rad-*  
*shire*; Southward, with *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan shires*, on the  
 with *Herefordshire*; and on the West, with *Carmardenshire*.  
 within those Bounds it contains 620000 Acres, and about  
 10 Houses. This is one of the most mountainous Counties of  
*Wales*, but between its Mountains there ly fruitful Valleys.  
 the same has four Market Towns, *Brecknock*, *Built*, *Crickbowl*,  
*Hay*.

Amongst which \* *Brecknock*, or *Brecon*, (*Brechinia*.) which *Brecknock*.  
 Name to the County, is the chief Place thereof. Situate  
 the North side of the River *Usk*, where the River *Hodney*  
 the North, and two small Brooks from the South, fall  
 its Channel. It has two Markets a Week, viz. on *Wednesday*  
*Saturday*. *Bernard Newmark*, a Nobleman who seized up-  
 these Parts, built here a Castle, which was afterwards re-  
 by the *Bohuns*. In 1660. It was honoured by King  
*Charles II.* with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of  
*James Butler*, the late Duke of *Ormond*, now in the possession of  
 his Grandson.

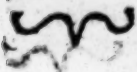
Its Chief Seats. *Crickbowl* and *Tretowre-Castle*, the D. of  
*Amfort's*.

**CARDIGANSHIRE**, (*Ceretica*) in *South-Wales*, *Cardigan-*  
*Maritime* County lying along the Coast of the *Irish Sea*, *shire*.  
 which binds it on the West, as *Radnorshire* does Eastward, *Me-*  
*shire* Northward, and *Carmardenshire* Southward. It con-  
 520000 Acres, and about 3150 Houses; and has these  
 Market Towns, *Cardigan*, *Aberystwith*, *Lanbeder*, and  
*garon*.

Amongst which *Cardigan*, (*Ceretica*.) the chief Place of the *Cardigan*.  
 County, is pleasantly seated upon the *Tivy*, near its Fall into the  
 ; which River parts this County from *Pembrokeshire*, and  
 it is a Stone Bridge supported by several Arches. This  
 Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and  
 Common Council, and returning one Burgeſs to ſerve in Parlia-  
 ment. Its Market is kept on *Saturdays*. In 1661. King *Charles*  
 honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Per-  
 of *Thomas Brudenel*, now injoy'd by *Robert* his Son.

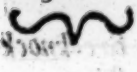
This

Wales.



This County crow's over the Rest for the *Mines* lately discovered there, *Silver, Lead, and Copper Mines*. If all Things according to Some Peoples Account and Expectation, from *Potosi* and *Sweden*.

Carmar-denshire.



**CARMARDENSHIRE**, (*Maridunensis*) County in *South-Wales*, is a Maritime County; having *Cardigan* to the North, *S. George's Channel* on the South, *Brecknock* to the East, and *Pembrokeshire* on the West. It contains 70000 Acres, and about 5050 Houses. As the Soil, 'tis very fruitful, and feeds abundance of Cattle. It is also to have plenty of Coal-Mines. There are in it these Towns, viz. *Carmarden, Kidwelly, Landilowar, Lanelly, Llanidloery, Laughern, and Newcastle*.

Carmarden

Amongst which *Carmarden*, (*Maridunum*), the chief Place of the County, stands upon the River *Tovi*, about six Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows. A Place of great Antiquity, formerly the Residence of the Kings of *South-Wales*, till forced at last for their Safety to remove to *Dynavour-castle*, where they kept their Court to the last. *Carmarden* was lost to the *Normans*, in the Reign of *William the Conquerour*. The *Welch* indeed recovered it, but lost it again, being twice laid in Ashes. *Henry Turbervil* first fortified it with a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* after that walling about; which made it recover in time something of its former Glory. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of a Marquisate in the Person of *Thomas Osborn*, now Earl of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*.

Principal Seats. *Golden-Grove* and *Emlyn*, the Earl of *Leeds*'s; *Abergilly*, the Bishop of *St. Davids*'s.

Carnarvan-shire.



**CARNARVANSIRE**, (*Arvonis*), in *North-Wales*, is a Maritime County. Bounded on the North and West by the *Irish-Sea*, and by the *Menay* (a small Arm thereof) divided from *Anglesey*; Eastward, by *Denbighshire*; and Southward, by *Pembrokeshire*, some part of it by the *Irish-Sea*. It contains 37000 Acres, and about 2765 Houses. All the middle Parts of it do consist of Mountains, that Mr. *Cambden* calls them *Alpes Britannicæ*, the *British Alps*; and says, they afforded the greatest Security to the *Welch* in times of War. Mountains yielding such abundance of Grass, that they alone seemed sufficient to have fed the Cattle of *Wales*. The Western Parts are more level, and yield abundance of Barley. There are in it six Market-Towns, *Carnarvan, Bangor, Conway, Krekylth, Newyn, and Pwllheli*.

Carnarvan

Amongst which *Carnarvan*, (*Arvonis*), the County Town, stands in the North Parts of it, upon the *Menay*, which separates it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular

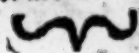


ately dilated by a Castle, built by *Edward I.* King of *England*. Where-  
 all Things Son and Successor *Edward II.* was born, who first bore the  
 tion, fane of Prince of *Wales*; and hence, according to the Custom  
 of *Wales*, was called *Edward of Carnarvan*. In after-times  
 of *Wales* Princes settled here the Chancery for *North-Wales*, which  
 of *Wales* small Improvement to it. *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*,  
 of *Wales* Viscount *Ascor*, was created Earl of *Carnarvan* by King *Charles*  
 of *Wales* 1628. Who, being slain at the first *Newbery* Fight, was  
 of *Wales* succeeded by his Son *Charles*, the present Earl of *Carnarvan*.  
 of *Wales* Market is on *Saturday*.

of *Wales* *Bangor*, (*Bangoria*, anciently *Bonium*, or *Bovium*) is an old Ro-  
 of *Wales* Town, and one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, a poor  
 of *Wales* amongst the rest. Situate on the *Menay*, about six Miles  
 of *Wales* East from *Carnarvan*; and famous of old for its vast Mona-  
 of *Wales* ch, which entertained about 2000 Monks, but they work'd  
 of *Wales* for their Living. Two hundred of them *Edilfred*, a Pagan  
 of *Wales* of *Northumberland*, caused to be slain because they im-  
 of *Wales* God's Assistance in their Prayers for their Country-Men  
 of *Wales* the Saxons. The Monastery came to Ruin before the  
 of *Wales* Conquest, and little of the Ruins of it to be seen to this  
 of *Wales* except its two Gates *Port-Hogan* and *Port-Cleis*, which  
 of *Wales* a Mile asunder, in which Space are often found Pieces of  
 of *Wales* Coin. The Bishoprick is of ancient standing, but by whom  
 of *Wales* it does not appear. The Cathedral dedicated by the  
 of *Wales* of *S. Daniel* (who was Bishop here in the beginning of  
 of *Wales* sixth Century) being cruelly defaced by that notorious  
 of *Wales* *Owen Glendover*, was afterwards repaired by Bishop  
 of *Wales* Here's however the Bishop's House standing, and called  
 of *Wales* Palace. But the Ruin of the Bishoprick came by Bishop  
 of *Wales* *Beley*; who not only alienated and let out the Lands, but al-  
 of *Wales* made a Sale of the Bells. And 'tis observed, that, being  
 of *Wales* to the Sea shore to see the Bells Shipped, he hapned to be  
 of *Wales* in his Return with a sudden Blindness. This Diocese  
 of *Wales* contains, besides the County of *Carnarvan*, the Isle of *Anglesey*,  
 of *Wales* with Parts of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomeryshires*.  
 of *Wales* 107 Parishes, whereof 36. Impropriated. There are in  
 of *Wales* three Arch-Deaconries, viz. of *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merio-*  
 of *Wales* one of which is annexed to the Bishoprick, for the better  
 of *Wales* support thereof.

of *Wales* *Conway*, or *Aberconway*, (*Conovium*,) stands at the Mouth of *Conway*.  
 of *Wales* *Conway*, whence it takes its Name. This Town was for-  
 of *Wales* by *Hugh* of *Chester*; but falling to decay, it was rebuilt  
 of *Wales* King *Edward I.* and a Castle added to it by *Henry III.* for a  
 of *Wales* to the *Welch*. A deserving Family of the same Name was  
 of *Wales* King *James I.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this  
 of *Wales* by the Name and Title of *Edward Lord Conway*, whom  
 of *Wales* *Charles I.* created Viscount *Conway* of *Conway-Castle*. His next  
 of *Wales* Successor

Wales.



Successor was *Edward* his eldest Son, who dying, Anno 1600 his Estate and Titles to *Edward*, the last Viscount of Devon, Which Title the late King *Charles* improved to that of an Earldom, by creating the same *Edward* Earl of *Conway*, Who dying without Issue Male, the Title remains extinct.

Denbigh-shire.



**DENBIGHSHIRE**, (*Denbiga*, or *Denbigbia*,) in Wales, is a Maritime County, lying between *Flintshire* to the East, *Carnarvanshire* on the West, the *Irish-Sea* on the North, and *Merionethshire* on the South. It contains 410000 Acres, about 6400 Houses. The West Part hereof is barren, the Middle, where the *Cluyd* runs, is flat, and very fruitful. The Rest, except what lies upon the *Dee*, is not so fertile. There is in it four Market Towns, viz *Denbigh*, *Lanroft*, *Rutben*, and *Wrexham*.

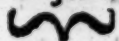
Denbigh.

Amongst which *Denbigh*, (*Denbiga*,) the County Town, lies between the *Cluyd* on the East, and the *Elwy* on the South, in which two Rivers it has as many Bridges, distant but 10 Miles from *Chester* to the Westward. *Wednesday* is its Market Day. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, having obtained a Grant of this Place from King *Edward I*, Walled it, and built a Castle on the South side. The Town is at this time well Peopled and fortified, especially since it became the Head of the County in the Seventh's Reign. Queen *Elizabeth* erected it into a City in the Person of *Robert Dudley*, with whom the Title came.

But King *Charles I*. made it an Earldom in the Person of *William Fielding*, Anno 1622. Who being slain in the Service, was succeeded by *Basil* his Son, this by *William* his Nephew, and *William* by *Basil Fielding*, the present Lord of *Denbigh*.

Principal Seat. *Holt-castle*, the Earl of *Darby's*.

Flintshire.



**FLINTSHIRE**, (*Comitatus Flintensis*,) in North Wales, is a Maritime County, bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Irish Sea*, which parts it from *Cheeshire* Eastward; and with *Denbighshire*, West and South. It contains 410000 Acres, and about 6400 Houses. 'Tis hilly, but not mountainous; fruitful in Wheat and Barly, but Rye especially. There are in it four Market Towns, *S. Asaph*, *Carwife*, *Holy well*.

S. Asaph.

*S. Asaph*, (*Asaphopolis*, *Fanum S. Asaphi*) anciently *Elm* mean Town, but an ancient Bishoprick; seated on the *Cluyd*, where the *Elwy* empties it self into it, about six Miles from the Sea, and five North of *Denbigh*. Its Market is kept on *Tuesday*. The Bishoprick first founded by *Kentigern* a Scot, Bishop of *Glasgow*, in 560; by whom the Cathedral was built on the spot, whence the Town is called *Land-Elwy* by the *Welch*, and the *Elwenfis* in the ancient Latin. The Name of *S. Asaph* prevailed here, since *Asaph* a Holy Man was left by *Kentigern*, upon his Return.

land, to be his Successor here. From whom there has been a Gap in the Succession, that *Geofry of Monmouth* is the first who took possession of this See in 1151, that is, the latter end of the Reign of King *Stephen*. Which may be attributed to the frequent Wars in this bordering County, made it an unquiet Seat for Religious Persons. This Bishoprick, being not at the best very rich, was made much poorer by *Dr. Parfew*, who lived in the Days of King *Edward VI.* where the Bishop had before five Episcopal Houses, there is now left but *St. Asaph's* only; the rest, together with the lands belonging to them, being made away, and aliened from the Church by the said *Parfew*. Besides that, keeping above his Means, he was forced to let the Residue of the lands into tedious Leases. This Diocese contains in it no one County but only part of *Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, and Shropshire*, with some Towns in *Shropshire*; the whole amounting to 121 Parishes, most of them in the immediate Parsonage of the Bishop. It has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *Shropshire*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

This County is *Flint*, a small Town with a Castle, which gives name to the whole County; seated on the River *Flint*, or 8. miles from *Chester*. It gives the Title of Earl Prince of Wales.

**MORGANSHIRE**, (*Glamorgania*), in South Wales, is a Maritime County; lying betwixt *Brecknockshire* Eastward, the *Severn* Sea Southward, *Monmouthshire* Eastward, *Cardiff* Westward. It contains 540000. Acres, and 9640 Houses. The North part of it mountainous, barren and unpleasent; the South side, descending by degrees, it self into a fruitful Plain, replenished with good Towns. The principal of which are *Cardiff, Bridgend, Carfilly, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Neath, Penrife, and Swanzey*, all Market Towns. The chief Place of the County is *Cardiff* (*Cardiffa*) the chief Place of the County stands upon the River *Taff*, within two Miles from the River where it has a commodious Haven. One *Fitz-Haimon*, a Baron in these Parts, fortified it with a Wall and a Castle; which last *Robert*, eldest Son of *William* the Conquerour, died in long Imprisonment. The same has two Markets a Week, on Mondays and Saturdays.

*Cardiff* (*Landava*) one of the four Episcopal Sees of Wales, *Landaff*. also on the River *Taff*, a Mile above *Cardiff*. Memorable for being one of the most ancient Bishop Sees either in England or Wales, claiming a direct Succession from the Arch-Bishop of *Caer-Leon* upon *Usk*. The Cathedral and See hereof was founded by *Lupus* and *Germanus*, two French Bishops, who

Wales.

Glamorganshire.

Cardiff.



*wales.* who came twice into *Britain*, for the Extirpation of the  
 Heresy. *S. Dubritius* was by them preferred to this new-  
 See; which by the Munificence of great Persons in those  
 was liberally Indowed, but by the Profuseness of Bishop  
 (alias *Dunstan*) reduced to that Poverty, that it is hard  
 to maintain its Bishop. The Bishop however has a Palace  
 as it is, call'd *Landaff Palace*. The Diocese contains the  
 Part of this County and that of *Monmouth*; in all, 177  
 and 98 of them Impropriated. Over which there is one  
 Deacon, bearing the Title of *Landaff*.

*Swansey.* *Swansey* is a noted Harbour.

*Merioneth-  
shire.*

**MERIONETHSHIRE**, (*Mervinia*, or *Mer-  
Comitatus*;) in *North-Wales*, is a Maritime County. It  
 Northward by *Carnarvan* and *Denbighshire*; Southward  
*Cardiganshire*; on the East, by *Montgomeryshire*; and  
 West, by the *Irish Sea*. It contains 50000 Acres, and  
 2590 Houses. But it is a mountainous, barren, and  
 pleasant County, having nothing of value but Cattle. It  
 not conquered by the *English*, till the Reign of *Edmund*  
 1283. And in the Reign of *Henry IV.* *Owen Glou-  
cler* having drawn this and all *wales* into a Combination  
 that Prince, indangered the Loss of the Whole, but  
 he had to do with too martial a Prince. There are in  
 Market Towns, viz. *Harlech*, *Bala*, and *Dolgelbe*, all very  
 considerable. Therefore this County sends only one Member  
 to Parliament, who is the Knight of the Shire.

*Harlech.*  
*Bala.*

*Harlech* (*Harlecum*) is a Sea-Port Town, whose Market  
 is on *Saturdays*. *Bala* stands upon a Lake, out of which comes  
 the *River Dee*.

*Montgome-  
ryshire.*

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**, (*Comitatus Montgomer-  
sis*;) in *North-Wales*, is an Inland County. Bounded  
 North with *Denbighshire*; on the South, with *Radnor-  
shire*; Eastward, with *Shropshire*; and Westward, with *Merioneth-  
shire*. It contains 56000 Acres, and about 5660 Houses.  
 Mountainous, yet it is a very fruitful Country, because  
 irrigated. There are in it six Market Towns, viz. *Montgomery*,  
*Llanvilling*, *Lanydos*, *Machynleth*, *Newtown*, and *Welshpool*.

*Montgome-  
ry.*

Amongst which \* *Montgomery* (*Mons Gomericus*) the  
 Place of the County, and that which gives it its Name,  
 not far from the *Severn*, upon a Hill in the Eastern Border  
 towards *Shropshire*, from whence it has a very free Prospect  
 a pleasant Plain lying beneath it. It came to be so called  
 by its Founder, *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble *Norman*, Earl of  
*Arundel*; who having got much Land hereabouts from the  
 first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*,  
 now Earl of *Arundel*, is the present Lord of the County.

the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *Wales*  
*James I.* in 1605. Who, after the Death of his Brother  
succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, and was af-  
ter preferred to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain.  
his Son, succeeded him in both the Earldoms, in 1649; to  
*William* his Son, in 1669; and to *William, Thomas* his  
other, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.  
Market is kept on *Thursdays*.

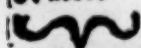
far from *Montgomery* stands *Matravall*, now a poor Village; *Matravall*.  
heretofore a fair and capacious Town, honoured with the  
and made the chief Seat of the Princes of *Powis Land*,  
called Kings of *Matravall*.

Principal Seats. *Powis-castle*, and *Eutington-hall*, the  
of *Powis's*; *Llymre-Lodge*, and *Lyffin*, the *L. Herbert's*  
*chury*.

EMBROKESHIRE, (*Pembrochiensis Comitatus*), *Pembroke*-  
maritime County of *South-Wales*; Bounded on the South *shire*.  
West by the Sea; on the North, by *Cardiganshire*; on the  
by *Carmardenshire*. It contains 42000 Acres, and a-  
320 Houses; and is the most fruitful County of *South*-  
yielding plenty both of Corn and Cattle. It has no less  
nine Market Towns; viz *Pembroke*, *Haverford-West*, *S.*  
*Fibgard*, *Kilgarran*, *Narbarth*, *Newport*, *Tenby*, and  
whereof the first two return each one Member to Parlia-

*Pembroke* (*Pembrochium*) the chief Place of the County, *Pembroke*.  
upon a long and narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford-Ha*-  
Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It con-  
two Parishes, and its Market is kept on *Saturdays*. 'Twas  
a County Palatine, all Things that concerned the  
passing under the Seal of the Earldom. And so it con-  
till the Reign of *Henry VIII*, when *Wales* being reduced  
Land, the Authority of the great Lords there was dissol-  
Parliament. Since which the Earls of *Pembroke* have been  
Titular. The first Earl hereof was *Gilbert de Clare*,  
Earl of *Pembroke* by King *Stephen* in 1138. In 1201.  
Title came into the Family of *Marshals* by Marriage,  
ed with *Anselm* the sixth Earl of that Name. From this  
it passed to the *Valences*, and from this to the *Hastings*.  
which last 'tis observed, that no Son ever saw his own Fa-  
the Father dying always before the Son was born. After  
the Title became very unsteady, till the Reign of *Edward*  
who conferred it upon *William Herbert* Lord Steward, *Anno*  
Whose Posterity still enjoys that Honour in the seventh  
at, being now in the possession of *Thomas Herbert* Earl of  
*Pem*-

Wales.

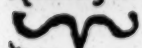


St. Davids.

Pembroke and Montgomery, half Brother to William the Earl.

*S. Davids*, (*Menevia*) is a mean Town, but a Bishop's See seated on the Irish Sea, about 16 Miles from Pembroke, on a Point of Land called *S. David's Head*, Lat. *Ogipitarum Prætorium*. 'Tis at present the See of a Suffragan Bishop, whereas it was once the Metropolitan of *Wales*, since *Arthur King* the *Britains* removed the Archbishop's See of *Caer-Leon* hither, to be farther off from the *Saxons* Fury. And, when *Austin* Monk came first into *Britain*, the Metropolitan of *S. Davids* then remaining under his Jurisdiction seven Suffragan Bishops, all which gave meeting to the said *Austin* and his Associates, for the composing of some Differences which were between the old and the new come Christians. And those were the Bishops of *Worcester*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *Hereford*, *Llan-der*, or *S. Asaph*, *Llan-Badarn*, and *Morgan*. Amongst which *Llan-Badarn*, called in Latin *Paternensis*, was in *Cardiganshire*; and *Morgan* (*Morganensis*) in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since. As for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. So that three Bishopricks were left to the Metropolitan of *S. Davids*, viz. *Landaff*, *Bangor*, and *S. Asaph's*. According to my Author, there have been less than 27 Archbishops of *S. Davids* from *S. Dubritius*, the first who was settled in this See in 519, to *Sampson* the last Archbishop, who in a time of Pestilence transferred the Archiepiscopal See to *Dol* in *Bretagne*. Yet his Successors, they lost the Name, reserved the Power of an Archbishop, the Residue of the *Welsh* Bishops receiving their Consecration from no other hand than his, till in the Reign of *Henry I.* the 47th Bishop of this See, was forced to submit himself to the See of *Canterbury*. The first built Cathedral of *S. Davids* was ten spoiled and ruined by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, and *Pirates*, as standing near the Sea, in the extreame Corner of *Broekeshire*. That which now stands up is the Work of *St. Peter*, the 49th Bishop of this Diocese, who lived in the Reign of *Henry II.* The Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Broek*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarden*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and some Parts of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery*, and *Glamorganshire*. Yet it contains in all that Quantity of Ground but 308 Parishes, whereof 120 Impropritate.

Radnorshire



**RADNORSHIRE**, (*Radnor*ia,) in South-Wales an Inland County, lying betwixt *Montgomeryshire* Northward, *Brecknockshire* Southward, *Herefordshire* on the East, and *Cardiganshire* on the West. It contains 310000 Acres, and 3160 Houses; and is all together but a barren County. There are in it but four Market Towns, viz. *Radnor*, *Knightsbridge*, *Steign*, and *Rhaindergwy*.

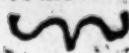


Among which *Radnor*, (*Radnor*ia,) which gives Name to the *Wales*.  
 county, is seated in a pleasant Valley near the River *Somergil*,  
 which runs at the foot of a Hill. On the Top whereof stand the  
 remains of an ancient Castle, demolished by that notorious Rebel  
*Glendover*. 'Tis an ancient Town Corporate, governed by  
 a Bailiff and 25 Burgeffes, having the Right of chusing a Par-  
 liament Man. But of more note since it became an Earldom  
 in the Reign of King *Charles II*; by whom *John Roberts*, Lord  
 of *Truro*, was created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Rad-*  
*nor*, in 1679. Which Title is since devolved upon his Grandson  
 the present Earl of *Radnor*. Its Market is kept on *Saturdays*.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales* by way  
 of Geography, I shall now conclude with the Historical Part, and  
 how this Country came to be Conquered by *England*, and  
 afterwards Incorporated to this Crown. I have already obser-  
 ved how fatally *Roderick* the Great, the last King of *Wales*, di-  
 vided it amongst his three Sons; giving *North Wales* to the eld-  
 est, because the securest from the incroaching *English*, other-  
 wise (*Anglesey* excepted) the most barren and unfruitful. Now  
 the Prince of *North-Wales* kept his Seat at *Aberfraw* in the Isle of  
*Anglesey*; the Prince of *South-Wales* first at *Carmarden*, and af-  
 terwards at *Dynevor Castle*, in *Carmardenshire*; and the Prince  
 of *Powis-Land*, at *Matravall* in *Montgomeryshire*.

Thus *North-Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the  
 eldest Branch, till *Llewellen II*. lost it with his Life to King *Ed-*  
*ward I*. in 1282. Which *Llewellen*, deluded (as 'tis said) by a  
 witch, who told him, he should be carryed in Triumph through  
*London*, appeared therefore in an hostile manner upon the  
 borders of *England*, whereby he drew upon himself the whole  
 power of *Edward*. Which not being able to withstand, and the  
 king as unwilling on the other side to fight with Mountains,  
 commissioners were appointed to conclude the Difference. By  
 which it was agreed, that *Llewellen* should enjoy Part of the  
 county with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the Rest in  
 fief, and the Whole after his Decease, to be surrendred over  
 to the King of *England*. But *David*, the Brother of *Llewellen*,  
 being himself excluded by this Agreement from the hope of  
 the succession, incensed his Brother and the *Welsh* to a Revolt. The  
 whereof was the Taking of *David*, executed by the hand  
 of justice; and the Death of *Llewellen*, slain as he was lurking  
 after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*.  
 whose Head being pitched upon a Stake, and set out with a Pa-  
 rade-Crown, was by a Horse-man carried Triumphantly through  
*London*. Thus was the Prophecy unluckily fulfilled, and in  
*Llewellen* ended the Line of the *British* Princes, after they had  
 several Ages struggled with the *English* Power.

Wales.



As to the Princes of *South-Wales*, which began with *Cadel*, the second Son of *Roderick* the last King of *Wales* about the Year 870 at the same time as *Amarawd* the eldest Brother took possession of *North-Wales*, the last was *Gryffith ap Rhese*. Whose Predecessors having lost a great part of their Country to private Undertakers and Adventurers of *England* (as the County of *Brecon* to *Bernard de Newmark* a Noble Norman, *Glamorganshire* to *Robert Fitz-Haymon*, with other Adventurers, a great Part of *Pembroke* to *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*, of *Cardigan* and *Monmouthshire* to the Earls of *Warren* and Lord *Mortimer*) the poor Princes had but a small County left intire but *Carmardenshire* only, too little to maintain them in so high a Title. And tho' this last *Gryffith*, in the time of our Civil Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empress and *King Stephen*, did recover a great Part of his lost Estate; yet neither he nor his enjoy'd it long. For he dyed soon after, and left two Sons *Cymmerick* and *Meredith* being taken Prisoners by *Henry II.* had their Eyes put out. Yet did the *Welch*, as well as possibly they could, endeavour to preserve the Liberty their Fathers left them, till they were at last subdued by *King Edward*.

I come now to the youngest Branch of the *British* Princes, derived from *Mervin* the third Son of *Roderick* the last King of *Wales*, and possessed of that Part of it called *Powis-Land*, the Bounds whereof you will find Page 136. A Country much partaking of the Nature and Fertility of *England*, than any other part of *Wales*; and always lying in harms Way, as being upon the Borders. Therefore 'tis like this Part was allotted to *Mervin* the youngest Son, as a Prince of great Courage and Valour. In whose Line it continued a long time together, but much afflicted and dismembred by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*. and *Shropshire*. Nor was it free from the Attempts of the Eldest Branch, the Princes of *North-Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. In short, *Meredith ap Blethyn* was the last that held it all entire, who, following the ill example of *Roderick* the Great, divided it betwixt his two Sons, *Madoc* and *Gryffith*. *Madoc* died at *Winchester* in the Reign of *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made Lord of *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside, as too high and lofty. In whose Line the aforesaid Title continued till the time of *Edward I.* to whom *Owen ap Gryffith* (the fifth from *Gryffith* the aforesaid) surrendered his Place and Title; but received it again of the King, to be holden in *Capite* and free Baronage according to the Custom of *England*. Whose Daughter and Heir being marryed to *John Charleton*, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to *Edward II.* the said *Charleton* was in Right of his Wife made Lord *Powis*. From the *Charletons* the Title passed by Marriage to the *Greys*, and *Edward* the fifth of this House

the last Lord *Powis* of the Rate of *Mervin* by the Female *Wales*.  
The Title being thus extinct, King *Charles I.* revived it  
in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red Castle*, descend-  
from the *Herberts*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who was created Lord  
*Powis* in 1629.

Thus *Wales* being intirely subjected to the *English* by King *Ed-*  
*ward I.* he divided it into seven Counties, after the manner of  
*England*; the Rest being afterwards added by King *Henry VIII*  
of those Counties which were before reputed as the Borders  
and Marches of *Wales*. Over each County King *Edward* placed  
an *English* Lieutenant, But when he expressed his desire to  
have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike sent for  
a Queen (then great with Child) to *Carnarvan*, where she  
brought forth a Prince. Upon the News whereof the King as-  
sembled the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Gover-  
nor born in *Wales* who could not speak a word of *English*, and  
whose Life no Man could tax. They expressed their Readiness  
to submit to such a one; and then the King named *Edward*, his  
new born Son. Since which time our Kings eldest Sons have  
been called Princes of *Wales*.

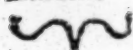
But, whatever Care King *Edward* took to reduce the *Welch*,  
and establish his Empire in *Wales*, as did afterwards King *Henry*  
*IV.* after the Rebellion of *Owen Glendover*; yet they seldom con-  
tained themselves within the bounds of true Allegiance, till the  
Reign of *Henry VII.* extracted from the *Welch* Blood. In whom  
was fulfilled the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Bri-*  
*tain*, that the *British* Blood should Reign again in *Britain*. To  
whom *Henry VII.* succeeded *Henry VIII.* in whose Reign the *Welch* were  
by an Act of Parliament made one Nation with the *English*, sub-  
jected to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and  
priviledged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and  
Language only excepted, there is now no Difference betwixt  
the *English* and the *Welch*.

By the same King *Henry* was established a Court at *Ludlow* in  
*Shropshire*, for the ease of his *Welch* Subjects; wherein Justice is  
administred after the Way of the King's Courts of *Westminster*.  
And there has been ever since a Governour general of *Wales*,  
with the Title of Lord President; till upon the Death of the  
Earl of *Macclesfield*, the last Lord President of *Wales*, His  
Majesty thought fit to divide that Government amongst two  
Peers of the Realm, with the Title of Lord Lieutenant, one of  
*North-Wales*, the other of *South-Wales*.



## CHAP. XIII.

## Of LONDON and WESTMINSTER.

*London.*

IN my former Account of the County of *Middlesex*, I have referred the Reader for the Description of *London*, to the Conclusion of this Part. We are now come to the Place appointed for it, and the most proper for the Description of a Place which is in effect the Epitome of *England*.

I join *Westminster* with *London* (tho' two several Cities) because contiguous, and that both of them do commonly go under the Name of *London*, the greater swallowing the lesser. However I shall join and part them as occasion shall offer.

This great and populous City, in conjunction with that of *Westminster*, is seated on the North side of the *Thames*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and lies in 51 Degrees 30 Minutes.

The *Thames* I have already described Page 10. as a gentle and navigable River and that which has the preeminency in *England*. To which I shall only add, that it is to this River chiefly *London* owes its Greatness. The Passage that happened in the Reign of King *James I.* is remarkable upon this Subject. Who, being displeased with the City, for refusing to lend him a Sum of Money he required, threatened the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that he would remove his Court, with all the Records of the Tower, and the Courts of Judicature to another Place, with further Expressions of his Indignation. Your Majesty, answered the Lord Mayor calmly, *may do what you please therein, and your City of London will prove still dutiful; but will comfort herself with the Thoughts that Your Majesty will leave the Thames behind you.*

*Its Name.*

The Name of *London* is probably derived from the British Word *Llongden*, which signifies a Town of Ships. And, for Antiquity, some fetch its Original above 1100 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. But without going so far, the British King *Lud* (from whom one of the Gates, called *Ludgate* took its Name) is said to have repaired and improved it, above 600 Years before our Saviour's Birth. The Romans, in whose time it was an Archbishops See, gave it the Title of *Augusta*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who wrote near 1300 Years ago, calls it then an ancient City.

*Extent.*

It stands conveniently upon a rising Ground, in a gravelly Soil, which makes it much the healthfuller. Only that Part of *Westminster*, which is nearest to the Water side lies low; which

makes it liable to the Overflowing of Spring-Tides, tho' seldom further than the Cellars.

Its Length, from East to West, all along the *Thames*, is about two Leagues, or six Miles; but the Breadth of it is not proportionable. However it contains, by a late Computation, a hundred thousand Houses at least, above as many more than *Paris* can boast of. And, allowing only eight Persons to each House one with another (which I think is moderate) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at that rate to above 800000 Souls. Besides a World of Sea-men that live and swarm in that constant (tho' moving) Forest of Ships down the River, on the East side of the Bridge.

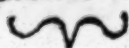
As for *Parishes*, there are 97 within the Walls of *London*, and 14 Out-*Parishes* in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 *Parishes* in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. In all 134. For whose publick Devotion there are 138 *Parish-Churches*, besides a great Number of Chappels.

For Stateliness *London* may yield to *Paris*, but in point of Trade and Riches *London* far outdoes it. And, tho' *Paris* excels in some Things, yet there are few finer Streets than *Cheapside*, *Corbillion*, *Lombard street*, *Fleet street*, great *Hatton-street*, *Pall-Mall*, and several others, especially near the Court. Nor is there any foreign City that can shew so many *Piazzas*, or fine Squares; such as *Lincoln-Inn-Fields*, *Lincolns-Inn Square*, *Grays-Inn*, *Red-Lyon* and *Southampton Squares*, *Golding Square*, *King's Square* in *Soho*, *Fame's Square*, *Leicester-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, and a great many more.

And, as to publick Buildings, such as Churches, Hospitals, Colleges, Exchanges, Halls, Market-Places, &c. most of them are of that noble Structure as deserves the Admiration of all Strangers. 'Tis true, the greatest part of them lie hid to Strangers, and out of the way, to make room for Tradesmens Shops in the Streets. And Churches, especially in great Thorough-fares, are so crowded up with Shops and Dwelling Houses, that one would think Religion in danger of being smother'd by the growth of Trade. The Noblemens Houses are for the most part in the Squares foresaid. But there are some very remarkable besides; and chiefly *Montague-House* in *Great-Russel-street Bloomsbury*, which for Neatness and Stateliness is scarce over-matched beyond

In general, *London Houses*, especially in the New-Buildings, are of Brick; contrived with so much Art, that upon a small spot of Ground one finds all manner of Conveniences it is capable of. So uniform and compact is our modern Way of Building, that our *English Builders* have of late outdone all Foreigners. The Neatness besides of our late built Houses is worth our ta-

London.



king Notice, with fine light Stair-Cases, Wainscotted and Painted, Sash-Windows to the Rooms, the Inside of these Wainscotted from top to bottom, and finely Painted.

The very *Signs* that hang out so thick in the *Streets*, many 'em very rich and costly, and altogether yielding a fine Prospect, is a Thing much taken notice of by Strangers not used to such a Sight, and look'd upon as an Argument of a flourishing Trade.

For the Conveniency of Foot Passengers in the principal Streets, and most of the New Buildings, a good convenient Breadth on each side is Paved with smooth hewn Stone. The middle Parts, chiefly used by Carts and Coaches, the perpetual Hurry whereof in a Place of so vast a Trade and constant Concourse of People, together with the Dampness of the Air and the Neglect sometimes of Scavengers, makes the Streets less clean than otherwise they would be.

*New-River*  
*Water.*

To supply this City with *Water*, here's the *Thames*, and the *New-River*; that serving the South, and this the North Part of it. Besides the Conveniency of several Conduits of Spring-Water, and the Use of Pump-Water in all Parts of the Town.

The *New-River* is Artificial, being the Work of a *Welsh* Knight, Sir *Hugh Middleton*; who brought it with great care and cost from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*. From whence, in a turning and winding Course it runs near 60 Miles before it reaches this City. In this Undertaking, fitter indeed for a Prince than any Subject, about 600 Men were employ'd together, which was a prodigious Charge. The Channel is but narrow, but very deep in some Places, even to 30 foot. Over some Valleys it runs in open Troughs, 20 foot at least above Ground. And as for Bridges over it, my Author reckons no less than 800, of Stone, Brick and Wood.

*Fewel.*

For *Fewel*, this City is abundantly served by *Water* both with Sea-Coals and Wood; the first coming by Sea from *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*, and the Wood from such Counties as lie in its Neighbourhood, and have the Conveniency of conveying it by *Water*,

*Provisions.*

The *Provisions* for the Mouth are conveyed both by Land and *Water* from most Parts of the Kingdom; and that in such plenty, that there is scarce a great City in *Europe*, where poor People, or such as love a frugal Life may live cheaper, or so splendid Liver gallanter. To which purpose here are abundance of Markets, the best furnished of any in Christendom, specially *Leaden-Hall* Market, not far from the *Royal Exchange*, the greatest *Flesh-Market* about the City, and a great Magazine of Corn.



For Pleasure, or Luxury, London is a Magazine, where all is London. hand, and scarce any Thing wanting that Money can purchase. Here is to be had, not only what Europe affords, but what is fetched by Navigation from the remotest Parts of the habitable World. *Other Conveniencies.*

To go by Land expeditiously, or with ease, or sheltered from Injuries of the Air, here are Abundance of *Hackney-Coaches*. an Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King Charles II, the Rates of *Hackney-Coachmen* were thus settled. And, tho' the Act be expired, and every one left at liberty to agree as cheap as he can, yet the same Rates are used to this day.

In, or about the Cities of London and Westminster, a Coachman's Hire is, by that Act, 10 Shillings a Day, reckoning 12 Hours to the Day. And by the Hour, 18 Pence for the first, and 12 Pence for every Hour after. From any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of S. James's or Westminster (except beyond Tuttle-street) 12 Pence; and the like from the same Places to the Inns of Court, or Places thereabouts.

Likewise from the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the Royal Exchange, 12 Pence. But, if to the Tower, Bishops-Gate-street, Chancery-lane, or Places thereabouts, 18 Pence. And from the same Places to the said Inns of Court, as aforesaid.

The like Rates are observed from, or to any Place, at the same Distance with the Places before named.

The Forfeiture, by the Act, is Ten shillings, for any Coachman that shall refuse to go at, or exact more for his Hire than the said Rates.

To go by Water, as London is most stretched in Length, along the Banks of the Thames, so this River affords the Convenience, Thousands of light Boats to go from one Place to another. Some Scullers, rowed only by one Waterman each; and others, rowed by two Waterman each. Whose Rates or Fares, as set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, are as follows. *Watermen's Fares.*

|                                                                                                                 | Oars. |    | Sculler. |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----------|----|
|                                                                                                                 | s.    | d. | s.       | d. |
| from London to Lime-House, New-Crane, Shadwell-Dock, Bell-Wharf, and Ratcliff-Cross. —————                      | 1     | 0  | 0        | 6  |
| to Wapping-Dock, Wapping new and old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Stairs, and Rotherith-Church-Stairs ————— | 0     | 6  | 0        | 3  |
| from S. Olaves to Rotherith-Stairs, and Rotherith-Church-Stairs —————                                           | 0     | 6  | 0        | 3  |
| from Billingsgate, and S. Olaves, to S. Saviour's-Mill                                                          | 0     | 6  | 0        | 3  |
| the Stairs between London-Bridge, and Westminster                                                               | 0     | 6  | 0        | 3  |

|                |                                                                                                                 | Oars. Sails |    |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----|
|                |                                                                                                                 | s.          | d. |
| From London to | From either side above London-Bridge, to Lambeth, and Fox-hall                                                  | 1           | 0  |
|                | From Whitehall to Lambeth and Fox-hall                                                                          | 0           | 6  |
|                | From the Temple, Dorset, Black Friars-Stairs, and Paul's-Wharf to Lambeth                                       | 0           | 8  |
|                | Over the Water directly in the next Sculler between London-Bridge and Lime-house, or London-Bridge and Fox-hall | 0           | 4  |
|                | Gravesend                                                                                                       | 4           | 6  |
|                | Graie or Green bive                                                                                             | 4           | 0  |
|                | Purfleet, or Eriff                                                                                              | 3           | 0  |
|                | Woolwich                                                                                                        | 2           | 6  |
|                | Blackwall                                                                                                       | 2           | 0  |
|                | Greenwich, or Deptford                                                                                          | 1           | 6  |
|                | Chelfey, Battersey, Wansworth                                                                                   | 1           | 6  |
|                | Putney, Fulham, Barn-elms                                                                                       | 2           | 0  |
|                | Hamersmith, Chiswick, Mortlack                                                                                  | 2           | 6  |
|                | Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond                                                                                  | 3           | 6  |
|                | Twickenham                                                                                                      | 4           | 0  |
|                | Kingston                                                                                                        | 5           | 0  |
|                | Hampton-Court                                                                                                   | 6           | 0  |
|                | Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton                                                                               | 7           | 0  |
|                | Weybridge and Chertsey                                                                                          | 10          | 0  |
|                | Stanes                                                                                                          | 12          | 0  |
|                | Windsor                                                                                                         | 14          | 0  |

**Penny-Post.** For the Conveyance of Letters and small Parcels to any Part of London and Westminster, and many Miles out of Town, here is such a Conveniency contrived as is not to be found in any other great City of the Known World. I mean the Penny-Post, so called from the easy Charge of it. For by this way a Letter is safely and diligently convey'd from any Part of the Town or Suburbs, for a Penny per pound by the Sender. And, whereas this Conveniency does now extend to many Country-Towns within 10 12 and 15 Miles of London, in this Case the Sender and Receiver pay each a Penny. Another Advantage of the Penny-Post is, that Parcels (as well as Letters) not exceeding One Pound Weight, or Ten Pounds Sterling in Value, have the like Benefit, within the Bounds of this Conveyance. The Value to be made good by the Office, provided the Things be securely Inclosed as they ought, and fast Sealed up with hard Wax under the Impression of some remarkable Seal; but not otherwise.

By the Cheapness and Quickness of this Conveyance, the City and Neighbouring Parts have the Opportunity of a much greater Interchange and Correspondence (which is the Soul of Trade)

Business) than formerly they had. All Gentlemen, Country-  
men, and others, can presently give Notice of their Arrival to  
Shop-Keepers and Tradesmen send for what they want to their  
Men. Much Time is saved in Solicitation for Money. Bills  
for Publication of any Concern. Summons, or Tickets, con-  
veyed to all Parts and Societies. Brewers Entries safely sent to the  
Office. Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond, Patients send  
Doctors and Apothecaries, &c. for what they want; and the  
Prisoners can now send for one Penny, where they could not for-  
merly under Six, or Twelve pence, or more. I pass by many other  
Advantages of this most useful and beneficial Conveyance, to in-  
form the Reader how the same has been industriously Modelled,  
and carried on with universal Applause.

First, there is one Chief, or General-Office; at this time in  
Gate-street, under the immediate Directions of the Con-  
troller.

On which Office there are five Out-Offices depending, called  
Sorting-Houses. The first at Westminster, near Charing-Cross.  
The second, called the Temple-Office, in Chancery-lane near Lin-  
coln-Inn. The third, called St. Paul's-Office, in Pater-Noster-  
Church. The fourth in Southwark, near St. Mary-Over-Ree Church.  
The fifth, on little Tower-Hill, near the King's Victualling-  
Office. All which have Communication with the Chief (or Ge-  
neral) Office, as the Center of Correspondence.

In the Chief (or General) Office there is

|              | Yearly Salary. |    |    |
|--------------|----------------|----|----|
|              | l.             | s. | d. |
| Comptroller. | 200            | 00 | 00 |
| Collector.   | 55             | 00 | 00 |
| Accomptant   | 55             | 00 | 00 |
| Clerks, each | 30             | 00 | 00 |

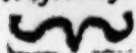
|                                                                                      | Weekly Salary. |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----|----|
|                                                                                      | l.             | s. | d. |
| Chief Sorter                                                                         | 00             | 15 | 00 |
| Sub-Sorters, each                                                                    | 00             | 10 | 00 |
| Town Messengers, to collect }<br>and deliver Letters, each                           | 00             | 08 | 00 |
| Country Messengers, from 8 to 10, 12, and 15 Shillings,<br>according to their Walks. |                |    |    |

In Westminster-Office,

Chief Sorter,  
Sub-Sorters,  
Twelve Town Messengers,  
Eight Country Messengers.

Temple-





One Chief Sorter,  
One Sub-sorter,

*Temple-Office.*

Ten Town Messengers,  
Two Country Messengers.

*St. Paul's Office.*

One chief Sorter,  
One Sub-sorter,

Ten Town Messengers,  
One Country Messenger.

*Southwark Office.*

One chief Sorter,  
One Sub-sorter,

Four Town Messengers,  
Eleven Country Messengers.

*Tower-Hill, (or Hermitage) Office.*

One chief Sorter,  
One Sub-sorter,

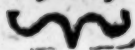
Three Town Messengers,  
One Country Messenger.

All which, both *Sorters* and *Messengers* (being about one hundred,) have the same Allowances as those in the *Chief Office*.

Now, to receive the *Letters* and *Parcels* to be sent according to their Directions, there are between four and five Hundred *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in *City* and *Country*; reaping this benefit from it, that their Trade does increase thereby. In which Receiving Places, (commonly called *Penny-Post-Houses*) Letters are collected by the *Messengers*, having their respective *Walks*. In most Places of *London* and *Westminster*, and the best Parts, every Hour of the Day. In *Southwark*, the remotest Parts of the Suburbs, and contiguous Buildings, every two Hours. And in the Towns near *London*, as *Hackney*, *Mile-End*, *Islington*, *Newington*, &c. twice a day. As to the remoter *Country Towns* round the *City*, as far as *Wanstead* and *Blackwall*, *Richmansworth* and *Uxbridge* West, *Finchley* and *East-End* North, *Croydon* and *Richmond* Southward, the *Messengers* deliver them once a Day. But the Reader is referred for the particular Hours of the *Towns*, and the certain *Hours* of the Letters carried thither, to a Sheet Printed and Published to inform the People thereof, together with the Particulars in the practical part of the *Post*.

The Author of which, is that Ingenious and Indefatigable Citizen, Mr. *Dockwra*, the late Comptroller thereof; whose public Spirit led him first to set it up solely at his own Charge, March 25th 1680.

London  
and  
Westminst.



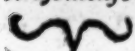
the least Return Mr. *Dockwra* could expect from the Publick great a Service, was to see himself Reimbursed in the first, and to reap afterwards the bare Fruits of his Industry as the Thing would bear; which was but according to the of Law and Equity. But when he was yet some Thou- Pounds out of Purse, who should come upon him but H. the Duke of *York*, our late King, as if he had committed *Malversation* in the General-Post-Office, then settled upon him by of Parliament? In short, Mr *Dockwra* was Sued in his, first upon no less than *Twenty Writs* in one Term, and towards in an Action of Ten Thousand Pounds. To colour *Oppression*, and blind the *Fury* for a Prince who was to be the *Fust*, it was pretended, that the Setting up of the *Pe-* Post was an Invasion of the Right of H. R. H. and a Justice to the General-Post. When on the contrary it was, is to this day a great Improvement of the *General-Post*, the vast Increase of Letters occasioned by this continual, and quick Correspondence every Day, and every Hour, ing so many Hundred Thousands of People. Which makes World of little Things especially to be set on foot that else d never be done, and creates such an Intercourse all over Kingdom, as makes the Wheel of Correspondence circu- a great deal faster, which naturally increases the Revenue. no Reason or Equity could stand proof against the Ini- of those Times, when our Laws were Wrested in *West-* *ter Hall* to serve any turn. The *Duke* must have the Ver- found against Mr *Dockwra*, and his Office seiz'd upon, which done accordingly. Who lay thus crushed many Years, a Family of Eight Children, for his Service to the Publick; the present Government, out of a sense of Justice and Equi- made him some Compensation.

Which, by his Account, falls so very short of the Charge and of his Industrious and Chargeable Undertaking, that he will a great Sufferer for it, while the Publick reaps a vast Bene- from it, the Crown a considerable Revenue, and the Gen- *Post Office* so far Improved by it, that the Increase of its nue is judged to be no less than 3 or 4000. *l. per Annum*. beneficial is this Contrivance both to the King and Country, such a piece of Service as will last for Ages to come.

to supply the Light of the Sun in the dark Nights, *London Convex* regular in the use of the *Convex Lights*, commonly called *Lights*. , Invented by Mr. *Heming*. The Reflexion whereof o gloriously Luminous, and of so long a Reach, that they be called the *little Suns of the Night*. Of great Use besides, prevent Publick Murders, and other Outrages, so frequent great and Populous Cities beyond Sea.

In

London  
and  
Westminst.



In point of *Society*, here learned and unlearned, high and low, rich and poor, good and bad, may fit themselves where. And, to get a good Livelyhood, or raise himself in the World, this is the most proper Place.

The Use of *Clubs* and *Coffee-Houses*, so common in this is a sober Way of keeping Society, attended with many conveniences, needless to enumerate.

Offices for  
Insuring of  
Houses.

For Insuring of Houses in case of Fire, here are two Offices; the one known by the name of *Insurance-Office*, the other by that of the *Friendly Society*. In the first, for six pence the Pound Rent, a House is Insured for one Year, or (by way of Purchase) a House of Ten Pound a Year is Insured for Ten Years for Twenty Five Shillings, Eleven Years for Twenty Five, Twenty One Years for Fifty, and so proportionably for Houses of greater or lesser Rents. If a House thus Insured happens to be Burnt down within the Time 'tis Insured for, the Insurers are to pay a certain Sum, for the Rebuilding of it; If only damaged by Fire, then to Repair the Damage. For Security whereof, they have settled Rents in London, of the value of above Two Thousand Pound a Year. In the *Friendly Society*, the Way is for every Member thereof to pay yearly to the Office, before hand, Sixteen pence for every Hundred Pound secured on Brick-Houses, and as much more for Timber Houses.

### The Publick Buildings of London and Westminster.

Principal  
Buildings.

S. Paul's  
Cathedral.

HAVING said thus much in general of London and Westminster, I shall now proceed to a particular Account, by way of Description of their publick Buildings, &c. at least such as are worthy of chief note.

The most remarkable Building, but as yet unfinished, is *St. Paul's Cathedral*, like to surpass in Greatness, Magnificence, and Solidity, all other Cathedrals in the Christian World, except *Peter's at Rome*. This wonderful Fabrick stands in the West Part of the City, where stood a Temple dedicated to *Mars* in the time of Heathenism. Being burnt down in the Fire of London, King *Charles II.* took care for the Rebuilding of it. So that in the Year 1673. a new Foundation was laid, and ever since the Work has been so carried on, that we expect to see it now compleated in few Years. What is done to it, by the Direction of that eminent Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*, is an Object of Admiration. Its Choir of incomparable Beauty, being finished on the Conclusion of the General Pe-

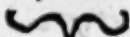


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opened for Divine Service, upon the Thanksgiving Day, 16th 1697.

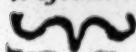
St. Paul's in Greatness and Beauty, is the Collegiate Church of Westminster, commonly called the Abbey of Westminster, dedicated to S. Peter. It stands on that piece of Ground formerly went by the name of Thorney Island, then surrounded with Water; and whereon stood of old, in the time of the Romans, a Temple dedicated to Apollo. This famous Church was rebuilt, and richly Indowed by Edward the Confessor, and afterwards Rebuilt from the Ground by King Henry III. To Henry VII. added a stately Chappel on the East end, where are the Tombs and Monuments of several of our Kings and Queens; and particularly that of the said King Henry, all of Brass, finely wrought, beyond any thing extant of this kind. The Abbey was converted into a Collegiate Church by King Elizabeth; who placed in it a Dean, and 12 Prebendaries, of which the Sub-Dean. Here are also 4 Petty-Canons, one Clerk, 12 Singing Men, 8 Boys, 2 Vergers, and 2 Sacristis. whereas the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed in this Church since the Norman Conquest, the Dean is intrusted with the Custody of the Regalia at the Coronation, and honoured with a place of necessary Service in that Ceremony. Lastly, there is in the Cloysters a fair Publick Library, where all Strangers to come in, both Morning and Afternoon, may in Term-time.

London  
and  
Westminst.  
  
Westmin-  
ster-Abbey.

Amongst the Parish-Churches, those that were rebuilt since the Reformation are generally of a wonderful Neatness and Beauty. S. Dunstons in the Strand, among the rest, is a proper Object for the Curiosity of Strangers in this kind. And for a Steeple, that is to be seen in Bow-Street Church in Cheapside, being a solid and beautiful Structure, 150 Foot high, composed of four of the Orders of Building, it shews the Skill of the Architect.

The Tower, which stands below Bridge, on the East-side of the City, is an ancient Fortrefs, which commands both the City and River. 'Tis of above 600 Years standing, it being built by William the Conquerour; and called the Tower, from its being in the middle. 'Tis surrounded with an old Wall, and is with a deep Ditch, the Whole almost a Mile in Compass. It is the chief Storehouse of England for Arms and Ammunition, said to contain Arms for about 60000 Men. Here are also the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and the ancient Records of the Nation. In the Tower is the great Mint of England, for Coyning of Gold and Silver. And, whereas it has formerly honoured with the Residence of several Kings, except their Courts here, 'tis now the chief Prison, where all Persons of Quality that are charged with Crimes are kept in Custody.

London  
and  
Westminst.



Custody. In short, the *Tower* is full of Dwelling-Houses for the use of the Officers, and others belonging to it, either in the Arsenal, or a Mint. For whose Publick Devotion there is a Parochial Church, called *S. Petri ad Vincula*, being the only Donative, without Institution and Induction, and exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop. As in the Arsenal, here is kept the Office of the Ordnance, to be explained in my second Part.

The *Jurisdiction* of the *Tower* is not only extended within its Walls, but also a good way without. For, besides its Liberty adjoining to it, the old Artillery Garden by *St. Dunstons Fields*, and the *Little Minories*, are within the *Tower Liberty*. But whether the *Tower* be in the County of *Middlesex* (which is under its Jurisdiction) or in the Liberty of the City, is a Question to this day. Some will have it to be divided between both; which seems to have been the Judges Opinion in the Case of *Sir Thomas Overbury's* Murder, who concluded that the Fact must be made in the City, by reason that the Fact was done in that part of the *Tower* which was held to be in the City.

For the Government of this important Place there used to be two principal Officers, the *Constable*, and the *Lieutenant of the Tower*. At present 'tis governed in chief only by a *Lieutenant* who, by vertue of his Office, is to be in Commission of the Peace for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, together with the Counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*. His Salary is 200*l.* per Annum, besides Fees and Perquisites, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the *Tower*, and from his Privilege of selling the Warders Places.

The next Officer under the *Lieutenant*, and subordinate to him, is the *Gentleman Porter*, who holds his Place by Commission. He has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is to deliver at Night at Nine a Clock to deliver to the *Lieutenant*, and receive them from him the next Morning. He Commands the *Warders* that are upon Duty.

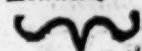
These are now reduced to 24, who formerly were 40 in number. Whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, to examine Strangers that offer to go in, and to admit none without his Leave. Ten of them are usually upon the Days wait, and two upon the Watch every Night. In case of any Prisoner in the *Tower*, the *Lieutenant* appoints whom of them he pleases to be his Guard, which is the most profitable and beneficial Station of a *Warder's* Station. Their Habit is like that of the Yeomen of the Guard, and they are accounted the King's Domestic Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, and the Clerk of the Check.

For the Security of this Place, here is a constant Guard

consisting of eight Companies of Foot. Here is also  
 planted with Canon, and *Gunners* to look after them,  
 for Service on the shortest warning, and always some of  
 upon Duty day and night.

the Liberty of the Tower being a Corporation of it  
 is kept by Prescription every *Munday* an ancient Court  
 for Debts, Trespasses, &c. In relation to which,  
*Gentleman Porter* has the same Power and Authority as *She-*  
 have within their respective Counties. For Ecclesiastical  
 and Probate of Wills, the Tower and Liberties thereof  
 a *Royal Jurisdiction*. From which there is no Appeal, but  
 the King in his Court of Chancery.

London.



ext to the Tower is the *Custom-House*, between that and  
 Bridge. Which having been destroyed by that dreadful  
 in 1666, was soon after rebuilt, much more commodious,  
 and magnificent, at the Charge of 10000 pounds.  
 are employed a great many Officers, superiour and sub-  
 an Account whereof you will find in my second

*Custom-House.*

the Bridge over the River consists of 19 Arches, and was  
 of Some in the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1209. A diffi-  
 and costly piece of Work, considering the constant great  
 and Reflux at that Place. 'Tis about 800 foot long, and  
 30 broad; set out with a fine Row of Houses on each side,  
 Shops furnished with most sorts of Commodities; so that  
 is more like a Street than a Bridge. And so great are  
 Charges of keeping it in Repair, that there is a large Reve-  
 Lands and Houses set apart for that purpose, and two  
 Masters (besides other Officers) chosen out of the Li-  
 men on *Midsummer-day*, to look after the same.

*The Bridge.*

the Canal, vulgarly called *Fleet-Ditch*, which lets in the  
 from South to North, as far as *Holborn-Bridge*, is both  
 and Ornamental. 'Tis of a good breadth, with strong  
 on both sides, Railed at the top, and freed from Houses  
 foot at least, on each Side. Under which Space all along  
 are huge Vaults or Store-Houses, for Coals to be laid in  
 the use of the Poor. This Canal fed by a little Brook, and  
 Navigable by the Tide that comes into it from the  
 was made with great Cost and Charge since the Fire  
 of the *London*. There are over it three Stone Bridges, besides that at

*The Canal.*

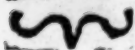
one of the greatest Ornaments of this City, is that  
 piece of Building, called the *Monument*, erected in per-

*The Monu-  
ment.*

actual



London.



petual Memory of the dismal Conflagration aforesaid, began September 2, 1666. and continued raging three Days together. This stately Pile standing near the Bridge on the North side of it, is a Pillar, all built of solid Portland Stone, upon a Pedestal 40 foot high, and 21 foot square; the whole height of it from the Ground being 202 foot, the Diameter 15. On the North side is a fair winding Stair-case, with Iron Rails up to the top, and this graced with a fair Iron Balcony, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City. The Front of the Pedestal is adorned with ingenious Emblems, and the North and South sides with these Latin Inscriptions; one describing the Desolation of this City laid in ashes, and the other its glorious Restauration. The first is in these Words.

Anno Christi C1666. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in orbem, pedum CCII. Intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de media Nocte Incendium, quod Vento spirante haustuim longinqua, & Partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum tumultu & fragore incredibili; XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Aedes publicas, Procotropia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Infirmitatem, magnum numerum, Domuum CC130000000000, Vicos CCCC sumpsit; De XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII ceras & semiuistas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. milia genera, Hinc ab Arce, per Thamisis Ripam ad Templariorum numerum, Illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Porta secundum Muros ad Fletanæ Caput, perrexit. Adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunam festum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus dem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam. Tertio die jam evicerat humana Consilia & Subsidia omnia, Caluit, & est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elapsus.

Thus Englished,

In the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of September, toward from hence, at the distance of Two Hundred and Forty Foot (the height of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight; which driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Parts with incredible noise and fury. It consumed eighty Churches, the City Gates, Guildhall, many publick Buildings, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of Houses, Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, four hundred Streets. Of the six and twenty Wards, sixteen were destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shatter'd, and half burnt. The Ruins of the City were four hundred and thirty six Acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the

aid, Temple Church, and from the North East Gate along the London. City-Wall to Holbourn-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercilefs, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of Time the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all Humane Counsels and Indeavours in the Opinion of all, it stopt as it were by a Command from Heaven, and was on every side extinguished.

The other Inscription runs thus, on the other side.

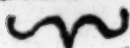
Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum faciem, plurima momentibus jam tum Ruinis, in Solatium Civium & Urbis suae Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis & Populi indignissimas retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit ut publica Opera Pecunia publica, ex Vestigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utiq; Aedes Sacrae & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificencia extruerentur; Pontes, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam singulae Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, universae in eandem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesq; Parietes Saxo quacumque aut cocto latere solidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra Septennium aedificando immorari. Ad haec, Lites de Terminis oriturum Lege lata praescidit; adjecit quoq; Supplicationes annuas, & aeternam Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique, Resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum, cum Triennium absolvit quod Saculi Opus credebatur.

In English thus,

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, Commiserating the deplorable State of Things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of the Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; Remitted their taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament; who immediately passed an Act that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; That Churches and the Cathedral of St. Paul's should be rebuilt upon their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Streets, and Prisons, should be new made, the Sewers clean-

M

sed,



## The NEW STATE PART

fed, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were levelled, and those too narrow made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also Enacted that every House should be built with Party Walls, and in Front raised of equal height, and those Walls all of Stone or Brick, and that no Man should delay building beyond the space of Seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also Anniversary Prayers were enjoyn'd; and to perpetuate the memory thereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored; but, whether with greater speed or beauty may be made a question. At three Years time the Work was finished, which was supposed to be the Business of that Age.

The East-side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Time in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection. The Words are these,

*Incepta*

*Richardo Forde Eq;*  
*Prætoræ Lond.*  
*A. D. C17DCLXXI.*

*Perducta alius*

*Georgio Waterman, Eq. Præ.*  
*Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.*  
*Guilielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.*  
*Roberto Viner, Eq; Præ.*  
*Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.*

*Perfecta*

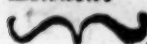
*Thomâ Davis, Eq. Præ.*  
*Urb.*  
*Anno Dom.*  
*M DC LXXVII.*

That is,

This Pillar was begun,  
Sir Richard Forde Knight, being Lord Mayor of London, in  
Year 1671.

Carried on,  
In the Mayoralties of





Sir George Waterman, Kt.

Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.

Sir William Hooker, Kt.

Sir Robert Viner, Kt.

Sir Joseph Sbeldon, Kt.

} Lord Mayors.

And finished,

Thomas Davies being Lord Mayor, in the Year 1677.

whereas upon Evidence it was made out, that this  
ful Fire was contrived and carryed on by the Popish Facti-  
the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal under  
aid Inscriptions, in these following Words.

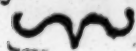
This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dread-  
ful burning of this Ancient City, begun and carryed on by the Trea-  
son and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of Septem-  
ber in the Year of our Lord 1666. in order to the carrying on their  
Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and the old En-  
glish Liberty, and Introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription being razed out by Order of the late King  
George, was set up again since the late Revolution.

Next to the Monument, I shall take notice of *Guild-Hall*, a *Guild-Hall*  
Glorious Building, but more Glorious within than without.  
This is the Town-House, where the City Courts of Judica-  
ture are held; and where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Common-Council meet for the Management of the City Con-  
cerns. Here, at the first coming, is a stately Hall Paved,  
with Purbeck Stone, and the Sides adorned with the Pictures in  
which of King William, and the late Queen Mary, and those of  
other Judges. Here are to be seen the bulky Figures of  
the *Huffy Giants*.

Adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, is the greatest Market and Store-*Blackwell-*  
Hall for all sorts of Woollen Cloaths, broad and narrow, *Hall*.  
which hitherto be sold from all Parts of the Kingdom. The  
name of it is *Blackwell-Hall*, which being destroyed by the great  
Fire in 1666. was rebuilt much more convenient and larger  
than before the Fire.

Come now to the King's Palaces. Amongst which *White-* *Westmin-*  
ster, within the Precincts of *Westminster*, did formerly belong *ster*.  
to Cardinal *Wolsey*, and has been the usual Residence of the *White-*  
Kings of England, since the Reign of Henry VIII. A House more *Hall*.  
convenient for the Conveniencies, than the Beauty of it; being irregu-  
larly Built, or rather Patched up together with little Unifor-  
mity. It was unhappily Burnt down, Jan. 4th 1698. and little  
of

Westmin-  
ster.

of it escaped its raging Flames, besides that stately *Pile Banquetting-House*, in the very Front of it. But as it stood on a great Compass of Ground, watered on one side by *Thames*, and having on the other the Conveniency of *James's Park*; so 'tis capable of being made one of the most Glorious and Delightful *Palaces* in this Part of the World. And, as it consists with the Glory of our Monarchs, and the good of the whole Nation, to raise it from its Ashes into a standing Monument of the *English Greatness*; so 'tis hop'd, Provision may be made for it in due time.

In order to which, several *Models* have been Published, (amongst others) one by this Author, with these following Proposals

I. That the *FRONT* of *White-Hall*, with the *WINGS* on the Sides of it, may reach from *Scotland-yard-gate* to *Kings-street Westminster*, a convenient Distance being left from all the Houses; the remaining part of the Gallery leading to the *Parliament* quite demolished, and the *Banquetting-House* (now made a *Chappel*) answering to the *Middle Front*.

II. The main Entrance into it to be at the very middle of the *Banquetting-House*, through a stately *GATE* there made, answering to the intended Magnificence of the House.

III. Before the Front of the Palace, a spacious *COURT* Rail'd on the Street-side with *Iron BALLISTERS* painted gilt, fixt upon a Wall three or four foot high from the Ground, and Outside Pav'd with flat Stones.

IV. Between *White-Hall-Gate* and each Wing, a great *GATE*, Ballister-wise, to yield all By-goers a View of the Front of the Palace.

V. To each Wing a *WALK*, or open *GALLERY* pav'd with *Purbeck Stone*, Arched, and Supported with *Pillars*.

VI. The Top of each Wing to be flat, and made into a *TERRACE*, adorn'd on each side with great Flower-pots.

VII. The *HOUSE* it self to be two lofty Stories high, of *Portland-stone*, and the Windows faced with *Marble*. The whole to be contriv'd with a strict Uniformity, and with all Majesty and Conveniencies fit for the Residence of so great a Monarch as the King of Great Britain, and that of his Noble Council.

VIII. Between the said Stories to have the several *STATUES* of the Monarchs of England since *Egbert*, the first King there set up in Niches. Which will prove of great Use, as well as Ornament, and add much to the Fame and Glory of the Building.

IX. In the Court, two Royal *STATUES*, to be set up at a convenient Distance; one of the Reigning King, and the other of the late King.

mediate Predecessor. This last, upon a new Prince's Accession to the Westminst. to be removed into its proper Niche, and the new King's set up in the room of it.

X. The River-side to be beautified with two Royal GARDENS, to be called the King's, and the other the Queen's Garden; each of them with Back-Stairs, for the King and Queen to take Water, And between the Gardens, a convenient and publick Place to take Air, or to land at White-Hall, by the Name of White-Hall-Stairs.

XI. Between the main Gate and those Stairs, may be contrived a new and curious PROSPECT, in a strait line, through the Court and the Palace, to the Thames.

XII. The Park-side to be also exposed to View, by BALLIERS, and two Iron GATES, &c. answerable to White-Hall-side; and the Horse Guard to stand against the main Gate of the Palace.

Thus a noble and delightful Prospect would be afforded on the sides to Passengers, the Air of White-Hall would be freer, and the Glory of it most charming to the Eye, And those who wept for Grief at its late Conflagration, would weep for what so Glorious a Restauration.

The Park adjoining to White-Hall, is a fair and spacious Spot S. James's Ground, affording great Variety with its delicate Walks well Park. well, and as well shadowed, a Mall 1000 Paces long, a Canal about the same length, with the Tide running in and out, and fronted with a brazen Statue, which for curious Workmanship is admired by Artists themselves. To which add Multitude of Deer, feeding upon this Ground, and Variety of foreign and domestick Fowls that are there to be seen.

This Park takes its Name from another Royal Palace in it S. James's called St. James's, noted for being the Birth-place of several Palace. Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and of late Years for being Residence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark.

A good Mile from this Park to the Westward, stands Ken- Kensington Palace, so called from Kensington, a Town in its Neighbourhood. Which Place his present Majesty made choice of for his Residence since his Accession to the Crown, as most agreeable to his Health and Constitution. The House (formerly belonging to the Earl of Nottingham) but little, yet much Improved and Beautif'd, since it was purchas'd from the Earl, pleasantly seated upon the edge of Hyde-Park, and enjoying a very good Air. For a convenient and easie Communication with White-Hall, before its Conflagration, a Gravelled Coach-way



*Westminst.* Coach-way was made between both, through *St. James Park* and *Hide Park*, with Posts standing up on each side Lamps to give Light all the Way in the dark times of Night.

*The Royal Palace of Westminster.*

The *Royal Palace* of *Westminster*, near the Abbey of that name is an Ancient Building, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* That which remained entire has been employed since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall where these are kept, commonly called *Westminster Hall*, is 270 foot in length, and 74 in breadth, for its Dimensions not to be equal'd by any Hall in *Christendom.* And were set out according to its Greatness, and the Dignity of Courts that are kept there, it might pass for one of the fairest Buildings in *Europe.*

*Somerset-House.*

Besides the aforesaid Palaces, there is another in the Street called *Somerset-House*, from its Founder, *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* This was the usual Residence of the present Queen Dowager, before she quitted it to return into *Portugal.*

*London* being in a manner an University, there are in it several Colleges of note for most Sorts of Sciences. I begin with the Inns, or Colleges of Law, which are in all Fourteen; viz.

*Lawyers Inns.*

Two Sergeants Inns,

One in *Fleet-street*,

The other in *Chancery-Lane.*

Four Inns of Court, viz.

The Inner, and the Middle-Temple, in *Fleet-street.*

*Grays-Inn*, in *Holbourn.*  
*Lincoln's-Inn*, in *Chancery-lane.*

Eight Inns of Chancery

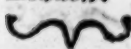
*Clifford's-Inn*, in *Fleet-Street.*  
*Thavies, Furnivals, Bernards,*  
and *Staple-Inn*, in *Holbourn.*

*Clements-Inn.*  
*New-Inn.*  
*Lyons-Inn.*

} without the Liberties.

Besides which there is *Symond's Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, so called from one *Symond*, who kept there a publick Inn. But this is an Inn by it self, belonging to no Inn of Court, nor living under any Rules, as the other Inns do.

London.

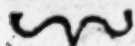
  
Sergeants  
Inns.

The *Sergeants-Inns* are so called, because divers Judges and Ser-  
vants at Law keep their Commons, and Lodge there in  
time. Now we call *Sergeants at Law* such as are arriv'd  
to the highest Degree in the Study of the Common Law; and  
of whose Number all the Judges of the Kings-Bench, Com-  
mon-Pleas, and the Exchequer are elected by the King. 'Tis a  
Degree in the Common-Law, answerable to that of Doctor in  
Civil Law. But, whereas Doctors of Law are allowed to  
be covered within the Bar, the Sergeants stand bare-headed  
out the Bar, only with Coifs (or Caps) on. For they are  
called, *Servientes ad Legem*; and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii*,  
non vero Magisterii.

The Manner of their Choice is thus. When their Number  
is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, by  
Advice and Consent of the other Judges, makes choice of  
one of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court,  
presents their Names to the Lord Chancellour; who sends,  
by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a Day  
before the King, to receive the Degree of a *Sergeant at Law*.  
At the appointed Time, they being habited in party coloured  
robes, come to *Westminster-Hall*, accompanied with the Stu-  
dents of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Ser-  
vants and Retainers in their Cloth Liveries. Where they take  
and publish a solemn Oath, and are Cloathed with Coifs, which  
they wear always in publick. After this, they feast the great  
Gentlemen of the Nation in a splendid manner, and present them  
with Gold Rings, according to their Quality. Out of the *Ser-*  
vants the King does sometimes call by Writ some of them to be  
in Council at Law. These sit within the Bar in all Courts  
at *Westminster*, except in the Common Pleas.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful of all, *The Inns of*  
accommodated with a vast Number of neat, fair, and convenient *Court.*  
Chambers. Where the Professors of the Law follow their  
Studies, free from all Disturbance, no Family (by the Consti-  
tution) being allowed to live here, or in any other Society of  
that kind. All these four *Inns* have fine *Gardens*, for Exercise  
and Recreation. Besides which, the *Inner Temple* has its *King's*  
*Walks*; the *Middle Temple* other Walks, with a Spouting  
Fountain; *Grayes-Inn*, and *Lincolns-Inn*, each a stately Square.  
The last with a curious *Fountain* in the middle railed about with  
Iron Rails; in the midst whereof stands a *Pillar of Stone*, with a  
Clock at the top of all, shewing the Hours of the Day three  
several ways; and at the Corners of the pedestal four Figures  
spout up Water to an equal height, and in the form of a  
circle.

London.



For Publick Devotion, the two Temples (being contiguous) have a Noble Church between them; in which are still to be seen the Monuments of some of the old *Knights Templars*, and their Effigies in Stone, lying all in length above Ground in several Compartiments, railed round with Rails of Iron. This was the old Church of the *English Knights Templars*, till upon the Dissolution of that Order about 400 Years since, some Professors of the Common Law purchased that Ground of King Edward II. *Lincolns-Inn* has also a fine Chappel, and under it the Convenience of walking dry in wet Weather.

The *Inner-Temple* is so called, as inmost in the City. The *Middle-Temple*, as standing betwixt that and the *Outer-Temple*; which Name *Essex-House* (now built into Tenements) was formerly called, when it belong'd to the *Templars*.

*Lincolns-Inn* got that Name from the ancient Earls of *Lincoln*, whose House it was; as *Grays-Inn*, from the Noble Family of the *Grays*, to whom it formerly belong'd.

In these Four Inns of Court is a great Number of Students Who, before their Admittance, ought to be Bred 2 or 3 years in the University, in the Study of Logick and Rhetorick; and some Insight into the Civil Law. After 7 years Study in the Inns of Court, (during which, a Student is called an *Inner-Barrister*) he becomes a *Mootman*, or *Utter-Barrister*, and some years after a *Bench*. *Mootman*, when called by the *Benchers* in Morning time, to Plead and Argue *Moots*, that is, doubtful Cases and Questions; which he does sitting uppermost on the *Benchers* Form. Hence the Name of *Utter-Barrister*.

The *Benchers*, or *Seniors*, are those who have the Government of the House; called *Benchers*, from the Bench on which they sit at the upper end of the Hall. Out of whose Number is yearly chosen a *Treasurer*; who receives, disburses, and accounts for all the Monies belonging to the House, and is the Governor in chief for that Year. The *Reader* was also chosen formerly out of the Body of *Benchers*; whose Reading (a Thing now laid aside) was kept with a whole Weeks Feasting, to his great Cost and Charge. A Solemnity to which the Chief Nobles, Judges, and great Officers of the Kingdom were invited, and sometimes the King himself.

In point of Government, none of these Societies have any Judicial Power over their Members. Only they have among themselves certain Orders, which by Consent have the force of Laws. Neither have they any Lands or Revenues, as Societies; and for the defraying of the Charges of the House, they have but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit Rents for their Chambers. At the Hall, and all Courts of Judicature, they wear a Black Robe; at other times, they walk in Gentlemen's Habit. For light Offences they are only Excommunicated.



not to eat with the rest. For great Offences they lose their Members, and are expelled the College; and, being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies.

London.



The Inns of Chancery were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students; where they were usually entred, before they could be admitted into the Inns of Court. Now they are the most part taken up by Attorneys, Solicitors and Clerks; they have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at an easie rate. They eat in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in their Gowns, and black round knit Caps.

These Inns belong to the Inns of Court, viz. *Bernard's* and *Gray's* to *Grays-Inn*, *Thavies* and *Furnival's* to *Lincolns-Inn*, the rest to the two Temples.

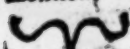
*Clifford's-Inn*, amongst the rest, was anciently the House of the Family of *Clifford*, from whence it is so denominated; *Staple-Inn* belonged to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lyons-Inn* was anciently a common Inn with the Sign of the Lyon.

Besides the aforesaid Inns, for the Common-Law and Chancery, here is also a College of Civillians, called *Doctors Commons*. For, tho' Degrees in the Civil Law be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theology there to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most in London. Where this College (standing near *St. Paul's*, in the Church of *St. Bennet's Paul's-Wharf*) was founded by *Dr. Harvey*, one of the Archbishops, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City. And here did commonly reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, and divers other eminent Civillians. From whose living, for their Maintenance and Lodging, in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it got the Name of *Doctors Commons*. This College, at the time of the great Fire, being involved in the Ruins of the City, they all removed to *Exeter-House* in the Strand. Till being rebuilt, at their own proper Costs and Charges, in a more convenient and splendid manner than before, they return'd to their former Habitation. Where they now keep their several Courts and Plead every Term.

Doctors Commons.

Next to the Lawyers Inns, I proceed to the College of Physicians, now in *Warwick-lane* near *Newgate*, whereas before the Fire they were in *Amen-street*. The first Founder of it was *Dr. Linacre*, who presented it to King *Henry VIII*. To which *Dr. Harvey* added a Library, and a Publick-Hall in 1652; indowing the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned whilst he was living, and in health. The Physicians hereof have, by several Acts of Parliament, such Privileges as exclude all

College of Physicians.



all others (tho' Graduates in Physick, of Oxford or Cambridge) from practising Physick in London, or within seven Miles of London, without a Licence under the College Seal. And all Officers in that Case, and divers others, they may Fine, and Imprison. They have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries and about London, to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholesome and well made. And, by virtue of the said Charter, they are freed from all Troublesom Offices, as to serve Juries, to be Constable, or keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c.

This College does chiefly consist of *Fellows* and *Candidates*; the first to be forty, besides the King's Physicians. And, if any *Fellow* dies, or leaves this City, the next *Candidate* succeeds to make up the Number. But before his Admission, he ought to be strictly examined in all Parts of Physick.

Besides the aforesaid Fellows and Candidates, there are two other Degrees of Physicians, distinguished by the Names of *Honourary Fellows* and *Licentiates*, both injoying the Privilege of the College, but having no share in the Government. The Title of *Honourary* was first bestowed on some worthy Physicians unwilling to come in by way of Candidates. The *Licentiates* are such as being found capable upon Examination to practise Physick, at least in some sorts of Diseases, are by the College allowed to Practise.

Of this College there is a *President*, four *Censors*, and four *Elects*, who are all Principal Members of the Society. Out of these one is chosen every Year to preside, and *Michaelmas* is the Time of Election. But, if the President chance to die before the eldest *Fellow* has full power to execute his Place, till the next Election. As for the *Censors*, 'tis their Province to censure and correct all such as practise without Authority.

**Gresham-College** Within the Walls of London, (in Bishopsgate-street) is Gresham-College, so called from its Founder Sir Thomas Gresham, who left a Revenue for the Mayor and Aldermen to find a Time to come four able Persons to read within this College *Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick*, allowing each of them (besides their Lodgings) 50 l. a Year; and for the Company of *Mercers* to find three more able Men to read *Civil-Law, Physick, and Rhetorick*, with the same Allowance as to the former. The said Lecturers to read in Term-time every Day in the Week (except Sundays) in *Latin* in the Forenoon, and in *English* in the Afternoon; but the Musick Lecture to be read only in *English*.

This College is noted besides, for being the Meeting Place of that famous Society of Vertuoso's called the *Royal Society*; made a Corporation by a Charter of King Charles II. granted in the

bearing date the 22th of April 1663. It consists of *London.*  
 President, a Council, and several Fellows; Amongst which  
 is a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Number of Cura-  
 Experimentors. Whose Business is, by Experiments to  
 promote the Knowledge of Natural Things, and useful Arts,  
 they have hitherto done in a great Measure. For, by  
 great Number of their Experiments and Inventions, they  
 mightily improved the Naval, Civil, and Military Archi-  
 tecture, but especially the Art of Navigation. They have al-  
 so encouraged Husbandry to that degree, that not only Eng-  
 land but many other Countries, and even the remotest of our  
 Plantations, feel the sweet Effects of it. But, besides  
 Experiments of Fruit and Profit, they have made many  
 Discoveries, such as the Learned Lord Bacon calls Ex-  
 periments of Light. And, if they have not answered to the  
 Expectation of some, People in point of Usefulness,  
 they have at least very Industriously laid a solid Ground-work  
 for future Ages to improve Experimental Knowledge.  
 Therefore King Charles II. gave them for their Coat of Arms  
 a shield, with three Lyons of England in chief, intimating  
 that the Society was Royal; for the Crest and Eagle, and for  
 Supporters hunting Hounds, to intimate the Sagacity im-  
 plying in penetrating and searching after the Works of Na-  
 ture. And His Majesty was pleased, for the Credit of the So-  
 ciety, to list Himself amongst them.

Their Meeting is upon *Wednesdays*, at three a Clock in the Af-  
 ternoon. And of this Society there have been all along Per-  
 sons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and  
 Ladies, both English and Foreigners. Who tho' of Different  
 Countries, Religions, Professions, Degrees, and Fortunes, yet  
 aside all Names of Distinction, have united together a-  
 imed to promote Experimental Knowledge. Amongst which  
 famous Mr. Boyle has been hitherto the Admiration of Eu-  
 rope for this sort of Knowledge. The Repository belonging to  
 the Society is worth our taking notice; consisting of many Ra-  
 res of Nature, some of them brought from the furthest Parts  
 of the World. As Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells,  
 Minerals, Mummies, Gums, some Things pe-  
 culiar, and others Ossified, &c.

at Cripplegate is *Sion-College*, founded by Thomas White *Sion-Col-*  
 for the Use of the Clergy of *London*, and the Liberties *lege.*  
 and the Relief of Twenty poor People. In order to  
 he gave 3000 Pounds; and for the Maintenance of those  
 he settled 120 l. a Year for ever. In this College is a  
 Library, built by John Sympsen Rector of St. Olaves  
 Street, and one of the said Founder's Executors. Which  
 Library,



*London.*

Library, by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, has been time stocked with more Books, especially such as relate to the City and its vicinity.

*College of Heralds.*

Upon *St. Benner's-Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, is the *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds-Office*. Where some Officers of Arms do give a constant Attendance, to satisfy Enquirers touching Descents, Pedegrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

*Christ's-Hospital.*

For the Relief of poor People, here are not only many *Alms-Houses*, founded by private Men, but also great *Hospitals*. Amongst which *Christ's-Hospital*, made out of the *Fryars*, was properly erected for poor Children in the City. Where a fair School was appointed for their Education, at the Charge of the City; Another, at the Charge of the *Ramsey*; and a Third founded for ever by King *Charles* for the Instructing forty Boys yearly in Geometry, Navigation, and other Parts of the Mathematics.

*S. Bartholomew's and S. Thomas's Hospitals.*

*St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's Hospitals*, this last in *Southwark*, are properly intended for the Cure of poor People who are Sick, Maimed, or Wounded. In the first there have been cured in one half Year above 1500 wounded, sick, and maimed Soldiers and Seamen, besides other diseased Persons, who have been relieved with Monies and Necessaries at their expence. In the last, of the like sick and wounded Persons, have been cured in one Year near 1900, there remaining in the Year following under Cure near upon 300.

*Charter-House.*

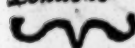
Next to these we may reckon the *Charter-House*, founded by *Thomas Sutton* Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, who dyed in the Year 1568. A noble Foundation, not to be parallel'd by any School in *Europe*. The very House, formerly a Convent of *Carthusian* Friars (from whence it got the Name of *Charter-House*) and the noble Founder, the Purchase and fitting of it for this Use cost 20000 Pounds. Which he indowed with 4000 l. a Year, (which he improv'd to 6000 at least) for the Maintenance of 80 poor Scholars, Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants; who live here in a collegiate manner, supplied with all Necessaries. Here is a School of the same Foundation for 44 Schollars, taught here at the expence of the Foundation, allowed all Necessaries, as long as they stay in this House. And to each of them that is become fit for the University, is yearly paid him out of the Revenue, for the space of 4 Years after he is come to the University. To others, fit for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to set them out as Apprentices. Now, for the Government of this School, there is in the first place commonly fourteen *Overseers* and *Stewards* of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, appointed by the King's Letters Patents under the Great Seal.

Vacancies being supplied by the Election of the remaining *London*.  
 Governours. Under these is a *Master of the House*, a *Register*,  
 and *Auditor*. To teach the Boys, a *School-Master*, and  
 for the Sick, a *Physician*; and for the Chappel, a *Chaplain*,  
 and an *Organist*. I pass by the inferiour Servants such, as  
*Butlers*, and others, all having competent Salaries, be-  
 their Lodging and Diet. This only I shall add, that the  
 under hereof was a Protestant Gentleman, born at *Knayb* in  
 County of *Lincoln*. Who lived and died a Batchelour, and  
 to great Wealth by several Employments he had, and his  
 Parcimony. He lived to the Age of 79 Years, and lies  
 in a goodly Tomb in the Chappel of this Hospital.  
 For the Cure of poor Lunaticks *London* has an Hospital, *Betblehem-*  
*Hospital*.  
 for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniences, is not to be  
 in *Europe*. This Hospital, vulgarly called *Bedlam*, was  
 early but mean, till the City rebuilt it with great Magni-  
 ficence. Then it was begun in the Year 1675, and finished in  
 1676, at the Charge of near 20000 Pounds, to which ma-  
 ny Citizens and others were Benefactors. The Front of it  
 the delicate Walks of *Moor-Fields*, reaching from *Moor-*  
 a good way, with a stately Turret on the midst. The  
 Building regular and exquisite, with fair green Courts  
 in it, part of which paved with broad Stone for Walks.  
 There are Two stately Galleries, reaching from one end to the  
 other; on the sides whereof are the Lunaticks Lodgings, very  
 neat and convenient. Who are there plentifully served with good  
 Food and Diet, and well attended by Persons appointed for that  
 purpose. Here they have likewise proper Physick given them, to  
 cure them of their Lunacy. Which sometimes proves so suc-  
 cessful, that in one Year there have been 43 cured, and discharged.  
 For a publick Building of a late Erection, 'tis worth *Chelsey-*  
 while to step out of the Way, and take a View of *Chel-*  
*Hospital*, lying betwixt *Westminster* and *Chelsey*. A noble and  
 stately Pile, begun by *Charles II*, continued by the late King  
 William, and brought to Perfection in this Reign; for the Refuge  
 and Maintenance of poor and disabled Souldiers, that have  
 faithfully served their King and Country. 'Tis finely seated  
 on the *Thames* side, in some respects out-doing, and in others  
 not far from the famous *Hotel des Invalides* near *Paris*.  
 Besides the Officers of the House, here are 476 Pensioners, pro-  
 vided with Red Coats, besides all other Cloaths Linnen and  
 Woollen, and one Day's Pay every Week for spending Money.  
 When Admitted here the Party must bring a Certificate from  
 a superiour Officer, that he has been Maimed or Disabled in  
 the Service of the Crown, or has served it 20 Years. The Offi-  
 cers are a Governour, a Lieutenant Governour, three Super-  
 intendants, two Chaplains, a Physician, and an Apothecary.

From



London.


 Royal Ex-  
change.

From the Hospitals I proceed to the Exchanges, and begin with the *Royal Exchange*, without contradiction the fairest Building of this kind in *Europe*. This is the Meeting Place for Merchants, who (before this was built) kept their Burse in *Barb-Sheet*. Sir *Tho. Gresham*, a rich Merchant, the Founder of *Gresham College* aforesaid, who lived in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, was the first Builder of this *Royal Exchange*, which is observable, it was Erected in 1566. just 100 Years before it was Burnt down. Then it was built most of *Portland Stone* and yet was counted the best of that Kind. Whereas it is rebuilt far more stately, of *Portland Stone* within and without with curious Architecture. It stands upon *Cornhill*, and takes up something less than an Acre of Ground, being but 203 Feet from East to West, and from North to South 171; so that the Form is an oblong Square. The Front of it is magnificent with a fine Porch supported with stately Pillars; and at the top a high Turret, with a Chime of Twelve Bells. Within is a paved Court, where the Merchants meet daily from one o'clock till two; and on each side fine arched Galleries or Walks, supported with Stone-Pillars, and the Pavement checkered with delicate smooth Stones, where in case of Rain, or extreme Weather, the greatest part may be sheltered. In the middle of the Court there is a Statue set up, representing King *Charles* of which more afterwards. And over the Galleries are Niches, for so many Kings and Queens as have Reigned in *England* since the coming in of *William the Conquerour*, where Niches are in part filled up, till the other Statues can be finished. Above Stairs are the Shops or Walks, containing near 200 full of choice Commodities, especially for Men and Women's Apparel. The whole Fabrick cost about 50000 Pounds, of which one half was disbursed by the Chamber of London, and the other by the Company of Mercers. Who reimburse themselves by letting the Shops above Stairs, at 20 l. per Annum and a Fine, besides the Shops below on the several Sides, and the Cellars under Ground. So that it yields above 4000 l. yearly which makes it perhaps the best Acre of Ground in the *Westminster*.

New Ex-  
change.

In the *Strand* is the *New-Exchange*; which does not yield less to its Owner, the Earl of *Salisbury*. It stands on a little of Ground, formerly taken up with thatched low Stables; being purchased and pulled down by *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, and Treasurer to King *James I*, he caused this Exchange to be built in the room thereof at his own Charge, with many Rows of Shops below and above Stairs, (besides Cellars under Ground) for Goods to be Sold as in the *Royal Exchange*. The Nearness of which to the Court has made it thrive to that degree, to the Benefit both of the Landlord and Tenant, that several of these have got fair Estates in it by way of Trade.



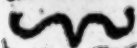
Not far from which stands also *Exeter Exchange* in the Strand, London.  
 formerly stood *Exeter House*.

*Exeter-  
Change.  
Tradesmens  
Halls.*

Amongst the Publick Buildings of this City, we may reckon  
*Halls* belonging to the Companies of Tradesmen; where  
 meet for managing their respective Trades. There are  
 of these *Halls*, according to the Number of the foresaid  
 Companies, dispersed up and down the City; but most of them in  
 Places, which makes them the less taken notice of by Strangers.  
 If they had been built in more obvious Places, within  
 Sight of each other, nothing could have been more Glorious  
 the Sight of so many stately Edifices, not inferiour to many  
 in the City. Most of them richly set off with curious Architecture,  
 adorned with abundance of carved Work both in  
 Stone and Wood, with stately Pictures, and Wainscot not only  
 of Oak, but also of the sweet-smelling Cedar.

For the Education of Youth, here are several famous Publick  
 Schools. As in the City of London, *S. Paul's*, *Merchant-Taylor's Schools* for  
*Mercers-Chappel School*, besides those of *Christ's Hospital*, and the Education  
 of *Charter-House*, and in the other City, *Westminster-School* of Youth.  
 Amongst which *Paul's School* at the East end of *S. Paul's* is a fair and commodious Building; Founded in 1512.  
 The Collet D. D. and Dean of *S. Paul's* for 153 Children to  
 taught there *Gratis*. Therefore he appointed a Master, a  
 Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever.  
*Westminster-School* is a Dependency of *Westminster-Abby*, and *Westmin-*  
*ster School* Founded by *Queen Elizabeth*, for 40 Scholars,  
 maintained by the College, and brought up for the Universities.  
 of which a certain Number is yearly elected, some for  
*Church-College* in *Oxford*, and others for *Trinity-College* in  
*Cambridge*, where they have good Allowances. The Election  
 made four Weeks after *Easter*, the Dean of *Christ-Church* and  
 of *Trinity College* always assisting thereat. In order to  
 the Scholars are Examined upon the *Monday* and *Tuesday*,  
 such as are found fittest for the Universities elected the next  
 after. But, besides the said forty Scholars, here are four  
 called Lord Scholars, that have a certain Allowance, and  
 settled here by *Williams Bishop* of *Lincoln* and Dean of *West-*  
*minster*, the Founder of the Library. There are over the School  
 Masters, and two Ushers. To which there belong also a  
 and Treasurer, both Prebendaries, and yearly chosen  
 Chapter, a Register and Chapter Clark, a Surveyor, a  
 of the Works, and a Library-Keeper. Here are also twelve  
 Men, Put in by *Henry VII*, who were to be single Men,  
 in the King's Service. Their Allowance is about 7 l. a  
 besides Dinner-Money paid them by the College, and half

London.



half a Crown each for every Burial in the Church. They formerly a Chappel, which in the time of the Usurpation converted to Secular Uses.

Bridewell.

For the Correction of loose People there is in London another Work-Houses; *Bridewell*, on the back side of *Fleet-Bridge*. A stately Building, erected by *H. VIII.* for Reception of *Charles V.* Emperor, but since converted to this Use.

Sessions-House.

And for Trying Malefactors, there is in the *Old-Bailiwick* the *Sessions-House*, which may pass with the rest among the Monuments of this glorious City.

Royal Statues.

I conclude with the *Royal Statues*, set up in several Places in *London* and *Westminster*. To pass by those that stand in the Niches of the *Royal Exchange*, there is one of *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross*, three of *Charles II.* in several Places, and one of the late King *James* at *White-Hall*.

Statue of K. Charles I.

That of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross* is a Statue in *Brass* Horse-back, standing on a high Pedestal of *White Marble*, adorned with *Trophies of War*, and compassed about with *Iron-Bars*.

Three Statues of K. Charles II.

The Three Statues of King *Charles II.* are, one in the *Royal Exchange*, another in *Stocks-Market*, and the third in the *King's Square* in *Soho*. The first erected at the Charge of the *Society of Merchant-Adventurers*, is of *White Marble*, somewhat bigger than the *Life*, and stands upon a Pedestal seven foot high. The King represented in the ancient manner of the *Roman Emperors*, with a *Wreath of Laurel* on the Head. On one side of the Pedestal the *Arms of England* and *Scotland* are quartered; on another side, the *Arms of Ireland*; and each of them supported by a *Pedestal*. The fourth side is filled with the following *Inscriptions*, which attributes great Things to King *Charles*.

*Carolo II, Casari Britannico,*

*Patria Patri;*

*Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo;*

*Generis Humani Deliciis;*

*Utriusque Fortunæ Victori,*

*Pacis Europæ Arbitro,*

*Marium Domino ac Vindici,*

*Societas Mercatorum Aventur. Anglia,*

*Quæ per CCCC. jam prope Annos*

*Regia Benignitate floret,*

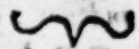
*Fidei intemeratâ, & Gratitude aeterna*

*Hoc Testimonium*

*Venerabunda posuit;*

*Anno Salutis Humana MDCLXXXIV.*

The Whole done by that famous Carver and Statuary *Grinlin Gibbons*.

By the Statue in Stocks-Market, at the West end of Lumbar-d-London.  the same King is represented on Horse-back, trampling an Enemy. This is done in White Marble, and stands on a fine Conduit also of Marble in the Market-place. Both the sole Cost and Charge of Sir Robert Viner, Citizen and Merchant of London.

His Majesty's Statue in King's-Square stands on a high Pedestal in the midst of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the representation of the four principal Rivers of England, (the Thames, Severn, Trent, and Humber) pouring their Waters into a Cistern, with Subscriptions under each.

As for the late King James's Statue in White-Hall, it is of Iron, and stands in the right hand Court upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron Rails. His Habit is like that of his Brother Charles in the middle of the Royal Exchange, with a wreath of Laurel upon his Head.

*K. James's Statue in Whitehal.*

the Government of London, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical.

The City of London, with the Liberties thereof, is governed as to Civil Affairs, by a MAYOR, with the Title of Lord Mayor, prefixt, given to no Mayor in England but those of London. In the Time of the Romans, he was called Prefect of London; and, after the Coming in of the Normans, Bayliff, as King Richard I. who in 1189. (being the first of his name) changed the Name of Bayliff into that of Mayor, a Word originally, which has continued ever since.

This great and mighty Magistrate is yearly chosen by the Citizens, upon Michaelmas-day, the 29th of September, out of the Election of the Aldermen; the Election being made in Guild-Hall, in this manner. First the Livery-men, being the Members of several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, out of which they chuse two by Plurality of Voices; and out of these two, the Court of Aldermen select whom they think fit. And, tho' they be free of their Choice, yet most times they have a regard for the Senior Alderman that has not been Lord Mayor, and give him Precedence.

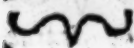
*His Election.*

The Mayor Elect being Proclaimed, is sworn first in Guildhall, afterwards at Westminster. There he swears to maintain the Privileges of the People, and here to be true to the King. The Installation-Day is the 29th of October, a Month after the Election. The Solemnity of which Day upon his Account is great, that no Magistrate in Europe appears with such State and

*The Magnificence at his Installation.*



London.



and grandure. First, he goes by Water to *Westminster* in Barge of State, accompanied with the Aldermen in all their Formalities, with their Scarlet Robes. The Twelve Companies, and some others in their several Barges (set with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides) attend him also in their furred Gowns. In his Way he is saluted from the Shore and the Water with the noise of great Guns. Being landed at *Westminster-Bridge*, first the Companies march in order to the Hall, and after them the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, with the sword and Mace before them, the Sword Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At the Entrance, the Hall is entertained with the Harmonious tick of a Set of Hoboys, marching in order before them, playing all the Way. First they walk round the Hall, where they pay their Respects to each Court of Judicature; from the Hall they proceed to the Exchequer-Chamber, where the New Lord Mayor is Sworn by the Barons. This done they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite several Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-Hall*. And after this, the whole Procession returns in the same manner by Water to *Black-Friars*. From whence the Lord Mayor and Aldermen make their Cavalcade to *Guild-Hall*, all mounted on Horses richly Caparison'd; the Livery-Men marching before in good order. And now the *Artillery-men* make their best appearances, with their Buff-coats and Silver Head-pieces. The most diverting Sight is that of the *Pageants*, here and there in motion to divert the Spectators. At last a most splendid Display to which (besides the Judges) many of the great Lords and Ladies, the Privy Counsellors, the Foreign Embassadors, and sometimes the King himself invited, concludes the Solemnity.

Such is the Magnificence of the Lord Mayor of *London*, who is always a Citizen and Tradesman, being a Member of one of the Twelve Companies. Who, for his great Dignity, is usually Knighted by the King, before the Year of his Mayoralty expired; unless he had received that Honour before, when he was an Alderman, as of late has been usual.

The Lord  
Mayor's  
Authority  
and Power.

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City and Part of the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames* as far as the Mouth of it, and Westward as *Stanes-Bridge*. And so great is his Power, that he may cause any Person inhabiting within *London*, or the Liberties thereof, to be Summoned to appear before him, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and, for Non-appearance, may issue his Warrant to bring such Person before him. For he has Power to determine Differences between Party and Party.

His Attendants.

His Attendants, as Lord Mayor, are very considerable. Besides his own Servants, first he has four principal Officers

wait on him as Lord Mayor, who are reputed Esquires by London. And those are the Sword bearer, the Common Crier, and the Water-Bailiff; whose Places are very advantageous, and purchased (when vacant) at a great price from the Lord Mayor for the time being. There is also the Recorder, three Sergeant Carvers, three Sergeants of the Chamber, one Sergeant of the Channell, four Yeamen of the Waterside, one Under-Bailiff, two Yeamen of the Chamber, three Meal-Weighers, three Yeamen of the Wooll-wharf, and several others; having for the most part Servants allowed them, with Liveries. The Sword-bearer, among the rest, has 1000 l. a Year allowed him for his maintenance in the Lord Mayor's House.

When he appears abroad on Horse-back, 'tis with rich Caparison, and always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly furred, sometimes Purple, and sometimes Puke; with a black Velvet Hood over his Robes, and a great Chain of Gold (with a rich Jewel to it) hanging from his Neck downwards. He is attended by several Officers walking before, and on both sides of him.

*The Manner of his Appearance in publick.*

He keeps an Open Table all the Year to all Comers of any Quality; and so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of England, or of any other Potentate.

*His Table.*

He has a Priviledge to Hunt, not onely in Middlesex, but also in Essex and Surrey, and for this purpose has a Kennel of Hounds always maintained. On the King's Coronation-day he claims to be the chief Butler, and bears the King's Cup among the highest Nobles of the Kingdom which serve on that day in other Offices. And, upon the King's Death, he is said to be the prime Mourner of England. Therefore, when King James I. was invited to come and take the Crown of England, Robert Lee, then Mayor of London, subscribed in the first place, before all the Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

*Privileges.*

One Thing is observable, which hapned in the Revolution Year. I mean four Mayors the City had in little more than half a Year; viz. Sir John Shorter, Sir John Eyles, Sir John Chapman, and Sir Tho. Pilkinton. For upon the Death of the first in September 1688. Sir John Eyles was made Lord Mayor; and in October following, the Charter being restored, Sir John Chapman was chosen Lord Mayor. Who dying in March following, Sir Tho. Pilkinton was chosen in his room. And he not only survived the Time appointed for his Mayoralty; but being Re-elected, continued above two Years and a half in that Station.

Next to the Lord Mayor are

{ Aldermen,

{ Two Sheriffs,

The { Recorder.

{ The Chamberlain.

Besides the Under-Sheriffs, the Town Clerk (or Common Clerk,) and

N 2

a Re-



London.

Aldermen.

a Remembrancer, these two last being both Esquires by their Place. The City being divided into 26 Wards, there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward, so that there are in all 26 Aldermen. And every one of them has under him a certain Number of Common Council-Men, one of them his Deputy; besides Constables, Scavengers, Beadles, &c. Now the Aldermen who have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by the Charter Justices of Peace of the City. Upon the Death of an Alderman, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward whereof he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen. When being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen select one of the two, such as they Judge fittest for that Station.

Recorder.

The Recorder is usually a grave and Learned Lawyer well versed in the Laws and Customs of the City, in which Capacity he is Assistant to the Lord Mayor. He takes his place in Council and in Court, before any Alderman that has not been Mayor, and 'tis he that delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

Sheriffs.

The Sheriffs are two in Number, yearly chosen in the Guild Hall on Midsummer-day, by the Livery-Men of the respective Companies, that is, by the Citizens from among themselves. A high Privilege, considering the Importance of this Magistracy, especially in their Power of Impannelling Juries. Yet my Lord Mayor, by his Prerogative, may drink to any Citizen, and nominate him to be one of the Sheriffs; in which Case the Usage has been for the Commons to confirm such a Person, and to elect another to serve with him. However, the New-chosen Sheriffs are not sworn till Michaelmas-Eve, and till then they do not enter upon their Office. If any of the Parties chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty of 420 l. unless he do take his Oath, that he is worth ten thousand Pounds. Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, and six Clerks; viz. a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks. He has also a certain Number of Sergeants, and every Sergeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain is an Officer of great Power in the City. For without him no Man can set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him; neither can one be bound an Apprentice to any Tradesman, but by his Licence. He may imprison any that disobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that misdemeans himself, or else he may punish him in another manner. But these are only general Notions of the chief Officers and Magistrates of London; and for the Particulars, I refer you to the Courts of Judicature, in my Third Part.

In relation to Trade, which is the Life of this City, the Traders hereof are divided into Companies, which are so many Bodies

Political



all injoying large Priviledges granted by former London.

unto them,  
Companies are in all 62, of which Twelve are called  
Companies, viz.

|              |                   |                |                                 |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Mercers,     | Goldsmiths,       | Salter,        | Companies<br>of Trades-<br>men. |
| Grocers,     | Skinners,         | Iron-Mongers,  |                                 |
| Drapers,     | Merchant-Taylors, | Vintners,      |                                 |
| Fishmongers, | Haberdashers,     | Cloth-Workers. |                                 |

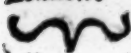
Company (or Mistry) has a Master yearly chosen from  
themselves; and other subordinate Governours, called  
Assistants. Such is the Harmony of this Government  
these Companies do exactly correspond to the general Go-  
vernment of the City by a Lord Mayor and Common Council,  
are selected out of these several Companies. For he that is  
Lord Mayor must be free of one of these Twelve Compa-  
ny, and, if he be of any other Company, he presently removes  
of these. Which have got so great Credit and Reputati-  
on the World, that several Kings have honoured some of  
by taking their Freedom thereof. The present King was  
to accept of the Freedom of the Company of Grocers, pre-  
sented to him in a Golden Box in the Name of the City by Mr.  
upon which he was Knighted by His Majesty.

short such are the Priviledges of the Citizens of London, Priviledges  
they are Toll-free throughout England. And the Lord May- of the Citi-  
zens.  
ally, at the Request of any Citizen that trades in remote  
grants him his Warrant or Certificate. They have also  
priviledge to keep out all Artificers and Handicraftsmen not  
of the City. So that, if a Freeman of London do imploy any  
work within the City or Liberties, he is liable to the  
fine of 5 l. a day, and an Action lies against him for the  
same. Another great Priviledge they have, is their sending four  
Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of other  
Borough-Towns in England. And 'tis observable, that  
Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes the first  
time the Parliament sits, when all other Members (except the  
Speaker of the House) appear in their usual Habit.

the Lord Mayor of London, under the gracious Influence  
of the English Monarch, makes a Figure more like a Prince than a  
Mayor. And the Citizens of London, tho' under the same Ge-  
vernment as all the rest of the King's Subjects, yet live  
themselves, blest with so many Advantages, that I can  
not think them no better than to the old Citizens of Rome under  
the Government of their Emperours.

indeed the main Thing which has encouraged Trade here  
to the degree as to render this Place so Rich and Flourishing, is  
the Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities it is invested with,  
the Munificence of several of the former Kings. Whereby  
the

London.



the *Londoners* are Impowered to chuse their own Magistrates, to do themselves Justice, to maintain their own Peace, and to do all the good and advantageous Ends of Trade, with the Success and greater Security. In order to which they keep in themselves many Courts and Councils, where they make for the better Government of the several Ranks and Orders of Men among them. And, tho' these grand Privileges were to be forfeited by the Court of Kings-Bench upon the *Quarantanto* brought in at the latter end of *Charles II's* Reign, a new Charter granted the City, but with several Restrictions, at that great Moment, yet that Judgment was Reversed upon their Application to the Parliament, and their ancient Charter confirmed. So that Things run now, as they did before that Judgment, in their proper Channel.

In short, such is the vast Traffick and Commerce of this City, flowing especially from the foresaid Privileges, that it is every where matter of Admiration. Which plainly appears in the Custom yearly paid for all Merchandise Imported and Exported, by the great Wealth of many Citizens, by the great Number of Shops both in the City and Suburbs for the Retail Trade, and lastly by the incredible Abundance of Apprentices which are here brought up to all manner of Trades.

The Customs for this City alone (tho' very moderate in comparison of most other Places in *Europe*) have amounted above 400000 *l.* a Year. The Wealth of the Citizens is such, that some of our Merchants could outvie Princes beyond Sea, and live accordingly in great State and Plenty, few so potent as most of the *Dutch* Merchants do. The Number of Shops in the City and Suburbs so great, and indeed so far beyond any foreign City, that it is to Strangers a just Matter of Amazement, Proportionable to which is the Number of the Apprentices reckoned to be at least Forty thousand.

Now this great Trade of the *Londoners* runs into three Streams, 1. among themselves, 2. in the Country, and 3. to the Sea, of which in my second Part.

Military Affairs.

For Military Affairs, the City of *London* is a Lieutenant in itself. So that the Power of a Lord Lieutenant is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City at the Time being. Who, by a peculiar Commission from His Majesty, are authoriz'd to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, in ordering the City Militia, with the same Power that the Lieutenants have in their respective Counties.

City Militia.

Now the City Militia consists of six Regiments of Foot, making about 9000 Men; besides the Hamlets of the Tower Regiments, and the Regiment of *Southwark*. To which is added the Militia of *Westminster*, consisting of two Regiments, called the *bourne* and *Westminster*, each of 2000 Men, we find in all eleven



But, in case of Necessity, the Auxiliaries are raised, London, 1707  
 of Apprentices, which make up six Regiments more,  
 Freeman that has two Apprentices, finding one for that

to supply the City Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men with Com-  
 ders, there is a Nursery of Soldiers, called the *Artillery-Com-  
 of above 60 Years standing. This Company consists of  
 choice Men, commanded in chief by the King, and under  
 Majesty by a Leader. Who exercises this Company every  
 fortnight in the Artillery-Ground, a spacious Place near  
 fields, inclosed for that purpose with a fair Brick-Wall. And  
 other Tuesday the Exercise is performed by the several Mem-  
 of the Company, who are there trained up to command, most  
 being Commanders of the Train-Bands, They have a  
 Martial, consisting of a President, Vice President, Colonel,  
 24 Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in Fe-  
 is their general-Randevouse every Year, when they chuse  
 Officers. Which, besides the Leader, are two Lieutenants,  
 Ensigns, two Sergeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen  
 Arms, &c.*

As to Church-Affairs, the City is governed by the Lord Bi-  
 of London, who in the time of the ancient Britains was an  
 bishop; to whom is committed the Care of the whole Cler-  
 of London, consisting for the most part of able and eminent  
 ones. For whose Maintenance there is in most Parishes a Par-  
 age, or Vicarage-House, with a competent Allowance; besides  
 Perquisites arising from Christenings, Marriages, and Burials.  
 the Reign of Charles II. a Regulation was made by Act of Par-  
 ment, concerning those Parishes, whose Churches had been  
 by the dreadful Fire. By vertue whereof, no Parson of  
 said Parishes ought to have less than 100 Pounds, and none a-  
 200; but most have between 100 and 200*l*. The same to  
 raised, in lieu of Tythe, within the said respective Parishes, by  
 ing the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their  
 pective Rents. As to the Parishes all over the City and Suburbs  
 ere there is, besides a Parson, a Lecturer, he has his Main-  
 nance no otherwise than by a voluntary Contribution from the  
 illioners.

#### The Particular Government of Westminster.

By Westminster, I mean the City and its Liberties. The City it  
 consists but of one Parish, called S. Margaret's, which is of Parish  
 ge-Extent. But the Liberties consist of six Parishes, viz. S. Churches.  
 in the Fields, S. Clements, S. Mary Savoy, S. Paul Covent-  
 den, S. James's, and S. Ann's.  
 For the Government of both, the Dean and Chapter of Westmin-  
 is vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiasti-  
 But the Management of the Civil part is, since the Reforma-  
 tion,



*London.* tion, left in the Hands of Lay-men, chosen for that purpose time to time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

*Principal.* The Principal of which is the *High Steward*, usually one of prime Nobility, chosen by the Dean and Chapter. Upon Death, or Resignation, a Chapter is called for the Election of one; wherein the Dean sits as *High Steward*, till the Election be made. But the Office being merely Titular, the Duties of it are performed by a *Deputy Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. He sits with the other Magistrates, keeps the Court-Leet, or Town-Court, and is always Chair-man at the Quarter Sessions.

*Head-Bayliff.* Next to whom is the *Head Bayliff*, chosen by the Dean and Chapter. Who summons the Juries, manages in chief the Election of Members of Parliament for the City of *Westminster*, has all the Bayliffs of *Westminster* subordinate to him. In the Court-Leets he sits next to the Stewards. All Fines, Strays, and Forfeitures do belong unto him, which makes his Place very beneficial. It is commonly managed by a *Deputy Bayliff*, a Man versed in Law.

*Fourteen Burgesses.* There are also 14 *Burgesses*, viz. 7 for the City, and 7 more for the Liberty, each of them with an Assistant. Whose Office is much like that of the Alderman of the City of *London*, having each a proper Ward under his Jurisdiction. Out of their Number there are two elected by the Title of *Head-Burgesses*, one for the City, and the other for the Liberties; who take place in the Court Leet next to the Head-Bailiff.

*High-Constable.* Then there is a *High-Constable*, chosen (as the fore-said *Burgesses*) by the Court Leet. Under whose Directions are all the other Constables; so that, upon special Orders directed unto him, he takes care to see them obeyed by the inferior Constables. He usually continues two Years in his Office.

*Residence of the Nobility and Gentry.* Now, whereas the proper Station for Merchants is in the City of *London* towards the Royal Exchange, and that of the Nobility and Gentry reside for the most part near the Court within the Precincts of *Westminster*.

Thus I have done with *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities reduc'd into one, and differing only in point of Government. And in a small Compass the Reader has a fair Description of the Metropolis of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Seat of the Majesty and Glory of this Kingdom. A City which for Great Beauty, Conveniency, Plenty of Provisions, Trade, Riches, and Populoufness, has got the Preeminency in *Europe*, and in the Universe. And, as it is a Magazine of all Sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great Rendezvous of Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

# THE New State OF ENGLAND.

## PART II.

### CHAP. I.

*the Inhabitants of ENGLAND.  
And first of their Original, Complexion;  
peculiar Diseases, Temper, Genius, and Lan-  
guage; with an Account of the most Famous  
Men of this Nation, either for Souldiery or  
Learning.*

**T**HAT the Britains were the ancient Inhabitants of England, is a Thing agreed by all. But whether they were the *Aborigines*, that is, the very first Inhabitants of all, it may be made a Question, and such as can scarce be solved. Therefore that wise Roman Historian, *Tacitus*, puts it off with an *Ignoramus*; *Mortales* (says he) *initio coluerint, parum compertum est.* To the Original of the Britains themselves, *Cesar* proves them to be derived from the Gauls, by their Agreeableness in their Making, Speech, Manners, Laws, and Customs.

England.

In the Empire of *Julius Caesar*, some time before our Saviour's Birth, the Romans got their first footing here, upon the Invitation of a *British* Prince, *Androgius* Son of *Lud*, who possessed of the Crown by his Uncle *Cassibelan*. Then they came first, under the Conduct of *Julius Caesar*, into *Britain*, to vindicate *Androgius* his Right; but found it a difficult Work. And, tho' they prevailed at last, yet they did not offer to set up for themselves, till the Empire of *Claudius*, who properly began the Conquest of *Britain*, about the middle of the first Age. For neither *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, nor *Caligula*, the next Successors to *Julius*, made any Attempt upon this *Isle*. *Domitian*, the Seventh Roman Emperor from *Claudius*, completed what this had begun, by carrying the Roman Conquests as far North as *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Which happened but few Years after the Subversion of the Commonwealth of the Jews by *Titus Vespasianus*. Nor did the Romans care to venture further into *Scotland*, where there was little to be got besides Blows, Cold, and Hunger. Thus the *Britains* lived under the Roman Empire near upon four hundred Years; that is, from *Claudius* the first Conqueror of *Britain*, to the Empire of *Honorius*. When *Italy* being invaded by the *Goths*, the Romans abandoned *Britain*, to defend their own Country.

The *Britains* being thus restored to their ancient Liberty, did not long enjoy it; being Invaded by the *Picts* one Year, and by the *Saxons* another, who then were formidable at *Northumberland*, a *British* Prince, having seiz'd upon the Government, secured himself upon the *British* Throne, made a League with the *Saxons*. Whose effectual Assistance he first rewarded with the *Isle of Thanet*, and some time after with the County of *Kent*. The *Saxons* having thus got a Footing, resolved to extend their Limits; and such was the Success of their Arms, that they drove at last the *Britains* out of the Country upon the Mountains of *Wales*.

'Tis a received Opinion, that these *Saxons* were come from *Holstein*, which to this day makes part of the *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. But *Sir William Temple*, in his *Remarks upon the States of the United Provinces*, gives us rational Grounds to believe, that they were rather of those ancient *Frisons* who were possessed in the Low-Countries of *Friesland*, *Groningen*, and *Over-Issel*, together with *Westphalia*, and the Country lying betwixt the *Weser*, the *Issel*, and the *Rhine*. Whose Language to this day, Laws and Customs, have great Affinity with the *Romans*, as you may see (for further Satisfaction) in the *Roman* before said, Chap. 2.

However, 'tis probable they were an aggregate Body of many People, come this way to try their Fortune. Who, having Conquered the *Britains*, and taken possession of the



Country, divided it into Seven Kingdoms, called the *Heptarchy*. *England*:  
as this Part of Britain became possessed by a new Nation,  
which brought in a new Language, new Laws, new Customs,  
restored *Heavenism*, till it pleased God to scatter its Dark-  
by the Light of the Gospel.

In this State the *Saxon Heptarchy* continued near two Hun-  
dred Years, till their Divisions brought them all under one  
in the Person of *Egbert*, the *West-Saxon King*, and the  
Monarch of *England*, in the Ninth Age.

Whose Posterity came to be teased as much by the Inva-  
sion of the *Danes*, as the *Britains* had been by his Predecessors. Inso-  
much that the *Danes*, the most cruel Actors on the Stage of  
*England*, having a long time exercised the *Saxons* Patience,  
powered them at last, and got the Kingdom to themselves.  
When the *Saxons* and *Danes* lived together, mixed in Mar-  
riages and Alliance, and so made one Nation.

Thus at last, in the Eleventh Century, the *Normans* (a Northern  
People of *France*) came in with their Duke *William*; who in  
Battle got his pretended Right to the Crown of *England*,  
from a single Victory the Title of *Conqueror*. Now the  
*Normans*, mixing (as they did) with the Body of this Nation,  
may say, That the *English* Blood at this day is a Mixture  
of *Saxon*, *Dane*, and *Norman*, not without some Tin-  
ture of *British* and *Romish* Blood.

As the Country is temperate and moist, so the *English* have *Complexion*  
usually the advantage of a clear *Complexion*; not Scorched of the  
by hot Climates, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions. *English*.

Generality, of a comely Stature, graceful Countenance,  
Featured, gray Eyed, and brown Haired. But for Tal-  
ent and Strength the Western People exceed all the rest.

The Women generally more handsom than in other  
Countries, and without Sophistications, sufficiently endowed with  
natural Beauty. Therefore an *English* Woman makes one of  
the six Things *England* excels in, according to the Verse;

*Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia; Femina, Lana.*

That is to say,

*Mountains, Bridges, Rivers, Churches fair,  
Women, and Wooll, England is past compare.*

In short, there is no Country in *Europe* where Youth is ge-  
nerally so charming. Men so proper and well proportioned;  
Women so beautiful. Which Happiness is not only to  
be attributed to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to  
the easy Life under the best of Governments, which saves  
from the Drudgery and Hardship of other Nations.

England.

Diseases.

The *Diseases* the *English* are subject to in a more peculiar manner, are chiefly the *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People more or less, and the *Consumption* to many. All of them proceed chiefly from the Nature of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness, the *Scurvy* from its Saltness, the *Consumption* from its Coldness. But *Fevers* and *Pestilential* Diseases are nothing near so here, as in hot Climates. The greatest *Plague* that has been known in *England* is the last, which happened in the Year 1664. It continued that, and the next Year; whereby Hundred Thousands of People, during that time, were swept away in every Country, and *London* became in a manner desolate. In the successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* the Kingdom was three times afflicted with a strange Disease peculiar to the *English*, and called the *Sweating Sickness*. It was a *Pestilent* Fever, but without any Carbuncle, purple or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour generally conceived to proceed from a malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which flying to the Heart, seized the vital Spirits, and stirred Nature to strive to send it forth by extreme Sweating. They that were taken with it, upon 24 Hours escaping, were thought out of danger. But great numbers of People died suddenly of it, before the manner of the Cure and Assistance was known. And, which is observable, it wreaked itself upon young robustious People, and middle-aged Men, and spared commonly Women, old Men, and Children. The most unaccountable Quality of this Disease is, That it affected the *English* only where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives; from whence it came to be called in Latin *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

Temper.

The *English* Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate. They are neither so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the *German* People; better tempered for Counsel than the *French*, and more Execution than the *last*. A happy Temper besides for the Pursuits of Learning. The generality of them reserved and not apt to communicate but with their best and nearest Acquaintances. And, as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got, 'tis not easily lost.

The Mischief is, that by their different Interests both in Civil Matters and Points of Religion, they are apt to be divided into Factions. Insomuch that scarce any Reign since the *Norman* Conquest has been free from Civil Wars, or those Causes and Motives which are apt to usher it, as Plots and Conspiracies; sometimes occasioned by the Prince's Usurpation upon the Rights of the People, sometimes by the Subject's Ambition and Desire of a new Rule. And Providence seems to have so ordered it, to temper

and allay the Happiness of a People, which without these Distractions, would be the happiest Nation under Heaven. For Courage, 'tis plain no Nation is less apprehensive of Death, than the *English*; which is the more to be wondred at, that a Nation which lives in so much Ease should value their Lives so little. As they are a free People, their Spirits are accordingly averse from Slavery, and as greedy of Glory. Their Fore-Fathers Exploits, which by oral Tradition, and reading Histories, they are generally pretty well acquainted with, adds much to their Courage. To pass by their Victories of old over the *Irish*, *Scots*, *Cypriots*, and *Turks*, both *France* and *Spain* have sufficiently experienced by Sea and Land the *English* Valour to their Cost. *France*, especially in the Reigns of our Victorious Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* by whom it was Conquered twice. And *Spain* in the glorious Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, who sunk that Monarchy so low, that to this Day it has not been able to recover it from those prodigious Losses it sustained in its Wars with *England*.

On the point of Humanity, 'tis true the common People had here a particular Aversion to the *French*, probably bred in 'em since our Conquest of *France*. But the late Persecution has much abated of that Averseness, and softened them into Compassion to the poor *French Refugees*, their inbred Prejudice yielding to the Strength of their Charity. On the other side, their moderate Carriage to the *Papists*, upon the late Revolution, sufficiently confutes the Character of Cruelty and Inhumanity, given them by *Scaliger*. Had the *French Protestants* plotted against their King, as the *Papists* have often done here against our Government ever since the Reformation, one may guess what Methods had been used to Extirpate them, from the Cruelties and Hardships they have undergone, for no other Crime than serving God, in due submission to all Things that are lawful. But to clear further the *English* from that foul Impputation of Cruelty and Barbarity, if we look upon their Plantations abroad, who more courteous and gentle than the *English*? If we inspect their Proceedings against Malefactors, no Nation in the World shews so much Humanity, or proceeds with more Equity. The barbarous Use of *Racks*, apt to extort Confession right or wrong, is absolutely laid aside amongst us. The *Breaking on the Wheel*, and other like torments, are look'd upon here as too cruel for Christians to use. Neither are the Criminals, who with their Lives have expiated their Crimes before the World, denied *Christian Burial*, except in particular Cases. All this shews a great deal of Moderation, and averseness from Cruelty. And, if we look upon 'em in their private Families, there we shall find a greater



*England.* Harmony, than perhaps in any Nation. For here generally Husbands are the most kind to their Wives, Wives as tender to their Husbands, and Parents indulgent to Children.

As to the Cruelty of those Inhumane Creditors, the Scandal and Reproach of this Nation, who fill the Jayls of England with Insolvent Prisoners, I have so exposed it in the Impression of this Work, that I hope it has made a good Impression on the Minds of all reasonable Men, and that the Wisdom of this Present Parliament will prevent for the Time to come so gross an Abuse of the Law, by such an Act of Grace as may curb that Tyranny. In order to which, a Bill was lately brought into the House of Commons, for the Relief of poor Prisoners. To make which a Perpetual, and not a Temporary Act, I writ *Considerations upon it*. And, to satisfy the Publick with the Reasonableness of such an Act of Grace, thought fit to Insert the said *Considerations*, word for word.

*Considerations upon the Bill for the Relief of Poor Prisoners, humbly submitted to the Wisdom of the High Court of Parliament now sitting, May 6. 1701.*

ONE would think in a Christian State nothing can be against so seasonable, humane, and pious a Design, as the Relieving of poor Prisoners, having no Sanctuary left but the King and Parliament to Rescue them from the Oppression of Unreasonable Men, such as abuse Law into Tyranny, and Justice into Cruelty. Men without Humanity, who to gratifie their Tyrannical Tempers crowd the Jayls of England with Insolvent Prisoners, and thereby make them Starve and Perish, that their Lives may go for their Debt. Men that deserve to be exploded from humane Society, as the Reproach and Blemish of a free Nation, and a Scandal to Christianity. The Consideration whereof has from time to time induced the Government to Relieve such Prisoners as could Swear themselves not worth 5 (or 10) Pounds.

The main Objection made against those gracious Acts, is, that they occasion Perjury in Men of no Principles, such as will readily purchase their Liberty at the Price of their own Souls. But, with Submission, that Mischief may be prevented, if not altogether, at least in a great measure, by making Perjury in this Case Felony. The Fear of an Infamous Death, which alone deters so many from felonious Acts, would probably make them prefer a comfortable Life before an airy Death, and a sociable (tho' nauseous) Prison to a silent melancholy Grave.

But, unless such an Act of Grace do reach Insolvent Absconders, to shew the Cruelty of their severe Creditors, confine themselves of their reach, 'tis humbly conceived, 'twill be but half an Act of Grace. For the Condition of Absconders is little better than that of actual Prisoners; they being both confined, neither of free to Act abroad to provide for themselves or Families, and equally a Burden to themselves, their Friends, and the State it self. Only with this Difference, that actual Prisoners are so by Force, and Absconders voluntary; the first forced into Prison by Law, and the last before hand with it.

It seems moreover requisite, that a Course were taken for a further Restraint of Arrests. Otherwise 'tis to be feared, an Act of Grace will prove but a palliating Cure, and such as will not reach to the Root of the Disease. In other Nations, no Debtor is Arrested (in Case of Bankruptcy) before he has had Three Summons appear before a Judge, in order to own the Debt, and take Care of it, for which he is allowed Time. Upon Failure of which, he is either Arrested, or his Goods Seized. But if he be thrown into Goal, the Creditor must allow him a Maintenance suitable to his Rank; and, when that fails, his Prisoner is of course set at Liberty. Which Method, practised even in France a starvish Kingdom, and in Holland as trading a People as any, looks like Christian Justice.

I conclude with this Observation, that many amongst actual Prisoners and Absconders have ruined themselves in the Service of the Publick with their utmost Industry, and others by Misfortunes. Which may prove a further Encouragement to bring so charitable a Work to Perfection, as an Act of Grace. Whereby all Insolvent Debtors may be enabled to provide for their Families, to serve the State, and not be (as they are) a chargeable Excrescence of it, and to put themselves in a Condition to do Justice to every one.

But if this Bill proves only a Temporary, and not a Perpetual Act, all Jaylors, Bayliffs, and Sollicitors for 'em, will have their Aim, who are another great Grievance of this Nation. Men who at this very time use their utmost Indeaours, and turn every Stone, to have it but a Temporary Act, without any Restriction for the future, that they may have a fresh Opportunity of grinding the Poor, and crushing the Oppressed.

As to Immoralities, the unhappy Fruit of the two last contentious and effeminate Reigns, nothing will sooner Discontinue 'em, (with God's Blessing) than a strict Execution of the Laws upon Offenders, supported with the moral and good Lives of the Clergy.

England.

Genius of  
th Eng-  
lish.

From the *English Temper* I proceed to their *Genius*, where our Characterizer is no less Abusive. And one would think his too much Learning made him mad, when he calls *English* no less than *stolidos, amentes, inertes*, that is, witless and dull. The Truth is, other Nations are as deeply engaged as the *English* against him in this Quarrel, of whom he gives likewise an unmanly Character. But to confute him in this Point, this I dare aver, that no Nation has been more industrious than the *English* in *Mechanick Arts*, and the World this day is obliged to them for many of their useful *Inventions* and *Discoveries*. For *Merchandizing* and *Navigation*, no People can compare with them but the *Hollanders*, and their great Wealth arising from thence is a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For *Literature*, especially since the Reformation there is no Nation in the World so generally knowing. And as *Experimental Philosophy*, so *Divinity*, both *Scholastick* and *Practical*, has been Improved here beyond all other Places. Which makes foreign Divines, and the best sort of them, conversant with the learned Works of those famous Light of the Church, our best *English Divines*.

In short, the *English Genius* is for close Speaking and Writing, and always to the Point. They look upon loose and rambling Discourses with contempt and indignation, tho' they be seasoned with never so much Wit; and, as Men of Reason stand more upon the strength of Arguments, than all the gaudy part and pomp of Rhetorick. What they speak in publick they deliver it with a Gravity suitable to the Subject, slighting those mimical Gesticulations so much used beyond Sea, and endeavouring not so much to move the Hearers' Affections, as to convince his Reason. *Gutta cavat Lapide*.

No Nation perhaps is more *Satyrical*, and quicker in *partees*, even the common sort of People; which argues more Wit than our Censurer allows.

Language.

To Express themselves significantly, and with the greatest advantages, they have a most happy *Language*; being a Compound chiefly of these three, *Saxon*, *Latine*, and *French*, so that the *Saxon* is the Stock in which the other two are grafted. A *Language* so copious and significant, that it almost equalize the *Greek*, and even exceed the *Latin*, in a peculiar grace of compounding Words, and making Derivatives, which is one of the greatest Beauties that can be in a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true the *French* and *Italian* run smoother; but they want *Sinews*, the last especially. The *Spanish* is Majestical, but terrible and boresome; the *Dutch* Manly, but harsh. Whereas the *English*



sweet, and manly. As for its *Mixture*, whereby some *England* would degrade it, from the Worth of a Language, I would fain know of them which of the *Vulgar Tongues* is free from it?

come now to the *famous Men* of this Nation that have been *Famous* in former Ages, either for *Soldiery* or *Learning*; Men. begin with the first. Such as were in the Time of the

*Belane*, who had twice re-  
the *Roman Legions*,  
conducted by *Cæsar*  
self; and, had not a Party  
at home been formed a-  
him, 'tis like he had  
still too hard for the Ro-

*utagnus*, King of the *Iceni*.  
*Constantine the Great*, the  
Christian Emperor.  
*Mercur*, One of the *Worlds*  
Worthies.

the Time of the Sax-

*bert*, the last King of the  
Saxons, and the first of  
England.

*Alfred*, his Grandson, who  
ally united the *Saxon Hep-*  
into one Estate, and  
ected the *Danes* to his  
mands, though he could  
expel them.

*Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*.  
*Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*.

After the *Normans* came in.

*Richard*, and *Edward* the  
First, so renowned in the  
Wars of the *Holy-Land*.

*Edward III.* and his Son  
*Edward the Black Prince*, *quo*  
*Fulmina Belli*, famous in the  
Wars of *France*.

*Henry V.* and *John Duke of*  
*Bedford*, his Brother.

*Montacute*, Earl of *Salis-*  
*bury*; and *Talbot*, the Glory of  
the *English Nation* in our for-  
mer Wars with *France*.

*Sir John Falstaff*, and *Sir*  
*John Hawkwood*, who shewed  
their Valour both in *France*  
and *Italy*.

*Hawkins*, *VVilloughby*, *Bur-*  
*roughs*, *Jenkinson*, *Drake*, *Fro-*  
*bisher*, *Ca'vendish*, and *Greenville*,  
all famous *Sea-Captains*.

*Scholars of most Note.*

*Alcuinus*, one of the Foun-  
of the *University of Pa-*

*ada*, who for his *Piety* and  
obtained the *Attri-*  
of *Venerabilis*.

*oselm*, and *Bradwardin*,  
bishops of *Canterbury*,

Men famous for the Times  
they lived in.

*Alexander of Hales*, Tutor  
to *Thomas Aquinas* and *Bona-*  
*venture*.

*VVickliff*, and *Thomas* of  
*VValden*, his Antagonist, the  
first Parson of *Lutterworth* in  
the

*England.* the County of *Leicester*, who valiantly opposed the Power and Errours of the Church of *Rome*.

And since the Reformation.

*John Jewel*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to whose learned and industrious Labours in defence of the Religion here established by Law, we are still beholden.

*Dr. John Reynolds*, and *Mr. Richard Hooker*; the first a

Man of infinite Reading, second of as strong a Judgment.

*Dr. Whitaker* of *Cambridge* the Antagonist of the famous *Bellarmino*.

*Dr. Tho. Bilson*, and *Lancelot Andrews*, both Bishops of *Winchester*, the Ornament of their several Times.

*Bishop Montague* of *Northampton* a great Philologer and Divine.

*Dr. John Whitgift*, and *William Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

But I cannot pass by the remarkable Story of the said *Dr. John Reynolds*, and *William* his Brother. *William* was at first a Protestant of the Church of *England*, and trained up beyond Sea in Popery. The first out of an holy Zeal to reduce his Brother made a Journey to him, and had a Conference. Where it so fell out, that each was overcome with his Brother's Arguments; so that *William* a Zealous Protestant became a virulent Papist, and *John* a strong Papist a most rigid Protestant. A strange Accident and a rare subject for this excellent Epigram, made upon by *Dr. Alabaster*, who had tried both Religions.

*Bella inter geminos plusquam Civilia Fratres  
Traxerat ambiguus Religionis Apex.  
Ille Reformata Fidei pro partibus instat,  
Iste Reformandam denegat esse Fidem.  
Propositis Cause Rationibus, alter utrinque,  
Concurrere pares, & cecidere pares.  
Quod fuit in Votis, Fratrem capit alter-uterque;  
Quod fuit infatis, perdit uterque Fidem.  
Captivi gemini sine Captivante fuerunt,  
Et Victor Victi transfuga Castra petit.  
Quod genus hoc Pugna est, ubi Victor gaudet uterque;  
Et tamen alteruter se superasse dolet?*

For Men of other Studies.

*Linwood* the Canonist.  
*Cosins*, and *Cowel*, eminent  
in the Civil Laws.  
*Bracton*, *Briton*, *Dier*, *Little-*

*ton*, and *Coke*, as eminent  
their Knowledge in the  
of *England*.

*Johannes de Sacro Bofca*

of the Book of the  
Bacon, a noted Mathe-  
in the Darker Times.  
Lord Bacon, Viscount  
Thomas More, Lord  
cellor, one of the Re-  
of Learning to the Isle  
of Britain.  
Henry Savile of Eaton,  
winner of Chrysostom.  
Henry Spelman, a learn-  
tiquary, and a great  
of the Churches  
Camden, the Pausanias of  
British Islands; and Selden,  
of universal Learning.  
Andrew Paris, Roger Hou-  
of Huntingdon, Wil-  
of Malmsbury, Matthew of  
minster, and Thomas of Wal-

singham, all known Historians. England.

For Poetry, Gower, and Lyd-  
gate, a Monk of Bury.

The famous Geofry Chaucer,  
Brother in Law to John of  
Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Sir Philip Sidney, and the  
Renowned Spencer.

Sam. Daniel, and Michael  
Drayton, That the Lucan, and  
This the Ovid of the English  
Nation.

Beaumont and Fletcher, not  
inferiour unto Terence and  
Plautus.

And lastly, Ben. Johnson, e-  
qual to any of the Ancients  
for the exactness of his Pen;  
and the Decorum he kept in  
the Dramatick Poems, never be-  
fore observed on the English  
Theatre.

CHAP. II.

the English Names, and their Way of Com-  
puting.

Christian Names, says Camden, were first imposed for the Di- English  
stinction of Persons; Surnames, for the Distinction of Names.

The first, amongst the English, are either Saxon; as Ed-  
ward, Richard, &c. Or taken out of the Holy Writ; as  
Adam, Jacob, Isaac, James, John, Peter, and Paul.

It is rare for the English to have two Christian Names to-  
gether, as they have in Germany. But it is not unusual with  
to Christen Children by their Godfathers Surnames,  
which is unpractised beyond Sea.

The Ancients took particular care to give their Children  
significant and good Names, according to the Proverb,  
Nomen, Bonum Omen. And the Pythagoreans affirmed the  
Actions, and Successes of Men, to be according to  
their



*England.* their Fate, Genius, and Name. In short; such was Men's superstition of old in this particular, that they used a kind of Divination by Names, called *Onomantia*, which was condemned by the last General Council.

The Story of *Augustus* the Emperor is remarkable in this Subject. The Day before his Sea-fight at *Actium*, the Man he met was a poor Man, driving his Ass before him. *Augustus* demanded his Name, and he answered, *Eutychus*, is, Happy man; then he asked his Ass's Name, which proved to be *Nicon*, that is, Victor. *Augustus* took it for a good Omen; and having accordingly obtained the Victory, he built *Nicopolis*, or the City of Victory, and erected Images of the Man and his Ass.

English Surnames are generally Saxon; some few Danish as *Whitfeld*, and *Wren*. The *Whitfelds*, a very ancient Family, came over with King *Canute* into England; and their Branch is continued to this day in *Northumberland*, with a good Estate. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time there was an Ambassador sent hither from the King of Denmark.

But the Surnames now of best account in England are deduced from Places in *Normandy*, or Countries adjacent, being either the Patrimonial Possessions, or Native Places of the Conqueror, or came in after out of *Normandy*, as *Mortimer*, *Albigny*, *Percy*, *Gourney*, *Devereux*, *Nevil*, *Ferrers*, *Fort*, *Courtney*, *Cressy*, &c. Or from Places in England and Scotland as *Barkley*, *Clifford*, *Lumley*, *Ratcliff*, *Willoughby*, *Douglas*.

Some of which Local Names were formerly used with a prefix; but of late generally omitted, or joined to the Name, as *Darcy*, *Devereux*. Others had *at* prefixed, as *At More*, *At Down*; which has been removed from some, and has been conjoined to others, as in these *Atmore*, *Atwood*, *Atwells*, &c.

Many have also had their Names from Rivers, as *Trent*, *Swale*, *Stoure*. From Trees near their Habitations, as *Oak*, *Elder*, *Beech*. Some from their Situation in respect to the neighbouring Places; as *North*, *South*, *East*, *West*, according to the Cardinal Names *Anatolius*, *Zephyrus*, &c. Others from several Parts of a House; as *Hall*, *Parlour*, *Cellar*, *Lodge*, &c. From the Place where they were born, or from whence they came, without being Lords or Possessors of them; as *Compton*, *Egerton*, &c. from several Denominations of Land and Water; as *Wood*, *Warren*, *Field*, *Ford*, *Pool*, and *Wells*.

Among Foreigners several retained the Names of their native Countries; as *Scot*, *Picard*, *Fleming*, *French*, *Norman*, *Poitevin*, *German*. And these had commonly *Le* prefixed in their Records and other Writings; as *Le Fleming*, *Le Picard*, &c.

Next to these Local Names, I shall take notice of those *England.*

have been assumed by some Families from Civil Honours and Dignities; as *King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, Squire*, probably because their Ancestors had acted such, or were Kings of the Bean, Christmas Lords, &c. Creable to which are the old Greek and Roman Names, *Julius, Augustulus, Regulus, Basilus, Cæsarius, Flaminus*; they were neither Kings, Cæsars, Dukes, or Priests.

Others have been assumed from Offices; as *Chamberlain, Sergeant, Clark, Woodward, Butler*. From Ecclesiastical Functions; as *Bishop, Abbot, Priest, Monk, Dean, Deacon*. Most of all from Trades; as *Taylor, Smith, Fisher, Baker*. Some from Parts of the Body, as *Leg and Foot*. Others from Qualities of the Body, good or bad; as *Greathead, Strong, Strong, Ling, Thin, Low, Short, Fair, and Bell, Fairfax, Whitelock*. No more to be disliked than these Roman Names, *Romulus* and *Nero*, which signify *Strong, Capito, Pelabeo, Naso, Longus, Longinus, Minutius, Crispus, Calvus, Salustius, Cocles*, and the like.

Not a few got their Names from the Colour of their Complexions, Hair, or Garments; as *White, Black, Brown*, and these Norman Names, *Blanch* or *White*, *Blount* or *Hair*, *Rous* for *Roux* red, and these derived from the last, viz. *Blundell, Russel*. Others have received their Names from their Age, as *Young, Child, Stripling*; in Imitation of the Romans *Juvenalis, Junius, Virginus, Senecio*. Others again from that which they commonly carried; as *Palmer*, and *Wagstaff*.

Some from the Qualities of the Mind; as *Good, Goodman, Enough, Wise, Sharp, Speed*. And such the Greeks and Romans of old had; witness *Agathias, Andragathius, Eubulenus, Sophocles, Thrascus, Prudentius, Lepidus, Valens*, &c.

Some took their Names from Beasts; as *Lamb, Lion, Fox*, and Birds, as *Partridge, Woodcock, Wren*. Fishes, as *Salmon, Trout, &c.* As good as the Roman Names, *Leo, Catulus, Corvinus, Falco, Gallus*; *Murena, Phocas, Aurata*.

Some from Flowers and Fruits; as *Lilly, Rose, Peach, Filbert*, &c. As fair Names as *Lentulus, Piso, Fabius*, which found great amongst the Romans.

Many have got their Surnames by adding *s* to Christian Names, whether intire or curtailed; as *Philips, Williams, Stephens, Hicks, Sams, Collins*. By adding *Kins*, as *Tomkins, Wilkins*. *Ins*, as *Huggins, Gibbins*. Or as *Tomson, Williamson, Richardson*.

To which answers the ancient Way of Norman Families, when a Son took for his Surname his Father's Christen Name,

England.

Name, with the word *Fitz* prefixt, which signified Son. *Robert Fitz-William*, that is, *Robert* the Son of *William*. *Henry Fitz Gerard*, that is, *Henry* the Son of *Gerard*.

Lastly, There are other Diminutive Surnames, ending in *et*; as *Willet* from *Will*, *Bartlet* from *Bartholomew*, *Miles* from *Miles*, *Huet* from *Hugh*. Or in *ot*, as *Eliot* from *Eli*.

Now the Question is, how people came by their Names. *Camden's* Opinion is, that some took up their Names themselves, others had their Names given them by the People, whom lyes the Sovereignty of Words and Names. Among the first he reckons those that assumed local Names of Places as they were Owners of. And, amongst the last of the last, especially the Diminutives, he brings in *Nurses* as the principal.

Nor is it improbable, says he, but that many Names that seem unfitting for Men, as those of brutish Beasts, came from the very Signs of the Houses where they inhabited. And he alledges for Instance some that living at a Sign of the *Dolphin*, *Bull*, and *White-Horse*, were commonly called *Thomas* at the *Dolphin*, *Will* at the *Bull*, *George* at the *White-Horse*. Which Names, (as many others of the sort) by omitting *At*, became afterwards Hereditary to their Children.

Another Thing observable in Names, is their frequent Change, a Thing practised of old by the *Romans* themselves. For some have changed their Names, to avoid the Opinion of Baseness; others in remembrance of their more Honourable Progenitors. Some upon the Account of Adoption, others in Remembrance of some particular Favours. Some again by taking the Names of those whose Lands they had; others, by taking the Name of their own Office. As *Edw. Fitz-Theobald* was made *Butler* of *Ireland*, the *E. of Ormonde* and others descended from them, took the Name of *Butler*.

The Pride of Scholars has also wrought Alterations in Names. And the fear of Punishment has been all along the Occasion of several Mens changing their Names, to avoid being discovered. But Time especially has changed Names the most, by contracting, curtailing, and mollifying of them in such a manner, that they are quite another Thing from what they were at first.

The English way of Computing.

I come now to the *English Way* of Computing, who do begin the Year till the 25th of *March*, being the Day of *Christ's* Incarnation; wherein we agree with *Spain*. This is the Rule both in Church and State; according to which we compute all our publick Writings. Tho' according to the Cycle of the Sun and Moon, we allow the Year to begin the first of the



which therefore is by us called, as by most other *England*.  
 Christians in *Europe*, the New-Years Day. And to distin-  
 guish that mongrel Time from the first of *January* to the 1. In re-  
 spect of *March* following, 'tis usual with many, in the spect of the  
 of their Letters during that Interval, to set down both Year.  
 Years thus, as from the 1st of *January* 1698, to the 25th  
 of *March* following 1698.

The Natural-Day, consisting of 24 hours, we begin (as most  
 of *Europe* do) at Midnight, counting 12 hours to Noon 2. In re-  
 spect of the  
 next Day, and 12 hours more to next Midnight; accord-  
 ing to the Custom of the *Egyptians*, and ancient *Romans*.  
 whereas in some other Countries, as *Italy*, *Poland*, and *Bo-*  
*hemia*, they reckon 24 hours together, from Sun-set to Sun-  
 set, which must needs be very troublesom to tell after the  
 manner. In *Moscow*, and some Places in *Germany* (as *Nurem-*  
*berg* and *Wirttemberg*) they begin the Day, and end it with  
 Sun-rise, and the first Hour of the Night at Sun-set, which  
 according to the old *Babylonian* Account.

The Old Style is used in *England*, as in most Protestant 3. In re-  
 spect of the  
 States. According to this Style, these reckon ten Days before us regularly, as  
 the beginning of Months, and all fixt Festivals; but  
 all movable Feasts, the Account proves various.

The Old Style is otherwise called the *Julian Account*, from  
*Julius Caesar*; who 43 Years before our Saviour's Birth, or-  
 dered the Year to consist of 365 Days and 6 Hours. And,  
 these 6 hours, at 4 Years end, make up 24 hours, there-  
 fore a Day is then added to the Month of *February*; and that  
 year, called Leap Year, or Bissextile-Year, from the Latine  
*sextilis*.

The New Style, is otherwise termed the *Gregorian Account*,  
 from *Pope Gregory XIII.* who above 100 Years since under-  
 took to correct the Calendar, by the advice and direction of  
*Simon Stevinus*, and other excellent *Mathematicians*. For,  
 the *Julian Account* for many ages seemed to have no sen-  
 sible Errour; yet it was at last discovered to be not altogether  
 agreeable with the natural Motion of the Sun. In short, it  
 was made out, that the *Julian Year* exceeded the true Solar  
 by 10 Minutes and 48 Seconds; whereby the Equi-  
 noxes and Solstices yearly changed their places, and flew back  
 many Minutes and Seconds. Therefore *Pope Gregory* or-  
 dered the Year to consist of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes,  
 and 46 Seconds. And that the Vernal Equinox (which then  
 fell on the 11th of *March*) might be reduced to the 21st, as  
 it was at the time of the first *Nicene* Council, he commanded  
 10 Days in *October* to be left out, by calling the fifth Day  
 the fifteenth.

England.

To find *Easter*, the Church of *England* observes still the Cycle found out and finished in the sixth Century by the worthy Roman, *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abas*. Whereas the *Roman* Church, having invented new Rules about *Easter*, happens sometimes that their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, sometimes with, but never after ours.

## CHAP. III.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodgings, Fuel, Food, Raiment, Exercise, Recreation, and some particular Customs.

The Modern  
English way  
of Building.

WHEN I compare the Modern *English* way of Building with the Old Way, I cannot but wonder at the Genius of Old Times. Nothing is more delightful or convenient than Light, nothing more agreeable to health than a free Air. And yet of old they used to dwell in Houses most with a blind Stair-case, low Cielings, and dark Windows; the Rooms built at random, often with Steps from one to another. So that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, or loved to be at Hide and Seek. Whereas the Genius of our time is altogether for lightsom Stair-Cases, fine Sash-Windows, lofty Cielings. And such has been of late our Builders industry, in point of Compactness and Uniformity, that a House, after the new Way, will afford, upon the same Quantity of Ground, as many more Conveniences.

The Contrivance of *Closets* in most Rooms, and *Wainscoting*, now so much used, are also two great Improvements; the one for Conveniency, the other for Cleanliness and Health. And indeed, for so damp a Country as *England* is, nothing could be better contrived than *Wainscoting* to keep off the ill Impression of damp Walls. In short, handsom Accommodations and Neatness of Lodgings, *England* undoubtedly has got the preeminence.

The greatest Objection against the *London* Houses (for the most part Brick) is their Slightness, occasioned by the Fines exacted by the Landlords. So that few Houses, at the common rate of Building, last longer than the *Ground* Lease, that is, about 50 or 60 Years. In the mean time, if there happens to be a long fit of excessive Heat in the Country.

Still or Cold in Winter, the Walls being but thin, become *England.*  
 so penetrated with the Air, that the Tenant must needs  
 ease with it. But those Extreame happen but seldom.  
 this Way of Building is wonderful beneficial to all Trades  
 to it; for they never want Work in so great a City,  
 here Houses here and there are always repairing, or build-  
 up again.

The Plastered Cielings, so much used in *England* beyond all  
 Countries, make by their Whiteness the Rooms so much  
 former, and are excellent against a raging Fire. They  
 the passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over head.  
 Summer-time the Air of the Room is something the cooler

For Fewel, the use of Pit-Coals is the most universal, and *English*  
 commonly a Cheap Commodity; far better for Kitchen use, *Fewel.*  
 either Wood or Turves, as yielding both a more even  
 than Wood, and more piercing than either. Its Smoak  
 indeed gross, yet not so offensive to the Eyes, whatever it  
 be to some Lungs. In some Inland Counties, they have  
 of Pit-Coal, that burns as clear as Wood, but not so last-  
 as the other.

The Use of Stoves, so common in Northern Countries, as *Stoves not*  
 many, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Moscow, and even so far *used in*  
 thward as *Switzerland*, is in a manner unknown in *England.*  
 indeed its Temperateness does no way require it. There-  
 the *English* use no outward Remedy against Cold  
 rather but a Chimney-Fire, which is both comfortable to  
 Body, and cheerful to the Sight. And, whereas *Stoves*  
 apt to gather and foment all the noisom Smells of a Room,  
 want of Vent, (which must needs be very unwholesom)  
 Chimney-Fire draws 'em to it, and there they find  
 with the Smoak. Another Inconveniency there is in  
 use of *Stoves*, I mean the chilling Impressions of a cold  
 Air, which those People are subject to, upon their  
 ing out of a close hot *Stove-Room* into the open Air.  
 des the Cumberfomeness of *Stoves* in Summer time;  
 being altogether useless, they take up a great deal of  
 to no purpose.

The *English* Diet falls next under our Consideration; *English* Di-  
 ch, for the eating part, does most consist in Flesh, and *et.*  
 ly in Butchers Meat. For, tho' they have great Plenty  
 Variety of Fish and Fowl, Roots and Herbs, yet they  
 most commonly used but as a Supplement, or an Accessory  
 the Principal. And therefore the *English* ever went  
 amongst Strangers for the greatest Flesh-eaters. Which is  
 ally the best and most proper Nourishment for this  
 But,



*England.*

But, whereas formerly the *English* used to eat three or four times a Day, the generality of them (especially at *London*) have used themselves to eat but one Meal, the Breakfast and Supper being commonly made up with slight Things, as *Chocolate, Tea, Coffee*, and at Night especially some sort of *Stout* or *Liquor*. Which way of Living upon one set Meal a Day began in the *Civil Wars* under the Reign of *King Charles I.* when Suppers came to be turned into Beverages, which Experience is found most conducive to ones Health. Then the *English* eat Plentifully once a Day, while other People make three or four Meals, 'tis no matter of Amazement. The less Time is lost in Eating, and the more saved for Business. In short, if other Nations live to Eat, the *English* may be said to eat only to Live.

Not but that in their Feasting, both publick and private they are as great as any Nation. Witness (for publick) the Feasts at Coronations, at the Installation of the Knight of the Garter, Consecration of Bishops, Entertainments of Ambassadors, the Feasts of the Lord Mayor of *London*, Serjeants at Law, &c. And yet, as Sumptuous and Magnificent as they are in these Times, they are not to compare with the excessive Feasting of Elder Times. Such as that of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry III.* who at a Marriage-Feast had thirty Thousand Dishes of Meat; and the Christmas House-keeping of *Richard II.* who daily spent on Christmas 26 Oxen, and 300 Sheep, besides Fowl, and all other Provision proportionably. Anciently, says *rescue*, at a Call of Serjeants at Law, each Serjeant spent 1600 Crowns in Feasting, which in those Days was more than 1600 Pounds now.

The Plainness of the *English* Diet is also very observable in point of Health. Whose usual Way is plain Boiled or Roasted, which is certainly the most agreeable to ones Health. Whereas *French* Kickshaws are meer Kitchen Sophistry, invented more to please a curious Palate, than to satisfy natural Appetite. Their Cooks meer Legerdemains. You take one Thing for another, the proper Taste of the Meat is gone, and another by the virtue of *Coquus Pocus* is substituted. Thus the Palate is gratified, and the Stomach cheated. For Pastry, no Nation excels the *English*, and in Vegetables they excel all Nations.

But, if we do go from the Kitchen to the Buttery, indeed the *English* Butler does outdo the *French* Cook in point of Variety. Besides the Diversity of Wines from abroad here you will find Beer and Ale, Small and Strong of many sorts; and of the last twenty Species, all noted for some peculiar Quality, most for their Strength. Nothing pleases

than this to the Eye, or to the Palate, when skill and age *England.*  
brought it to perfection ; but nothing more treacherous.  
goes down gently and palatably ; but, as if it were too  
a Liquor for those lower Parts, it presently flies up in-  
the Head, and puts all there in a confusion. So quick is  
Operation of those strong sorts of Liquors, upon too  
a Dose, that they run a Man out of his Senses, before  
can have an Interval of Mirth.

Here is also drunk Abundance of Cider, Perry, Mead, Me-  
len, Brunswick and English Mum, Brandy, Aquavita, a World  
Compound Liquors, and still'd Waters. And, where-  
of all sorts of Wines, the French were predominant with us  
fore our Rupture with France upon the Revolution (as  
merly Sack was) now we have turned our Palates to Por-  
tuguese Wines, to the great Loss of France, and Benefit of Por-  
tugal. Upon which Score the Portuguese have both Improved  
Vineyards and Art of Wine-making, to admiration.

But I must not omit to mention the Use of Coffee and  
two sober Liquors now so prevalent in England, which  
keep off People considerably from drinking of strong Li-  
quors. They are both hot and dry, and therefore very proper  
for Phlegmatick People. And, whereas strong Liquors are  
to disorder the Brain, these on the contrary do settle  
and compose it. Which makes it so much used by Men of  
Learning and Business, who know best the Virtue of 'em.

As for Tobacco, the Use whereof is indeed more universal,  
is likewise a Remedy for Phlegmatick People, and conse-  
quently not amiss in this Country. 'Tis a Companion in Soli-  
tude, an Amusement in Company, an innocent Diversion  
from Melancholy, and help to Fancy in private Studies and Me-  
ditations. But, being taken immoderately, 'tis apt to bring  
on a Palsie.

Come now to the English Wearing Apparel, wherein this *Engl<sup>h</sup>*  
Nation has shewed in former Ages much Pride and Levity. *Apparel.*  
Q. Elizabeth's Time, sometimes they took up the German,  
sometimes the Spanish Mode. But the French Fashion has  
prevailed for the most part since.

Cloth, amongst Men, is the general, and almost the only  
garment. And that with so much plainness and comeliness, with  
much modesty and so little prodigality, that the English  
are ever so apish in imitating foreign Nations in their Garb,  
yet go now for a Model. The Women indeed, who va-  
lue themselves most upon a fine outward Appearance, can-  
not keep within those Bounds. They know, that Love does  
use Toys, and that Men love to be caught in a fine Net.  
Therefore they go still in rich Silks, with all the Set-offs that

England.

Art can possibly invent from time to time. And herein the Citizens Wives, and Maid-Servants, do run into such Excess as makes a Confusion. So hard it is sometimes to know a Tradesman's Wife from a Lady, or the Maid from the Mistress.

Exercises  
and Recre-  
ations.

As for the *English Exercises and Recreations*, some they have common with other Nations; as *Hunting, Hawking, Fencing, Fishing, Tennis, Bowling, Shooting, with Bow and Arrows, Dancing, Musick, Stage-Plays, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Balling, &c* Amongst which their Way of *Bowling*, in fine Green contrived and kept for that purpose, is beyond any that that foreign Countries do afford. And, if *France* outdoes the *English* in *Comedies*, *England* may be said to outdo all *Europe* in *Tragedies*.

But, besides those Exercises and Recreations usual with other Nations, they have some more peculiar to themselves such as *Paddock-Courses, Horse-races, Cock-fighting*. For the common People, *Leaping, Wrestling, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Cudgels, Foot-ball, and Throwing at Cocks*. Amongst which the *Races* shew the *Swiftnefs* of *English Horses*, brought up for that purpose, which to *Foreigners* unacquainted with goes almost for a *Romance*. *Cock-fighting* shews the *Courage* of their *Cocks*; *Bear-baiting* and *Bull-baiting*, that of the *Dogs*; and *Prizes*, the *Dexterity* of some Men in handling of *Weapons*, tho' with some effusion of *Blood*.

One Thing the *English* are most singular in, viz. their musical Way of *Ringing the Bells*, which is practised no where else.

Their Publick Days for Feasting are first the *Holy Days*, *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide*, but chiefly *Christmas* *Holy Days*; when 'tis usual for *Landlords* to treat their *Tenants*, for *Relations* and *Friends* to invite each other, and pass the time in *Merriments*. And tho' those *Holy Days* are not kept of late Years with that *Profuseness* as formerly they were; yet I could wish they were kept with more *Devotion* and less *Intemperance*.

Among the Days of publick Rejoicing, we have now *King William's Birth-Day*, *Nov. 4th*; and his *Coronation-Day*, *Apr. 11th*. Besides *May 29th* for the *Restoration* of the *Royal Family*; and *Nov. 5th*. being *Gun-Powder-Treason Day*, kept ever since the Beginning of the Reign of *King James I.* for the wonderful Deliverance of His Majesty, and the *Parliament* sitting, at the point of being blown up by *Popish Conspirators*.

The *Lord Mayor's Day*, being the 29th of *October*, is also a solemn Day of publick Rejoicing and Feasting for the *City of London*. Societies have likewise their *Feasting Days*, when they meet in a Body, either upon the Election of a new



icer, or some other Account. But, of all the Societies there *England*. none to be compared in this point to the *Inns of Court*, for state and magnificence.

In private Families, especially of the better sort, 'tis usual with many to celebrate their *Birth* and *Marriage-Days*, with their most intimate Friends.

To improve Society, the life of Recreation, the *English* have, besides their usual and friendly Meetings called *Clubs*, the Conveniency of *Coffee-Houses*, more common here than any where else. In which all Comers intermix together, with mutual freedom; and, at a very easie Rate, Men have the Opportunity of meeting together, and getting Acquaintance, with choice of Conversation, besides the Advantage of reading all foreign and domestick News.

St. *Bartholomew's Fair* is a particular Time for Diversion to the City of *London*. It begins on St. *Bartholomew's Day* the 24th of *August*, and continues 14 Days in *West-Smithfield*; at the end whereof it removes for so many Days more to *Southwark*, on the other side of the River. Then is the dead Time of the Year, which amongst Citizens is the most proper for their Diversion. This Fair is famous, not so much for Things bought or sold, as for its great Variety of Shews, whether of Nature or Art. So that one may apply to it what the Romans of old used to say of *Africk*, *Quid novi fert Africa?* For here is always to be seen strange Sorts of living Creatures. And for such as love Feats of Activity, Comical or Tragical Shews, here they are to be seen in the utmost perfection. Which draws daily during the Fair a great Concourse of People, to the benefit of the Shewers, and the satisfaction of the beholders.

And now, amongst the *English* particular Customs, I shall *Customs*. in the first place take notice of *Valentine's Day*, Feb. 14. which has been kept Time out of mind, both by the *English* and *Latins*, with some relation to the Instinct of Animals. For Nature teaches us, that about this time of the Year, the Beasts of the Field and Fowls of the Air feeling a new heat by the approach of the Sun, the Males chuse their Females, and begin to couple. From whence it is probable young Men and Maidens took occasion to meet together at this time to an equal Number; and having their respective Names writ down severally upon pieces of paper rolled up, the Men drew the Maidens Names, and these the Mens. Which sometimes proves a Match in good earnest.

The 1st of *March*, being St. *David's Day*, is a peculiar Holy-Day to the *Welsh*, on which they wear Leeks on their Hats, in memory of a signal Victory of old pretended to be

England.

got by them on that Day. For, if the Story be true, the *Welsh* were once so hard put to it, that they must either be Victorious, or lose their Liberty. In that Extremity they called for help upon St. *David*, their Patron. Armed with Confidence in that Saint, they crossed Fields sowed with Leeks, before they came to Engage; and, for Distinction's sake, each Souldier took up a Leek. The *Welsh* got the Victory; and, to perpetuate the Memory thereof, as well as out of respect to the Saint, they made a Law amongst themselves that on St. *David's* Day every Man should wear a Leek about his Hat. Which is religiously by them observed every Year; the common People wearing Garden Leeks, and the better sort Wrought ones. The King himself, out of Complacency to that People, wears one upon that Day.

The *Scots*, on their side, wear a blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats upon St. *Andrew's* Day, their Patron. And the *Irish* a red Cross on one side of their Hats, to the Memory of their old Patron St. *Patrick*.

## CHAP. IV.

- I. Of the English Way of Travelling by Land, on Horseback, or in Coaches.
- II. Of the general Post, for Intercourse of Letters.
- III. Of the English Coins, Weights, and Measures, in relation to Trade.
- IV. Of the great Trade of England, in foreign Parts.

The English Way of Travelling.

BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Water, either by Sea, or here and thereupon Rivers, I may say the English Nation is the best provided of any for Land-Travelling, as to Horses and Coaches. The Truth is, there is not perhaps a Country so proper for't, 'tis generally so open and level.

Travelling on Horseback is so common a Thing in England that the meanest sort of People use it as well as the nobles. Which sometimes fills the Roads with Riders, not without Frays now and then about giving the Way. And, as Horses are the best for Expedition, so 'tis rare upon the Road to see an *Englishman* but upon the Gallop.

But for Persons that are tender, or disabled, England excels

other Nations in the Conveniency of *Stage-Coaches*, going *England*.  
 certain times to all Parts of *England*, at least to the most  
 Places. Which is done with so much speed, that  
 will reach 50 Miles in a Summer Day; and at so easie  
 that it is in some Places less than a Shilling for every  
 Miles.

As to the *Post*, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a General *English*  
*Post*.  
 in *Lombard-street*, *London*, from whence Letters and  
 packets are dispatched to all Parts, and the Returns ac-  
 cording to their respective Directions.

This Office formerly managed by one *Post-Master General*  
 chief, constituted by Letters Patents under the great  
 Seal, is now in the hands of two. Under whom are a *Deputy*  
 and a great Number of other Officers, giving their actu-  
 al attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this General *Post-Office* depend 182 *Deputy Post-*  
*masters* in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep regular  
 Offices in their Stages, and *Sub-Post Masters* in their Branch-  
 Offices. So that there is no considerable *Market-Town* but has  
 easie and certain Conveyance for Letters to and from  
 said *Post-Office* in the due Course of the Mails every *Post*.  
 There are Weekly three general *Post-Days* to send from  
 London to any Part of *England*, and *Scotland*; viz. *Tuesday*,  
*Wednesday*, and *Saturday*. The Returns certain upon *Mondays*,  
*Tuesdays*, and *Fridays*. Only to *Kent* the *Post* goes from  
 London every Day of the Week, except *Sundays*.

To *Wales* and *Ireland* it goes but twice a Week, viz. *Tues-*  
*day* and *Saturdays*.

For the *Low-Countries*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and o-  
 ther Parts that way, it goes *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*. For  
*France* and *Italy*, &c. *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

For the Transport of Letters and Packets over Sea, there

|                     |   |                     |                          |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| between England and | { | <i>France</i> , 3   | } <i>Pacquet-Boats</i> . |
|                     |   | <i>Flanders</i> , 2 |                          |
|                     |   | <i>Holland</i> , 3  |                          |
|                     |   | <i>Ireland</i> , 2  |                          |
|                     |   | <i>Spain</i> , 2    |                          |

All which Offices, *Post-Masters*, and *Pacquet-Boats*, are  
 maintained by the *Post-Masters General*.

For the better Ordering whereof they have several Officers  
 to attend them. Amongst which these are the chief, viz. two  
*Controllers*, one of the *Inland*, and the other of the *Outland*  
*Office*, a *Receiver-General*, and an *Accomptant-General*. Be-  
 sides 12 *Clerks*, whereof six of the *Inland*, and the other six  
 of the *Outland Office*.



England.

Now, for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants of London and Westminster who live far from the Post-Office, there are particular Post Houses from Place to Place appointed to take in the Letters, to be transmitted from thence in due time to the General Post Office.

Another Use of this Post is in relation to Travellers, whose Business requires expedition. To which purpose there are always Post-Horses in readiness in every Post-Stage, which is the main Profit of the Deputy Post-Masters. The Pay is Three pence for every English Mile, besides the Allowance for the Post-Boy for Conducting.

As for the *Peny-Post*, used only for London and the Neighbouring Parts, I refer you to my Description of London. And so I proceed to the Coins.

Coins.

Formerly all our Money was Hammered, till some Times after the Restauration of King Charles II. a Way was found out to Coin it with a Mill, to that Fineness and Beauty we see all at present.

'Tis not long since the Trade of Clipping, tho' secret and clandestine (it being a Capital Crime, and no less than High-Treason) grew so very Universal, that the greatest part of our Hammered Coin was clipt near half in half. Which Mischief growing upon us, and that of false Coining besides, was like to distress the Nation in the worst of Times, when we were deeply engaged in a burdensome War with France. Till the Wisdom of our King and Parliament did put a stop to so general and grievous an Abuse, by calling in all the Hammered Money to be new-coined and milled. Which was done accordingly, to the great Benefit and Glory of the Nation, that may be seen at this time of having the most beautiful Coin in the World. In the Description of which I now proceed.

The Money of England is either Gold or Silver, called Sterling. The Gold is either a Guinea, or a half Guinea; the first valued at 21 Shillings and six pence, the half Guinea proportionably. Called Guinea, from a Country of that Name in Africa, whence is brought part of the Gold whereof this Coin is made.

But there is besides an old sort of Gold, by the Name *Jacobus*, from King James I. under whose Reign it was Coined, at the value of 22 Shillings, now going for 25 and 6 pence. Another Coin called *Broad-piece*, coined in several Reigns of the said King James and King Charles I. at the value of 20 Shillings, now going for 23 and 6 pence. But the *Broad-pieces* and *Jacobus's*, being both a pure sort of Gold, are kept close by the Curious, and therefore seldom seen abroad.

IV. Silver Coins now current in England are Crowns, Half-England, Shillings, and Six-pences.

the Convenience of small Change, and the Benefit of Copper Farthings and Half-pences have been suffered Coined, but no Man is bound to receive them in pay Rent, or Debt.

As the Species, we have ( as other Nations ) such five Words as signifie a Sum, greater or lesser. As the Piece for 20 Shillings ; Pounds, when the Sum amounts Shillings and above ; a Mark, which is 13 Shillings ; an Angel, 10 Shillings ; a Noble, Six Shillings 8 pence.

The Office of the Mint, where all English Coins are coined, Officers of the Mint. in the Tower of London. And the Officers belonging were made a Corporation by King Edward III. by vertue of a Charter they have been always exempted from all Offices, and their Estates free from all Parish Taxes Duties.

The chief Mint-Officers are

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Warden,                  | 400. |
| Master and Worker,       | 500. |
| Comptroller,             | 300. |
| Assay-Master,            | 250. |
| Two Auditors, each       | 20.  |
| Surveyor of the Melting, | 100. |
| Who's Fee is             | 100. |
| Weigher and Teller,      | 40.  |
| His Assistant,           | 100. |
| Engineer,                | 125. |
| Two Gravers, each        |      |

The Warden, or Keeper of the Mint, receives the Gold Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, and others, and pay them for the same. He is the chief Officer, and sees all the rest.

The Master and Worker receives the Bullion, ( that is, Gold and Silver to be Coined ) from the Warden, causes be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers ; and when Minted, receives it again from them.

The Comptroller's Office is to see, that the Money be all according to just Assize, and to comptrol the Officers, don't prove accordingly.

The Assay-Master weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard.

The Auditors take and make up the Accounts.

The Surveyor of the Melting sees the Bullion cast, after the Assay.

*England.* Assay-Master has made trial thereof; and that it be not altered after it is delivered to the Melter.

But, besides the foresaid Officers, there is the Protocol the Company of Moneyers, the King's chief Clerk, and other Clerks for the Receipt-Office, the *Melters* and *Smiths*, *Blanchers*, *Moulders*, *Labourers*, &c.

*Weights.* The *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be, by *Magna Carta* the same all over *England*; that is, according to the Standard kept in the Exchequer.

The *Weights* now used throughout all *England* are of two sorts, the one called *Troy-Weight*, and the other *Avoir du poids*, the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in a Pound. But then the Ounce *Avoir du poids* is lighter than Ounce *Troy* by almost a 12th part. For, whereas in *Troy-Weight* the Ounce consists of 480 Grains, the Ounce *Avoir du poids* containeth but 438 Grains.

By *Troy-weight* are weighed Pearls, precious Stones, Silver, Bread, all manner of Corn and Grain; and by *Weight* the Apothecaries do, or ought to use. By *Avoir du poids* are weighed all Grocery Ware, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Iron, Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Wax, Lead, Steel, and all Things whereof comes Waste. In consideration whereof 112 *Pounds Avoir du poids* goes to a Hundred-Weight, and proportionally 56 Pound to half a Hundred, and 28 to a Quarter, or 14 A Stone amongst *London Butchers* makes 8 Pounds of *Weight*, but in the Countrey 'tis for the most part 14.

In *Troy-weight* 20 Grains make a Scruple, thus marked 2 Scruples a Drachm 3, 8 Drachms an Ounce 3, and Ounces a Pound 16. In *Avoir du poids Weight*, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pound a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, and 20 Hundred a Tun.

In *Troy-weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling, 20 Penny-Weights an Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound. And, when Wheat is at 5 Shillings the Bushel, the Penny Wheaten Loaf is then by Statute to weigh 14 Ounces *Troy*, and three Half-Penny White Loaves to weigh as much. But the Household Penny-Loaf is to weigh 14 Ounces, and two thirds.

As for the Weight called *Venice-Ounce* used here, as in other Countries, by Silk-men, there is no Standard of it, nor allowed by Law. This Ounce being but 13 Penny-Weights and 12 Grains, it falls out, that 12 Ounces *Venice* is but 156 Penny-Weights, and 9 Ounces *Avoir du poids*.

*Measures.* Measures are either Applicative, or Receptive, that is, such Things as are measured outwardly or inwardly.



Of the first Sort, there is first an *Inch*, or *Fingers breadth*, *England*.  
 thereof make an *Handful*, and 12 a *Foot*. Now 3 *Foot* make  
 an *Yard* and a quarter an *Ell*. Five *Foot* makes  
 a *metrical Pace*, 6 a *Fathom*, 16 and a half a *Perch*, *Pole*, or  
 Forty *Perches* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlongs* (or 320  
*Perches*) an *English Mile*, and 3 *English Miles* a *French League*,  
 of 3 go to a *Degree*. But this observe by the way, that  
 a Statute under the Reign of *Henry VII.* an *English Mile*  
 to be 1760 *Yards*, or 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot*  
 more than the *Italian Mile*.

Now an *Acre* of *Land*, in *England*, consists of 40 *Perches* in  
 length, and 4 in breadth; a *Yard-Land*, commonly of 30  
*Perches*; and an *Hide* of *Land*, of 100 *Acres*.

The *Receptive Measure* is two-fold, that is, either for li-  
 quid or dry Things. For *Liquid*, as a *Pint*, which is sub-  
 divided into lesser parts, as *half a Pint*, a *Quartern*, or quarter  
*Pint*. Now 2 *Pints* make a *Quart*, 2 *Quarts*, a *Pottle*,  
 4 *Pottles* a *Gallon*, 8 *Gallons* a *Firkin* of *Ale*, and 9 a *Firkin* of  
*Beer*. Two *Firkins* of either sort make a *Kilderkin*, and 2  
*Kilderkins* a *Barrel*. But still the Difference in the Number  
*Gallons*, as to *Beer* and *Ale*, ought to be minded and allow-  
 ed. For as a *Kilderkin* of *Beer* contains 18 *Gallons*, and one  
 of *Ale* but 16; so a *Barrel* of *Beer* being double a *Kilderkin*,  
 contains 36 *Gallons*, and one of *Ale* but 32.

Now a *Barrel* and a half of *Beer* (being 54 *Gallons*)  
 is a *Hogshead*, 2 *Hogsheads* a *Pipe* or *Butt*, and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*.  
 Note, That a *Barrel* of *Butter*, or *Soap*, is the same with a  
*Barrel* of *Ale*.

For *Wine-Measures*, they fall so much short of those of  
*Beer*, that 4 *Gallons* of these make 5 *Gallons* of  
*Beer*-Measure. Of these *Gallons* a *Rundlet* of *Wine* holds  
 a *Tierce* 42, a *Hogshead* 63, a *Punchion* 84, a *Pipe* or *Butt*  
 a *Tun* 252.

For dry Things, such as *Corn* or *Grain*, there is first the  
 Measure, of a size between the *Wine* and the *Beer Gallon*.  
 Of these *Gallons* make a *Peck*, 4 *Pecks* a *Bushel*, 4 *Bushels*  
 a *Curnock*, 2 *Curnocks* a *Quarter*, 10 *Quarters* a *Last*,  
 10 *Lasts* a *Load*.

Now come now to the Article of *Foreign Trade*, which makes *The great*  
*England* so rich and flourishing, beyond all other Nations; *Trade* of  
 excepting the *Dutch*, whose *Trade* lyes most in *Transporta- England*  
 whereas ours lyes chiefly in *Exportation*. For *Holland abroad*.  
 of its own Growth for *Trade*, and is forced to seek  
 abroad for Subsistence at Home; whilst *England* abounds in  
 Things necessary for Man's Subsistence, not only for the  
 of its Inhabitants, but also for other Nations. Thus we  
 trade

*England.*

trade with our own Commodities in all Parts of the Trade World; but especially *Spain and Portugal, Italy, Turkey, the Western Coast of Africk, and the East and West-Indies*, in which Places we exchange our Commodities for theirs, tho' we make the greatest Consumption of foreign Commodities of any Nation in the World, yet by the Excellency Quantity of our own Product we do not only keep even the Ballance of Trade, but become also considerable Gainers in Transporting to other Countries what we cannot consume our selves. Nothing but our Trade with *France* proves pernicious to this Nation, when in the very Times of Peace she exacts exorbitant Customs upon our Commodities, and we very willingly let in hers upon easie Terms. So that, by Competition, we yearly imported from *France* about Two Millions and a half worth of Goods, while we exported thither not above One Million, part of which were old Shoes and Hats. Thus we remained yearly in debt to *France* about a Million and a half, for Things we made good shift without during the Course of the late War, and such as served most of 'em to bauch us, and promote our Luxury.

The principal Commodities we export of our own Growth is our *Wooll*, manufactured into *Cloth* broad and narrow *Stuffs, Serges, Bays, Kerseys, Frize, Flannel, &c.* to the Value of Two Millions a Year. *Tin, Lead, and Coals*, as much as comes to above half a Million. The very *Cloathing, Hosiery, Stuffs, &c.* carried from hence yearly to the *West-Indies* computed at 200000 *l.* Our *Iron* we export manufactured to great *Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, &c.* Great Quantities of *Corn, Abundance of red Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon*, bred upon our Coast, are also exported from *England*. And the *Royal Fishery Company* now on foot goes on successfully, we may Ingross in Time the whole *Herring-Trade* to our selves, which the *Hollanders* get from our own Coast, is said to come to five Millions a Year. An Article that reflects more upon us, than the former about the *French*. Of *Leather, Hops, Beer and Ale, Copper, Alum, Saffron, Liquorice*, all of 'em of our own Growth; of *Sattins, Damasks, Velvets, Plushes*, and infinite other Manufactures, we likewise export vast Quantities, and to a very great Value.

And, as we do not fall short of other trading Nations, but surpass most of 'em in useful Inventions and Improvements, so we make by them a considerable Gain. Here are made the best *Clocks and Watches*, with *Cases and Boxes* for them, the best *Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, Prospective-Glasses*, and all sorts of *Mathematical Instruments*. The Art of making and polishing of *Glass*, we have improved to that perfection, that *Venice* it self is to seek how to

and for fine earthen Ware, we do not fall much short of England. We have found the Way of Weighing up Ships to the bottom of the Sea, the new Lacker for Iron that is so serviceable, and the Way of polishing the Insides of Iron Guns. Besides many other useful Inventions, too to enumerate.

Trade with Ireland, by Transporting its Wooll, Beef, Tallow, Butter, and Fish, is of great Advantage to both Kingdoms, and has been reckoned at half a Million a Year. Cod-fish Trade from New-found-Land is also very beneficial, and so is like to be our Trade from Hudson's Bay, and Land. Besides what we consume our selves of the Products of our large Plantations in America; we can spare for other Countries to the value of above half a Million in Sugar, Indigo, Coco-nuts, Tobacco, &c. Our East-land Trade begins to rise, but our Moscovy Trade has been in a manner Ingrossed by the Dutch, since our Distractions in the Reign of Charles I. In short, the English drive the greatest Trade of any Nation in the World, except the Dutch in point of Transportation; being confined as they are within the narrow Bounds of their Country, find little Land to purchase with the Returns of their Trade. Which puts 'em upon a kind of Necessity of moving still their Stock, and sending back those Riches abroad upon the Seas, which they cannot fix on the Land. Whereas our English Merchants, having the Opportunity of selling the Fruits of their Industry, in a spacious, fine, and fertile Country, by purchasing Estates for themselves and Families, are apt to yield to the Temptation, and to rest themselves from the Trouble and Hurry of Trade in the Pleasures of Country Life.

But, before we leave this Article, I must tell the Reader that this vast Trade of the English is chiefly managed. That several Companies, or Societies of Merchants, having Privileges and Immunities granted them to govern themselves by such Laws and Orders as they shall think most proper from time to time for the promoting of their respective Trades. In which Companies the Poor are set on Work, great Numbers of fine Ships are built, and a great Part of our Seamen employed. Only the American Trade is managed by Merchants not Incorporated.

The first, and most ancient of the foresaid Companies, is that of Merchant Adventurers, first settled in the Reign of Edward I. for the Exportation of Wooll, converted since into all sorts of Cloathing or Drapery. This Company has in it a Governour, Deputy, and Assistants; beyond Sea a Deputy, and certain Assistants.

Next



*England.*

Next to which is the *Russia Company*, established in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the *North-East Passage* to *Archangel*, where the Trade of *Narva* upon the *Baltick* was removed after this Discovery, to the vast benefit of the *Czar* and his Dominions. Their Charter was afterwards confirmed, and enlarged by Queen *Elizabeth*.

The *Turky-Merchants*, otherwise called the *Levant-Company*, from their Trade in the *Levant*, were Incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, and had their Charter confirmed and enlarged by King *James I.*

But the greatest and most eminent Company is that which manages the *East-India Trade*; now called the *Old East-India Company*, to distinguish it from the *New one*, lately settled by an Act of Parliament. By which two Companies we are likely to drive a greater Trade than ever in *India*, *Persia*, and *China*.

There is also a *Royal African Company*, that owes its first Origin to the late King *Charles*. Who, by his Letters Patents, granted them a Liberty of Trading all along the Western Coast of *Africa*, from *Cape Vert* as far as the *Cape of Hope*, with Prohibition of Trading there to all his other Subjects.

I pass by the *Spanish*, *East-land*, and *Greenland Companies* together with the Company Trading to *Hudson's Bay*; the Terms and Priviledges of which last were lately confirmed by an Act of Parliament.

For the further Promoting and Incouraging of Trade, there is a Council of Trade, lately settled, consisting of 8 Commissioners.

## CHAP. V.

### Of the English Laws, and Religion.

*The Laws of England.*

THE Laws of *England* are of several Sorts, and generally used according to the Subject.

First there is the *Common Law*, that is, the Common Customs of the Nation, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws. This is the Summary of the Laws of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, first reduced into one Body by King *Edward the Elder*, about the Year 900. Which, for some time being lost, were revived by King *Edward the Confessor* and afterward named his Laws. To these *William the Conquerour* having added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*.

caused them all to be written in his own *Norman* Dialect; *England*.  
 being no where amongst us vulgarly used, varies no  
 more than the *Latine*. Therefore to this day all Reports,  
 and Law-Exercises, Declarations upon Original  
 and all Records are written in the old *Norman*.  
 where the Common Law falls short, the *Statute Law*  
 makes it up. Which are the Laws made from time to time  
 King and Parliament.  
 The *Civil Law*, which is counted the Law of Nations, is  
 commonly made use of in all Ecclesiastical Courts, in the  
 Court of Admiralty, in That of the Earl Marshal, in Trea-  
 sury with Foreign Princes, and lastly in the Two Universities  
 of *England*.  
 The *Canon Law*, otherwise called the Ecclesiastical Laws,  
 are like place in Things that meerly relate to Religion. This  
 comprehends the Canons of many Ancient General  
 Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods,  
 and Decrees of the Bishops of *Rome*, and Judgments of  
 the *Fathers*, received by the Church of *England*, and in-  
 tegrated into the Body of the Canon Law. By which she  
 ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and  
 still by virtue of an Act in the Reign of *Henry VIII*, so  
 as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repug-  
 nant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the  
 good of this Realm. But, whereas Temporal Laws inflict  
 punishment upon the Body, these properly concern the Soul  
 of Man. And, as they differ in several Ends, so they do in  
 Proceedings.  
 The *Martial Law* reaches none but Soldiers and Mariners,  
 and is properly used in time of Actual War.  
 The *Forest Law* concerns the Forests, and inflicts Punish-  
 ment on those that trespass upon it. By virtue of this Law,  
 Will is reputed for the Fact; so that, if a Man be taken  
 killing a Deer, he may be Arrested, as if he had taken it.  
 Lastly, There are *Municipal Laws*, commonly called *Pecu-*  
 (or By) *Laws*, proper to Corporations. These are the  
 which the Magistrates of a Town or City, by virtue of  
 the King's Charter, have a Power to make for the be-  
 nefit and advantage of their Corporation; Provided always,  
 that the same be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land.  
 By-Laws properly bind none but the Inhabitants of  
 the same place, unless they be for publick Good, or to avoid a  
 great Inconvenience. In which Case they bind Strangers.  
 As much in general as to the Laws of *England*. The  
 Particulars will come in of course, when I come to  
 the Government.

The

England.

Religion of  
England.

The Religion of England, as by Law established, is the Reformed Religion, and the most agreeable to the Primitive Times of Christianity. But, before I come to shew the Casion, Time, and Methods of its Reformation, it will be improper to give a brief Historical Account how *Christian Faith* came to be planted in this Island, to set its Progress, Decay, and Restauration; then its Corruption with Rome, and at last its Reformation.

That Christianity was planted here in the Apostles Time long before King *Lucius*, is plainly demonstrated by the antiquity of the British Churches, writ some Years since by *Stillingfleet*, late Bishop of Worcester. Where he learnedly proves the Tradition concerning *Joseph of Arimathea* (supposed by many to have been the first Planter of the Gospel here) as an Invention of the Monks of *Glastenbury*, to serve their Interests, by advancing the Reputation of their Monastery; and makes it highly probable, that *St. Paul*, (rather than *St. Peter*, as others would have it) was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But, by Reason of Persecution, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here till the Reign of *Lucius* a British King, and the first Christian King in Europe. Of whose embracing Christianity the learned Bishop gives this Account from the Testimony of ancient Writers, that he was first inclined thereto by the Persuasion of *Eluanus* and *Eduinus*, two British Christians, who were probably employ'd to convince him. But, being on the other side wrought upon by his *Druids*, he would not come to any Resolution, till he had sent to Rome for his further Satisfaction, and to know how far the British Churches and those of Rome agreed. *Elutherus* was then Bishop of Rome, and the twelfth from the Apostles. To whom he sent the foresaid *Eluanus* and *Meduinus* about the Year 180, persuading (as he might reasonably then) that the Christian Doctrine was there truly taught, at so little distance from the British Isles, and in a Place whither a Resort was made from all Parts because of its being the Imperial City. For there was no Imagination of *St. Peter's* having appointed the Head of the Church there, nor a long time after in the British Churches, as appears by the Contest of the British Bishops with *Austin* the Monk.

King *Lucius*, being satisfied upon the Return of his Ambassadors from Rome, embraced the Christian Faith, and received the Baptism. So that by the Piety of his Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread through his Dominions, and some time after over all the Island. When then the Britains had Bishops of their own, without any ridiculous Dependency from the See of Rome, the British Church

contin



continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others. *England.*  
 But, when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be possessed of this  
 of the Island, and the Natives forced to take shelter a-  
 mongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Christian Faith* fled with  
 them, and this Country was again darkened with Heathenism.  
 about the Year 596. *Austin* the Monk was sent by Pope  
*Gregory the Great*, to preach the Gospel here. By whose Di-  
 scipline and Zeal the Work prospered so well, that all the  
 were by degrees converted to the *Christian Faith*, and  
 he made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but with a  
 subjection to the Church of *Rome*. Thus, as the Errours  
 on in the *Roman Church*, Ours grew infected with them,  
 continued subject to the Power and Errours of *Rome*, till  
 the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Who, being justly disgusted at the  
 re-assumed the Power of the *Christian British Kings* his  
 Predecessors, and removing by virtue of it the for-  
 mer Primacy of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*, laid by  
 means the Ground for a Reformation. But 'tis observable  
 that this Ejection of the Pope's Authority was not  
 (as in other Nations) tumultuously, and by the Power  
 of the People; but by the Counsel and Advice of godly  
 learned Divines assembled in Convocation by the  
 Authority, and ratified by the Three States in Parlia-

ment. The ancient Dignity and Supremacy of the Kings of *Eng-*  
*land*, being thus restored, and the Subjects delivered from the  
 Tyranny of the Pope of *Rome*, the King and Clergy  
 on this Occasion to inquire into and reform the great A-  
 buse and Errours crept into the Church. Whose Method in  
 the Work (begun in *Henry 8.* Reign, and brought to perfecti-  
 on in his next Successor's Time) *Dr. Heylin* sets forth in these  
 words. The Architects, says he, in this great Work, with-  
 respect unto the Dictates of *Luther* or *Calvin*, looking on-  
 ly at God's Word and Primitive Patterns, abolished such  
 Ceremonies as were repugnant unto either, but still retained such  
 as were agreeable to God's publick Worship as were agreeable to  
 the Practice of the Primitive  
 Times. A Point wherein they did observe a greater  
 measure of *Christian Prudence* and Moderation, than their  
 Neighbour Churches; which, in a meer detestation of the  
 of *Rome*, allowed of nothing which had formerly been in  
 amongst them, because defiled with *Papish* Errours and A-  
 buse, utterly averting thereby those of the *Papal Party*  
 from joining with them in the Work, or coming over to  
 when the Work was done. Whereas, had they con-  
 sidered an allowable Correspondency in these Extrinsicals of  
 with the Church of *Rome*, their Party in the World  
 had

England.

had been far greater, and not so much stomached as it is. And this Opinion of his he backs with the Sentiment of the Marquis de Rhysne in this point, after Duke of Sully, and Lord Treasurer of France, one of the chief Men of the Reformed Party there. Who, being sent Ambassador to King James I. and Henry IV. King of France, admired the Decency of God's publick Service in the Church of England.

Three Things principally are to be considered in point of Religion; viz. The Doctrine, the publick Worship, and the Church Government.

As for the Doctrine of the Church of England, 'tis the same in all Points with other Reformed Churches, as it appears in her Confession of Faith contained in the 39 Articles; for which the Reader is referred to the Book of Common-Prayers, where they are to be found at large. In her publick Worship she excels all other Protestant Churches, her Liturgy consisting in most excellent Prayers, suited for all Occasions, and digested in a plain Evangelical Style. Her Service performed with Decency, and not clogged with Ceremonies. The Episcopal Government, wherein she differs from the Calvinian Churches, is as ancient as her self, agreeable both to Scripture and primitive Christianity, and indeed the most proper Government in a Monarchy.

Thus the Church of England being sound in her Doctrine, religious in her Worship, and having an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops to ordain Priests and Deacons, and do all other Duties proper to their Dignity, wants nothing for Salvation. Charity and Virtue so essential to true Christianity, is a peculiar Character of the Church, being not for ingrossing Heaven to her self, or damning others into Hell, as does the Church of Rome. And, when formerly her malignant bosom Enemies exposed her to the World as a Favourer of the Church of Rome, she has on the contrary proved the greatest Bulwark against Popery; having in the late Reign most zealously withstood all the Shocks of Rome, with all the Popish Writers, and stood alone at the Gap, with wonderful Courage and Resolution. Insomuch that this Church, formerly scattered and eclipsed in the Reign of Charles I, restored by Charles II, and threatened with utter Ruin by his immediate Successor, is now, by the special Providence of God, in a flourishing Condition, under the happy Influence of our present King William, the Restorer of our Laws, Religion, and Liberty.

Happy were it for England, if all its Subjects did live in the Communion of this Church. But it is a Happiness not to be expected, as long as Prejudice, Pride, or Enthusiasm shall prevail with some Men in the Choice of their Religion.

Amongst the Dissenting Party, the Presbyterians are the most moderate, and nearest in point of Doctrine to the Church of England.

is. *England*. Called *Presbyterians* from their Opinion, that the *England*. Church was governed in the Primitive Times by *Presbyters* or *Elders*, and that Episcopal Government (as now established) is not consonant either to the Word of God, or to the Practice of those Times. The Surplice, the Sign of the Cross in Baptism, Kneeling at the Name of Jesus, and the Kneeling at the Communion, are Things they cannot digest. Nor do they use any Prayers, as the *Calvinian* Churches do, but only extemporal Prayers. Strict Observers they are of the Sabbath, and most of the *Predestinarians*.

Next to whom, both in their Opinions and Number, are the *Independents*, or *Congregationalists*. So called, for that they will have every particular Congregation to be ruled by their own Elders, without dependence upon any other in Church-Matters. They prefer their own Gathered Churches in private Places to publick Congregations in Churches. In most Things else they agree with the *Presbyterians*. Except those particular Tenets, some of 'em have entertained, which for brevities sake I will not enumerate. The rigid sort of 'em (called *Brownists*) will not Communicate with any of the Reformed Churches.

The *Anabaptists* are so called from Rebaptizing those who come to their Communion were Baptized in their Infancy. For one of their chief Tenets is against *Pædobaptism*, or Baptizing of Children. They hold besides, that Lay-people may preach. For those Blasphemous Opinions their Fore-fathers have been charged with, I hope few of the Modern *Anabaptists* in *England* are guilty of them.

The *Millenarians*, or *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, are so called from their Expectation of *Christ's* Temporal Kingdom here on Earth, to last a Thousand Years. And this they ground upon several Verses of Scripture, which from a Spiritual they wrest into a carnal Sense.

The *Quakers* (so called, because they use to Quake and Tremble, when they wait for the Spirit) are a sort of *Enthusiasts*; pretending to a Light within, will admit of no other Authority. They use no Sacraments, and reject all Ministerial Ordinances. In their Meetings, he that fancies first to be seized with the Spirit, is free to stand up for a Teacher; and then the Strength of Fancy may go a great way to help the Utterance. In Things they affect in Humane Society, an Equality amongst Men, and a Plainness in their Garb, in their Speech, and in their Dealings. Accordingly they stand covered before Men of all Degrees, and pull off their Hats to none. They also *Thou* Men, Kings and Coblers alike, without any Distinction. They will take any Oath, tho' impos'd by the Magistrate; for they are for plain *Yea* and *Nay*. In their Dealings, they have indeed got a good Name, and I hope it is not groundless.



England.

less. But, if some of them do abuse it for lucre, they may be concluded not to be of the right stamp, and so it ought not to reflect on the whole Body.

These are the principal Sects that are now in this Kingdom besides the *Roman Catholicks*, properly called *Recusants*, whose Number and Interest is much decayed since the Fall of King *James*.

As for *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Familists*, *Antinomians*, *Singers*, *Muggletonians*, and I know not what else, as they suddenly sprung up like Mushrooms, so they are in a manner dwindled into nothing. And indeed their Opinions were too blasphemous and senseless, to hold out long amongst Men of any Sense.

Before the late Revolution, all *Dissenters* were liable to the Lash of *Penal Laws*, formerly made to prevent the dangerous Consequences of their private Meetings. But now they have a free *Toleration*, by an Act of Indulgence made in the first Year of this Reign. And 'tis Observable, that many of our eminent Clergy were very active in the procuring of this Act; which shews how averse they are from the Spirit of Persecution, and their Temper to be very different from that of the *Roman Clergy*. In short, no dissenting Protestant is to be molested upon any Account of his Religion, provided he do take the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty when tendered unto him, and subscribe the Declaration imposed by a former Act, to prevent *Papists* from sitting in either House of Parliament. And for those commonly called *Quakers*, who scruple the Taking of an Oath, they are to make and subscribe the following Declaration, and Confession of their Christian Belief, in these Words.

#### The Declaration.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King *WILLIAM* and I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of *Rome*, may be Deposed or Murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I declare, That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm.

*The Profession.*

A. B. profess Faith in GOD the FATHER, and in JESUS CHRIST his eternal Son the true God, and in the HOLY SPIRIT, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine Inspiration.

As for Jews, they do not thrive here. Both their Wealth and Number is very Inconsiderable, hardly making up above a few Families; whose Residence is at London, and their Synagogue in Dukes-Place, near Leaden-Hall-street. Whereas the Christians swarm, and carry it high in Holland, but chiefly at Amsterdam; where they take up one good Part of the City, and have two great Synagogues. Oliver Cromwel first admitted them into London, from which Time to this they have been tolerated by the King's Permission.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the English Monarchy, in general.*

ENGLAND, if we except the distracted Times before the English Restoration of Charles II, has been always governed by the same Sovereign Princes. Before the Romans came in, the Monarchy was being divided into several Nations, each of them was governed by its own Kings and particular Princes.

When Britain became a Member of the Roman Empire, the Britains were under the Roman Emperours. Yet so, that many of their Tribes had their own Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own Law, but then they were tributary. Such Kings were Codigunus and Prasitagus mentioned by Tacitus, Lucius the first Christian King, and Coilus the Father of Helena, Mother of Constantine the Great. And it is observable, that the Policy of the Romans in suffering Kings in the Conquered Countries was to make them (as Tacitus says) *Servitutis Instrumenta*, that is, instrumental to the Peoples Bondage.

After the Romans had quitted the Stage of Britain in the fifth Century, the Kingly Government returned to the Britons. Who chose for their King Constantine, Brother of Albinus, King of Britany in France, a Prince of the British Blood.

England.

Blood. To whom succeeded *Constantius* his Son; then *Vortiger*, who usurped the Crown, and to defend his Title against his Enemies first called in the *Saxons*. These, having got sure footing in this Kingdom, never left the *Britains* quiet, till they became possessed of the Whole. And, though they were overthrown in many Battels by King *Vortimer*, the Son and immediate Successor of *Vortiger*, and afterwards by King *Arthur*, one of the Worlds Nine Worthies; yet the *Britains* were soon after his Death so broken and weakened that they were forced at last to yield, and to exchange this Part of *Britain* for the Mountains of *Wales*.

Thus the *Britains* left the Stage, and the *Saxons* entred, but still with a Regal Power. By whom the Country was divided into Seven Kingdoms, the several Names and Extent whereof you have in my First Part. But, for the further Satisfaction of the Reader, I shall here subjoyn the Names of the first Kings, with the Dates of their Accession to their respective Kingdoms.

|                   |                 |                    |      |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| The first King of | Kent,           | <i>Hengist</i> ,   | 455. |
|                   | South-Saxons,   | <i>Ella</i> ,      | 488. |
|                   | West-Saxons,    | <i>Cerdic</i> ,    | 522. |
|                   | East-Saxons,    | <i>Erchenwin</i> , | 527. |
|                   | East Angles,    | <i>Offa</i> ,      | 575. |
|                   | Northumberland, | <i>Ida</i> ,       | 549. |
|                   | Mercia,         | <i>Criodda</i> ,   | 582. |

The Heptarchy continued thus for several Ages, till the prevailing Fortune of the *West-Saxons* united the 7 Kingdoms into one by the Name of *England*, in the Reign of King *Alfred*. From whose Reign to this present Time, *England* has continued a Monarchy almost 900 Years.

Now the *English* Monarchy is none of those Despotical Monarchies, where the Subjects (like Slaves) are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign. An unnatural Sort of Government, and directly contrary to the true end of Government, which is the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People. Whereas in a Despotick Monarchy, if the Prince proves Cruel and Tyrannical, their Lives and Fortunes ly at his Mercy, right or wrong. And if the People lick takes him, he may sell all his Subjects like so many Head of Cattel, and make Mony of his whole Stock when he pleases.

That the Law of Nature has put no Difference or Subordination amongst Men, except that of Children to their Parents, and of Wives to their Husbands, is beyond Contradiction. So that, with relation to the Law of Nature



Men are born free ; and this Liberty must be still sup- *England.*  
 ed intire, unless so far as it is limited by Contracts, Pro-  
 visions, and Laws.

And, as a private Person can bind himself to another Man  
 in different Degrees, either as a common Servant for Wages,  
 as an Apprentice appropriate for a longer Time, or as a  
 free by a total giving himself up to another ; so may sever-  
 al Bodies of Men give themselves, upon different Terms  
 and Degrees, to the Conduct of others. And as in those  
 the general Name of *Master* may be equally used, tho'  
 the Degrees of his Power are to be judged by the Nature of  
 the Contract : so in these all may carry the same Name of  
 Master, and yet every one's Power is to be taken from the Mea-  
 sure of that Authority which is lodged in him, and not  
 from any general Speculation founded on some equivocal  
 terms, such as *King*, *Sovereign*, or *Supream*.

By the moderate Assertors of the *English* Monarchy, the  
 King is called *Pater Patriæ*, and *Sponsus Regni* ; by which  
 metaphorical Characters the King and his Subjects come  
 within the Relation of a Father and Children, or within  
 that of a Husband and Wife. 'Tis plain the Legislative  
 Power is divided betwixt the King and his People, as  
 the Executive Power is lodged solely in Him. The  
 King has his *Prerogative*, which is the Support of the  
 Crown ; and the People their *Privileges*, which assert  
 their Liberty.

In short, 'tis such a Government as allows enough to a  
 King of no tyrannical Temper, and enough to the People to  
 keep 'em from Slavery ; that has made many Kings glorious,  
 and their People happy beyond all other Nations. Here is  
 a Monarchy, without Slavery ; a great King, and yet a free  
 People. Such a Monarchy as has the main Advantages of an  
 Aristocracy in the Lords, and of a Democracy in the Com-  
 mons, without the Inconveniencies of either.

'Tis a Free and Independent Monarchy, not holden of any  
 earthly Potentate, or any ways obliged to do Homage for  
 the same ; as the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope by  
 the King of *Spain*, and that of *Scotland*, which held in Capite  
 of the Crown of *England*. Whereas the Kingdom of *England*  
 has no Superiour upon Earth.

A Monarchy that justly challenges a Freedom from all Sub-  
 jection to the Emperor, or Laws of the Empire. For, tho'  
 the *Roman* Emperors were anciently possessed of this Coun-  
 try, and got by force of Arms the Possession of it ; yet, up-  
 on their quitting the same, the Right (by the Law of Nati-  
 ons) returned to the former Owners *pro Derelicto*, as the  
*Williamians* speak.

England.

The same is also free from all manner of Subjection to the Pope of Rome, and consequently from those several Inconveniences and Burdens which lye upon *Popish Kingdoms*. As Taxes paid to that Bishop, Provisions and Dispensations in several Cases to be procured from the Court of Rome, and Appeals thither in Ecclesiastical Suits.

'Tis an Hereditary Monarchy, and such as allows of no *Interregnum*; free therefore from those Mischiefs and Inconveniences which frequently attend such Kingdoms as are Elective. And tho' it seems to have been Elective in the Time of the *Saxon Kings*, and the Succession has often been Interrupted afterwards; yet ever since King *Henry VII.* the Crown has run in a lineal Course, by Right of Inheritance. Till the late King, having forsaken the Government, and abdicated the Kingdom, the Crown (with the general Consent of the Nation) was set upon the Head of the Prince of *Orange*, our present King, jointly with the Prince the next Heir to King *James*, and the Succession settled, and will appear afterwards.

To conclude, whatever be the Bent and Inclination of some Men amongst us for a Commonwealth, the General Inclination of the Nation is so much for Monarchy, that it is like to continue as long as the World indures. In that Eclipse of Monarchy which hapned before the Restauration of King *Charles II.* how busy then the Commonwealth Party was to provide against its Return, and to settle here Democracy for ever, all the World knows. No Stone was left unturned, and what came of it? As soon as ever Opportunity served, the very *Presbyterians* themselves joined with the Royalists to bring in the Exiled King, and re-establish the ancient Government. So soon the Nation grew sick of the Commonwealth, and so strong was then the Current for Monarchy, that without the shedding of a drop of Blood, the first was in that manner hissed out of the Nation, and Monarchy restored with the greatest Pomp and Joy imaginable.

I set aside the Zeal of our *English* Clergy for Monarchy, and their Influence upon the Laity. The great Number alone of our Nobility and Gentry, with their proportionable Ascendant upon the People, makes me look upon it as a moral Impossibility for Commonwealth-Government ever to prevail here. 'Tis well known the Genius of Commonwealths is for keeping down the Nobility, and extinguishing all those Beams of Royalty. Therefore as to their Interest, so I suppose it will be their Care to stick to Monarchy.

CHAP. VII.

THE KING of ENGLAND. And first,  
of his Dominions.

THE King of *England* is otherwise called King of *Great Britain*, as being the sole Sovereign and supreme Head of this great and famous Island, containing the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, besides the Principality of *Wales*.

Which Principality was first united, by Conquest, to the Kingdom of *England*, Anno 1282, by King *Edward I*, who overcame and slew in Battel *Llewellen*, the last Sovereign Prince of the Race of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Welsh*. After which Conquest, he took all the provident and imaginable to secure it to the Crown; but the *Welsh* continued themselves within the bounds of true obedience, till the Reign of *Henry VII* extracted from the Blood. In whose Successor's Reign, *Henry VIII*, were made by Act of Parliament one Nation with the *Welsh*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Privileges, privileged with the same Immunities, and intitled to send Knights and Burgesses to the *English* Parliament. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and *Welsh*. A very happy Union.

*Wales* was also brought into Subjection by the same King *Edward I*, who received Homage of its King and Nobility, and had there his Chancery and other Courts under a Viceroy. With much struggling they recovered at last their Liberty, and set up a King of their own, *Robert Bruce*; who had the Title confirmed in it by the Defeat given to *Edward II*. of our unfortunate Kings. 'Tis true, his Son King *Edward III*, a magnanimous Prince, changed the face of Affairs in *Wales*, and brought again the *Scots* to Obedience. Inso- much that he excluded *David* the Son of *Robert Bruce*, from the Crown, then forced to fly into *France*; and restored the Title of *Baliol* to the Kingdom, in the Person of *Edward* Son of *John Baliol*. Who, upon his coming to the Crown, did Homage to this King *Edward*, as his Father had done to *Edward I*. But, the Roll of *Ragman* being soon after cheerously delivered into the Hands of the *Scots* by *Roger Earl of March*, they quitted again their Subjection and



*England.* and Vassalage to the Crown of *England*. Which Roll contained a Confession and Acknowledgment of the Estates of *Scotland*, subscribed by all their Hands and Seals; whereby it was owned the Superiority of the Kings of *England*, not only in regard of such Advantages as the Sword had given them, but as of their original and undoubted Right.

But, setting aside this point of Vassalage, the Kings of *England* are Kings of *Scotland* by a better Title. For *James VI.* of *Scotland*, and the first of *England*, succeeded *Queen Elizabeth* in the Realm of *England*, as the next Heir to the Crown, *Ann* 1602; being descended, by *Mary Queen of the Scots*, his Mother, from *Margaret*, the eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*, and Wife to *James IV.* of *Scotland*. And here the Wisdom and prudent Foresight of *Henry* is very remarkable. Who, having two Daughters, bestowed the Eldest (contrary to the Mind of his Council) on the King of *Scots*, and the younger on the French King; that if his own Issue Male should fail, as it did by the Death of his Grandson King *Edward VI.*, and that a Prince of that Nation must inherit *England*, then *Scotland* as the lesser Kingdom, should depend upon *England*, and not *England* upon *France*, as upon the greater. In which Succession of the Crown to the Crown of *England*, the Prophecy of the fatal Stone received accomplishment. I mean the Stone which the *Scots* look upon as their *Palladium*, kept at *Scone* in *Scotland*, the Place for Coronation of the *Scottish* Kings; upon which they received their Crown, till the Removal of it unto *Westminster* by King *Edward I.* The Verses of old ingraved upon the Stone run thus,

*Non fallat Fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum  
Inveniunt Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Translated in old Meeter thus.

The *Scots* shall brook that Realm as natif Ground,  
If *Weirds* fair not, where ere this Stone is found.

Thus the *Scots*, so often quelled and curbed by the English, never subdued *England* but by this blessed Victory.

Ever since this happy Union, *Scotland* has been dependent of its Kings Residence there, who changed the worse for the better. But the King has his Council there, which the Kingdom is principally governed in the King's Absence, pursuant to his Directions. And, in time of Parliament, his Majesty Constitutes a Lord High Commissioner with the ordinary Power and Authority of a Viceroy. In this manner *Scotland* has continued to this day a separate Kingdom.

dom, governed by its own Laws; tho' several Attempts *England.*  
 been made to unite it into one Kingdom with *England*,  
 hitherto unsuccessfully.

for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a great Part of it was Con-  
 quered by the *English* about the Year 1172. in the Reign of  
 II. upon this Occasion. *Ireland* being then divided  
 amongst several petty Kings, the King of *Leinster* was by the  
 King of *Meath* driven out of his Kingdom, and fled to *England*  
 for Refuge. Where, applying himself to King *Henry*, he re-  
 quested to attempt his Restauration; and, in the doing of it,  
 to have the best part of the Island under his Subjection.  
 King *John*, his Youngest Son, was the first who was Intitled  
 King of *Ireland*. Which Stile was granted him by Pope *Urban*  
 and continued to his Successors (though in effect Kings  
 of *Ireland*) till the Year 1542; when *Henry VIII.* was declared  
 King of *Ireland* by the *Irish* Parliament King of *Ireland*, as a Name more sacred  
 and complete with Majesty. But the *English* never made a full  
 Conquest of that Kingdom till the latter end of  
 Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, upon the great Defection of the  
 Rebels. Which ended in a total Overthrow of the Rebels, then  
 the Conduct of *Hugh O'Neal*, Earl of *Tir-oen*; and the  
 consequence of it, according to the Rule, That every Rebelli-  
 on when suppressed, does make the Prince stronger, and the  
 Rebels weaker.

besides *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, the King of *England*  
 possessed of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, four Islands  
 and note (especially the two first) on the Coast of *Normandy*  
*France*. The same are holden in right of that Dukedom,  
 which was Conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, and continued  
 till the Days of King *John*; when *Philip II.* of *France*,  
 named *Augustus*, seized on all the Estates the *English* had in  
 France, as Forfeitures, Anno 1202. And, since the *French* seized  
 on *Normandy*, they have often attempted *Jersey*, and *Garnsey*,  
 but always with Repulse and Loss. So affectionate are the Peo-  
 ple to the *English* Government, and jealous of the Priviledges  
 they enjoy under it, which they could not hope for from the

The King of *England* has a Claim besides to the Sovereignty  
 of the Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all  
 the Isles adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring  
 Kingdoms. Therefore all Foreigners Ships have anciently de-  
 manded Leave to Fish, and to pass in these Seas; and to this  
 they lower their Top-Sails to all the King's Ships of War:  
 By Law faith, the Sea is of the Liegeance of the King, as  
 well

*England.*

well as the Land. And accordingly Children born upon four Seas (as sometimes it does happen) are accounted natural born Subjects of the King of England, without being naturalized.

Our King has moreover a Title to the Kingdom of France First Challenged by King Edward III. as Son and Heir of the Daughter of King Philip the Fair, and Sister of Lewis Philip V, and Charles the Fair, who reigned successively, died without Issue Male. To prosecute which Title he entred into France with an Army, took upon him the Title of King of France, and caused the Flower de Lucis to be quartered with the Lions of England; which has been continued since amongst all his Successors. The French (opposing this Title by virtue of a pretended Salique Law, disabling Women from the Succession to the Crown) he overthrew in two great Battels, with a small Force under the Conduct of the Incomparable Edward the Black Prince his Son, Duke of Aquitain. Those were the Battels of Cressy and Poitiers the first being fought in 1343, in the Reign of Philip the first surnamed de Valois; and that of Poitiers in the Reign of his Son King John, who was taken Prisoner with Philip his Son and brought over into England. But such is the Vicissitude of Humane Affairs, that the English soon after lost all they had got in these Wars, Calais excepted. For Charles V. of France, the Son of John, proved too hard for Richard II. of England, one of our unfortunate Kings, the next Successor of King Edward III. and his Grandson by Edward the Black Prince.

But Henry V, his next Successor but one, did so far pursue the Title of France, that he won it, after his great Victory of Azincour, which hapned in 1415. The Opportunity was great, whether we consider the Weakness of Charles VI. King of France, or the very Distraction of the Kingdom at that Time, occasioned by the Faction of Burgundy against the Duke of Orleans. So that Henry, being sought to for Peace, granted it with these Conditions; That upon his Marriage with the Lady Catharine, Daughter to King Charles, he should be made Regent of France, during Charles his Life; and after the Death of Charles, the Crown of France, and all its Rights should remain to King Henry and his Heirs for ever. Which was agreed to on both Sides. And tho' Henry did not live to possess the Kingdom, yet his Son Henry VI. had the fortune to be Crowned King of France in Paris; which he held during the Life of his Uncles John of Bedford, and Humphrey Gloucester. After whose Deaths he not only lost France to



but *England* and his Life to the *Torkish* Faction; *England*  
 VII, Son of *Charles VI*, after a long and bloody  
 recovering from the *English*, then divided at Home, all  
 Possessions in *France*, except *Calais*. Which last re-  
 ed under the *English* till *Queen Mary's* Reign, when  
 from her by *Henry II*. of *France*. And, ever since,  
 gs have remained much in the same Posture, the Kings  
 land with the Title to *France*, and the *French* Kings with  
 f *Leu* possession.

Asia, the King of *England* has some Holds; as *Fort*  
 the *Targe*, (among the rest) upon the Coast of *India*, the  
 of *Tegnopatam*, and the *Ile* of *Bombay*. Upon the  
 of *Africk* we had lately *Tangier* in the *Streights*, till  
 Charles II. thought fit to quit it, being first de-  
 ling ed. But upon the *Western* Coast, especially in  
 the King has several *Forts*, to secure our Trade in  
 e *Con* Parts.

*America*, He is possessed of more Territories than  
 Philip other Christian State, setting *Spain* aside. There he has  
 eign of *New-England*, *New-York*, *Mary-Land*, *Pensil-*  
 ip his *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and several other Countries to  
 Viciss *North-West*. Besides many noted *Islands*, as *New-found-*  
 st all *Jamaica*, *Bermudos*, *Barbadoes*; and amongst the *Lee-*  
 Charles *Islands*, *St. Christopher*, *Statia*, *Neris*, *Antego*, *Monserrat*,  
 Richard *Islla*, &c.

## CHAP. VIII.

the King of *England's* Titles, and Arms.  
 His Ensigns of Royalty, or Marks of Sove-  
 rignty. His Royal Prerogative. His Rank  
 amongst other Princes. The great Regard  
 the Laws have for his Person; and the extraor-  
 dinary Respect he receives from his Subjects.

me now to the King of *England's* Titles, which run thus, *The King of*  
*William III.* by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *Scot-* *England's*  
*France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith. Which last Titles.  
 Title

*England.*

Title was given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. for a Bull Written by him against Luther, in Defence of some Points of the Romish Religion; and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the ancient Catholick and Apostolick Faith, as now professed by the Church of England. Whereby the King of France is called *Most Christian*; and the King of Spain *Most Catholick*.

The Title of *Majesty* came not into use in England, till the Reign of Henry VIII. Instead whereof that of *Grace*, now appropriated to the Dukes and the two Archbishops, was given to former Kings; and that of *Highness* to the foresaid King Henry till the Word *Majesty* prevailed.

When we speak to the King, the Word *Sir* is often used, which signifies *Your Majesty*; according to the French *Sire*, which is likewise applied to that King.

*His Arms.*

For the King's Arms, or *Ensigns Armorial*, He bears in the first place, for the Regal Arms of France, *Azure, 3 Flowers de Luce Or*; quartered with the Arms of England, which are *3 Lions passant Guardant in pale Or*. In the second place, for the Royal Arms of Scotland, *a Lion rampant Gules*, within a double Tressure counter-flowered-de-luce Or. In the third place, for Ireland, *Azure, an Irish Harp Or, Stringed Argent*. In the fourth place, as in the first. To which has been added, since the present King's Accession to the Crown, another Lion in the middle, thus blazoned; *Azure, a Lion rampant Or, Semi-blazoned Languid and Armed Gules*.

And all this within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that Order; above which is an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesty's sovereign Jurisdiction, and upon this a *Mantle*. The Mantle of Cloth of Gold doubled Ermin, adorned with an Imperial Crown and surmounted for a Crest by a *Lion Passant Guardant*, Crested with the like. The Supporters a *Lion Rampant Guardant* Crowned as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent Gorged with a Crown* thereto a *Chain* affixed, passing between his Fore-legs, and flexed over his back Or. Both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the place of the *Compartment* the Royal Motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*. Which Motto was taken up by Edward III. when he first claimed the Kingdom of France. Who also gave the Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, *Shame be to him that wil thereof thinketh*.

The Arms of France were placed first, as being the greater Kingdom, and perhaps thereby to induce the French the more easily to own the English Title.

England.

the *Ensigns of Royalty*, such as *Crowns, Scepters, Purple Robe, Globe, and Holy Unction*, the King of England has them all. *His Ensigns of Royalty.* *His Royal Prerogative.*

So he has all the *Marks of Sovereignty*. As the Power of making *Treaties and Leagues* with foreign States, of making *Peace*, of sending and receiving *Embassadors*, Creating of *Magnates*, Convening the *Parliament*, of *Adjourning*, *Proroguing*, and *Dissolving* the same, of conferring *Titles of Honour*, pardoning *Criminals*, of *Coining*, &c. All which *Marks of Sovereignty* are by *Law* lodged in the *Crown*.

Accordingly the King of *England* may raise *Men and Arms* by *Sea and Land-Service*, and press *Men* for the *Sea*. He has the *Choice and Nomination* of all *Commanders and Officers*, the *principal Direction and Command* of his *Armies*, and *Disposal* of all *Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Forts, Havens, and Ships of War*. The *Militia* is likewise at his *Command*. And, tho' he cannot raise *Money* of his *Subjects* without his *Parliament*, yet he has the *Disposal* of *publick Moneys*.

As to the *publick Concerns* of *Peace and War*, and making *Treaties and Leagues* with *Foreign Powers*, whatever may be the *King's Prerogative* to do it as He thinks most proper, 'tis upon as an *Act of Prudence* in Him to take *Advice* of his *Parliament*, in all such *Cases* of a *National Concern*, and of the *highest Importance*.

In the *Parliament*, without his *Assent* no *Bill* can be made a *Law*. And he may increase the *Number* of the *House of Peers* by creating more *Barons*, or summoning thither whom he thinks fit by *Writ*.

He has the *Choice and Nomination* of all *Counsellors and Officers of State*, of all the *Judges, Bishops, and other high Officers* in the *Church*.

He but the King has the *Sovereign Power* in the *Administration of Justice*; and no *Subject* has here, as in *France*, any *mean, or low Jurisdiction*. So that the *King* only is in his own *Cause*, tho' he deliver his *Judgment* by the *Advice* of his *Judges*.

He has the *Escheat* of *Estates*, for want of *Heirs*, or by *Forfeiture*, *escheat* (or *reversion*) to the *King*. To whom also belong all *Lands of Aliens*, before *Naturalization*, or *Denization*, unless they leave *Heirs* born within his *Dominions*; All *Waste Ground* or *Land* reclaimed from *Sea*; All *Gold and Silver Mines*, in whose *Ground* they are found; All *Wayfs, Strays, and Wracks*, nor taken away by Him or any of his *Predecessors*; All *Treasure* found as *Gold, Silver, Plate, Bullion, &c.* the *Owner* whereof is *unknown*; All *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Dolphins, &c.* And

Royal



*England.*

Royal Fowl, as Swans not markt, and swimming at liberty on River.

The King, by his *Prerogative*, has the Right of *Pre-emption* all Sorts of *Viſuals* near the Court; and may take *H* *Carts*, *Ships*, and *Boats*, for his Carriages, at reason Rates.

By his Letters Patent he may erect new *Counties*, *Unities*, *Colledges*, *Schools*, *Hospitals*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Chases*, *Free Warrens*, &c. And, without his Authority *Forest*, *Chase*, or *Park* can be made, or *Castle* built.

He has Power likewise to *Infranchise* an *Alien*, and him a *Denison*; whereby he is inabled to purchase Houses Lands, and to bear some Offices. But none can be *Naturalized* but by King and Parliament.

The King only can give *Letters of Mart*, or *Reprisal*, in case of Losses by *Fire*, or otherwise, He only can give *tents* to receive the charitable Benevolences of the People, out which no Man may ask it publickly.

*Debts* due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied in case of *Executorship* and *Adminiftratorship*; and, till the King's Debts be satisfied, He may *Proteſt* the Debtor from *Arreſt* of other Creditors.

He may *Diſtrain* for the whole *Rent* upon one Tenant, who do not hold the whole Land; is not obliged to demand his as others are; and may *Sue* in what *Court* he pleases, and *Diſtrict* where he liſt.

No *Occupancy* can stand good againſt the King, nor *Entry* before Him prejudice him. And the *Sale* of the King's Goods in open Market does nor take away his *Prerogative* therein.

All *Receivers* of Money for the King, or *Accomptants* to for any Branch of his Revenues, are chargeable for the same all Times, in their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, Administrators.

And, when any Debtor to the King is disabled to pay him for reason of Debts owing him, which he has not been able to recover; in such a Case the King's Debtor being Plaintiff has the *Priviledges* above others, by virtue of a *Quo minus* in the *chequer*.

In *Doubtful Cases* always there ought to be particular Regard and favourable *Presumption* for the King. And *Judgments* against the King's Title are always entred with a *Salvo Juris mini Regis*; That if any time the King's Council at Law can shew out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him. Which is not so for a Subject.

The King's Servants in Ordinary are free from *Arreſt*, without Leave of the *Green-Cloth*, and from all *Parish Offices*.

honorable Causes the King may protect any Man against Suits at *England.*  
 etc. with a *Noli Prosequi.*

to Church-Matters, He is by Act of Parliament the Supream  
 of the Church, as well as of the State; and is lookt upon  
 Guardian, and Nursing Father.

his Coronation He is Anointed with Oyl, as the Priests were  
 it, and afterwards the Kings of Israel, to intimate that his  
 is Sacred and Spiritual; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other  
 Vestis put upon Him.

virtue of his Prerogative, He has Power to call a National  
 provincial Synod, and to make such Alterations in the Church  
 as they shall judge expedient.

He is the Lord Paramount, or Supream Landlord, of all the  
 in England; so He has all over England the Supream Right  
 Patronage, called *Patronage Paramount*. So that if the mean  
 or the Ordinary, or the Metropolitan, present not  
 time, the Right of Presentation comes at last to the

King alone has the Patronage of Bishopricks, for none  
 chosen Bishop, but whom he nominates in his *Conged*  
 And a Bishop Elect cannot be Consecrated, or take pos-  
 of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's  
 Writ or Assent.

He is the only Sovereign and Supream Head both in Church  
 State, so there lyes no Appeal from Him, as from some  
 States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of  
 or to the Emperour.

to the Power of Curing that stubborn Disease, called the  
 Evil, formerly claimed as a Heavenly Gift granted to  
 Edward the Confessor, and his Successors upon the Throne  
 England, His present Majesty has laid it aside as a doubtful  
 presumptive Doctrine. So that the French King is at this  
 the only Monarch that pretends to this miraculous Privi-

come now to the Rank and Reputation of the Kings of  
 When all Christendom in the Council of Constance was  
 into Nations, the English was one of the Principal,  
 its Voice of equal ballance with the Nations of France and  
 In those General Councils the Emperour of Germany was

Major *Filius Ecclesie*, the King of France *Minor Filius*,  
 the King of England *Filius tertius & adoptivus*. Tho' one  
 think in such Assemblies the Right of Primogeniture be-  
 properly to the King of England, as Successor to the Bri-  
 King *Lucius*, the first King in the World that imbraced  
 Christianity. In those Councils, the King of France had place  
 the Emperour on his right Hand, the King of England

*England.* next on his left Hand, and the King of Scotland next before *Castille.*

However the King of England acknowledges no Precedence to any Monarch, but only to the Emperour, and that upon Score of Antiquity. For the Crown of England is free and dependent, and therefore has been declared in Parliaments since to be an Imperial Crown.

*The great  
Regard the  
Laws have  
for his Per-  
son.*

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of his Sacred Person, that without any overt Act, the very imagining or intending the Death of the King, is High Treason by Law. tho' by Law an Idiot, or Lunatick, *Non Compos Mentis*, do not commit Felony, nor any sort of Treason; yet, if doing his Idiocy, or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traitor.

In point of Physick, by an ancient Record, it is declared That no Physick ought to be administred to the King, without a Warrant signed by the Privy Council, by no other Physician but what is mentioned in the Warrant, and the Physicians prepare it themselves with their own Hands. If there be occasion for a Surgeon, he must be likewise authorized by Warrant.

*The extra-  
ordinary  
Respect he  
receives  
from his  
Subjects.*

And such is the Honour and Respect the King of England receives from his Subjects, that not only all Persons stand bare to his presence; but even in his absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address Kneel to him, and is at all times served upon the Knee.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the King of England's Power. His Court and Revenues in general. In what Cases Regency is allowed, and how runs the Succession.*

*The King's  
Power.*

I Come now to the King's Power, relating to forein Parts, as Defensive, secondly as Offensive.

In the first Sense, England well united is, of all the States of Europe, the least subject to an Invasion, especially since the Conjunction of Scotland under one Monarch. The whole Island is naturally so well fenced with the Ocean, and (when Occasion requires) so well guarded by those moving Castles, the



of War, the strongest and best built in the whole World. *England.*  
 Kingdom besides is so abundantly furnished with Men and  
 with Provisions and Ammunition, and Money the Sinews  
 War, that nothing but our intestine Divisions can make  
 they to the greatest Potentates of Europe, tho' united to-  
 for the King's Power Abroad, not only our Neighbours, but  
 most remote Places have sufficiently felt it, even when Scot-  
 and Ireland were usually at enmity with Us. 'Tis true,  
 the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, what with our Distractions at  
 and the Weakness or Effeminacy of some of our Kings,  
 has either been Idle, or taken up with Intestine Broils.  
 in Cromwel's Time, we humbled the *Hollanders*, scowred  
 the *French* and the *Pope* in aw, and took  
 from Spain. But our greatest Exploits were upon our  
 selves; when, being unhappily involved in Civil Wars for  
 Years together, we destroy'd one another with a fatal  
 sword. Then were computed about two hundred thousand  
 and fifty thousand Horse, to be in Arms on both sides;  
 had they been employ'd abroad, might have shaken the  
 Part of Europe. And here I cannot but with an aking  
 apply the Words of *Lucan*,

*Heu ! quantum potuit Caeli Pelagique paravi  
 Hoc quem Civiles fuderunt Sanguine Dextra !*

In English thus.

How much both Sea and Land might have been gained  
 by their dear Blood, which Civil Wars have drained?

So martial Spirit the *English* are, and their fear of  
 so little, that no Neighbour Nation scarce durst ever  
 Battle with them, either by Sea or Land, on equal

next Thing that offers it self to our Consideration, is *The King's*  
*Court*; which for State, Greatness, and *Court*.  
 is one of the chief Courts in Europe. It consists  
 Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Persons, under their proper  
 Government.

Support the Grandure of this Court, and the other *Revenues*.  
 of the Crown in Time of Peace, the Kings of Eng-  
 have always had competent *Revenues*. Which never  
 by any of those sordid Ways used in other Coun-  
 tries;

*England.*

tries; but consist chiefly in Crown-Lands, Customs, Excise.

Anciently the very Crown-Lands; and Fee-Farm Rents, so considerable, that they were almost sufficient to discharge the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject. Then there was scarce a Country in England but the King had in it a Royal Castle, a Forest, and a Park to Receive and Divert Him in his Royal Progresses. A piece of Grandure, which no King else could boast of. But, upon the Restauration of King Charles, the Crown Revenues being so much Impaired, and the Crown Charges increasing upon the growing Greatness of our Neighbours, the French and Dutch, the Parliament settled upon the King a Yearly Revenue of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, by several Imposts; besides the Arising to the Crown in Tenths and First Fruits, Reliefs, Ransoms, Amerciaments, and Confiscations.

In Time of War, the Parliament supplies the King, according to his Occasion, by such Taxes to be raised upon the Nation as they think most convenient.

*The Govern-  
ment of  
England  
by Regency.*

Now there are three Cases, wherein the Kingdom of England is not immediately governed by the King, but by a Substituted Regent. And those are the King's Minority, Absence, or Imbecility.

The King is by Law under Age, when he is under Twelve Years old. And, till he has attained to that Age, the Kingdom is governed by a Regent, Protector, or Guardian, appointed either by the King his Predecessour, or (for want of such Appointment) by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King. Who, in such Case, usually make choice of a Person among the Nobility as is fit for that Station, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death, or Disgrace.

Thus, in the Case of Edward VI. the Duke of Somerset, his Uncle by the Mothers side, was made Lord Protector during the King's Minority. And when this Rule has not been observed, as in the Minority of Edward V, it has proved of very ill consequence.

But this is observable withal, that, when the King comes to be 24 Years of Age, he may by his Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of Edward VIII.) revoke and utterly null whatsoever has been Enacted in Parliament during his Minority.

When the King was Absent upon any foreign Expedition, Custom was formerly to constitute a Vicegerent, by Com-

under the great Seal, with the Title of *Lord Warden England*.  
*Lord Keeper* ) of the Kingdom, and sometimes that of  
 And such was the Latitude of his Power, that,  
 not wearing of the Crown, he was as great as the King.  
 Sometimes the Kingdom, during the King's Absence,  
 been committed to the Care of several Noblemen.  
 Whilst Henry VIII. was in *France*, the Queen governed in  
 Absence, with the Title of *Regent*. Upon his present Ma-  
 foreign Expeditions, the late Queen, of *blessed Memory*,  
 upon Her the *Administration*, pursuant to an Act of Par-  
 made in the beginning of this Reign. And, since  
 Majesties Decease, the Nation has been Yearly govern-  
 during the King's Absence, first by *Seven*, and afterwards  
 Persons of eminent Quality and Worth, with the Title  
 of *Chief Justices*.

When the King is Incapable of the Government, either  
 by Age or Weakness, or by reason of some Incurable  
 Disease, a *Guardian* or *Regent* is constituted to govern the King-  
 dom for Him. Such a one was *John Duke of Lancaster*; in the  
 Days of King *Edward III.* appointed by the King him-  
 self, who then, what with Age and Weakness, what with Sick-  
 ness and Grief for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the  
 Prince, was much decayed both in Body and Mind.

As to the Succession, the Crown of *England*, in its natural Succession to  
 the Crown.  
 descends from Father to Son. For want of Sons, to  
 the Eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of Daughter, to  
 the Brother and his Heirs; for want of Brother, to the Sister  
 and her Heirs.  
 In short, upon the Death of the King, or Queen Reigning,  
 the next of Kindred ( tho' born out of the Dominions of  
 England, or of Parents not Subjects of *England* ) is immedi-  
 ately King or Queen, before any Proclamation, or Coronati-  
 on, if duly Qualifi'd according to the *Act of Settlement*.  
 Contrary to the Descent of Estates among Subjects, the  
 Blood inherits; as in the Case of Queen *Mary* and  
 Queen *Elizabeth*, who succeeded King *Edward the Sixth*, tho'  
 Sisters only by the Father's side.



## C H A P. X.

Of the Solemn Proclamation, and Coronation  
the King of England.

The Solemn  
Proclamation  
of the  
King of  
England.

**T**HE Kings of England are both Proclaimed and Crowned with so much Solemnity, that it won't be improper to describe the Manner of it, it being a Solemnity not at all agreeable to the Design of this Work.

I begin with the *Proclamation*, which is the first Step to the Crown. And, being we are upon the *New State* of England, I shall describe the Manner how the present King William and his late Consort Queen Mary were Proclaimed at *Whitehall-Gate*, within *Temple-Bar*, in *Cheapside*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*, Feb. 13. 1688.

The Lords and Commons, being then Assembled at *Westminster*, came to the *Banqueting-House*, where they presented to the Prince and Princess of *Orange* the Instrument in Writing agreed upon for Declaring Their Highnesses KING and QUEEN of England, France, and Ireland, with all the Dominions, and Territories thereunto belonging, and received their Consent thereto.

About 11 of the Clock, the said Lords and Commons came down to *Whitehall-Gate*, preceded by the Speakers of their respective Houses; *Viz.* the Marquess of *Salisbury*, Speaker of the Lords, and *Henry Powle, Esq;* Speaker of the Commons, each of them attended by a Sergeant at Arms, in order to have Their Majesties Proclaimed.

Being come down to the Gate, there they found the Heralds of Arms, the Sergeants at Arms, the Trumpets, and other Officers, all in readiness, being assembled by Order from the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal of England. And *Thomas St. George*, Knight Garter, Principal King of Arms, having received a Proclamation in Writing, with an Order from the Lord's House to the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for Publishing, or Proclaiming the same forthwith, the Persons concerned disposed themselves in Order before the Court-Gate, for making the said Proclamation. The Trumpets having sounded a Call three several times, the last which was answered by a great Shout of the vast Multitude of People there assembled, the Noise ceasing, the said Garter King of Arms read the Proclamation by short Sentences and Periods; Which was thereupon proclaimed aloud by *Robert Devenish Esq;* York Herald, being the Senior Herald, in the following Words.

W H E R E

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God in his great Mercy to this Kingdom, to vouchsafe us a Miraculous Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and our Preservation thereunto God, to the Resolution and Conduct of His Highness Prince of Orange, whom God has chosen to be the Glorious Instrument of such an Inestimable Happiness to Us and our Posterity; Being highly sensible and fully persuaded of the Great and Eminent Vertues of her Highness the Princess of Orange, whose Zeal for Protestant Religion will no doubt bring a Blessing along with her upon the Nation; And whereas the Lords and Commons now assembled at Westminster, have made a Declaration, and presented the same to the said Prince and Princess of Orange, and desired Them to Accept the Crown, who have Accepted the same accordingly; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Commons, together with the Lord-Mayor and Citizens of London, and others of the Commons of this Realm, Do, with a full Power, Publish and Proclaim, according to the said Declaration, William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, to be King and QUEEN of England, France, and Ireland, with their Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging; Who are accordingly so to be owned, deemed, accepted and taken by all the People of the aforesaid Realms and Dominions, who are henceforward to acknowledge and pay unto Them all Faith and true Allegiance. Beseeching God by whom Kings Reign, to bless KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY with long and happy Reigns to Reign over us.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

Jo. Brown, Cleric.  
Parliamentorum.

Which being ended, and the Trumpets sounding a Flourish, answered by several repeated Shouts of the People. And Motion being given to proclaim the same within Temple Church in Cheapside, and at the Royal-Exchange, the Proceeding ended in this manner.

The several Beadles of the Liberties of Westminster. on Horse-back, with white Staves, to clear the Way.  
IV. A Class of Trumpets, nine in all, on Horse-back, the six first riding two and two, and the three last together; followed by the Sergeant.  
The Head Bayliff of Westminster, and his Men, all

England.

geant Trumpeter, carrying his Mace on the Shoulder.

V. A Pursuivant of Arms single; a Pursuivant, and a Sergeant at Arms; and next another Pursuivant, and a Sergeant at Arms. The Pursuivants in their rich Coats of the Royal Arms, and each of the Sergeants carrying his Mace on his Shoulder, all of them on Horse-back.

VI. Four Heralds of Arms, one after another, each with a Sergeant at Arms on his left hand, carrying his Mace on the Shoulder; and the Heralds being all in their rich Coats of the Royal Arms.

VII. Garter, King of Arms, in his rich Coat of Arms, carrying the Proclamation; accompany'd with Sir Thomas Duppa, Kt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in his Crim-

son Mantle of the Order of the Garter, and his Black Rod of Office, likewise on Horse-Back.

VIII. The Speaker of the House of Lords, in his Coach, attended by Sir Roger Harcourt, eldest Sergeant at Arms, with his Mace.

IX. The Speaker of the House of Commons, in his Coach, attended by John Topham, Esq; Sergeant at Arms to the said House, with his Mace.

X. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Premier Duke of England, in his Coach, with his Marshal's Staff in his hand.

XI. The Peers in order in their Coaches.

XII. The Members of the House of Commons, in their Coaches.

In this Order they proceeded towards Temple-Bar. And being come as far as the May-pole in the Strand, two of the Officers of Arms, with a Sergeant at Arms, and two Trumpets, went before to Temple-Bar; where the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were by this time arrived, and had ordered the Gates to be shut. The Herald at Arms knocked thereat, and the Sheriffs being come to the Gate on Horse-back, he acquainted them, That he came by Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at Westminster, to demand Entrance to that famous City, for the Proclaiming of WILLIAM and MARY, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, and therefore required their speedy Answer. Whereupon the said Sheriffs ordered the Gates to be opened.

Thus the Head Bayliff, Constables, and Beadles of Westminster being left without the Bar, the rest of the Proceeding entered. Where they found the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, all in their Formalities, and on Horseback; except the Lord-Mayor, who was in his Coach, attended by the Sword-bearer, and other of his Officers. The Proceeding being there joyfully received,



made a Stand between the two Temple Gates, and England. Proclaimed Their Majesties a second time. From whence they marched towards Cheap-side, a Class the City Trumpets, and the Lord-Mayor's Livery-men the Way, the said Aldermen and Lord-Mayor falling the Proceeding. And near Woodstreet-end (the Place Cheap-side-Cross formerly stood) they made another stand, Proclaimed Their Majesties a third time. The last arriving at the Royal-Exchange about two of the Clock, they Proclaimed Them a fourth time. Each Proclamation was echoed with universal Acclamations of Joy by the Multitudes of People which crowded the Streets, Windows, and Balconies; the Streets all the way from Temple-Bar to the Royal-Exchange being lined with Regiments of the City Militia. And the Night was concluded with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and all other expressions of Duty and Affection towards Their Majesties, WILLIAM and Queen MART, with hearty wishes for Their long and happy Reign.

Their Coronation was performed at Westminster in Manner following, Apr. 11. 1689. Their Majesties being come about Noon from Whitehall the Palace at Westminster, where the Nobility and others were to go into the Proceeding were assembled, came in State from the House of Lords to Westminster-hall, then fitted up for this great Solemnity. Where being seated on the Throne, the Sword of State, the Coronation or pointless Sword, being an Emblem of Mercy, and two pointed Swords, together with the gold Spurs, were presented to Their Majesties, and laid on a Table before Them. Then the Dean and Prebends of Westminster, having before brought the Crowns and other Regalia in solemn Procession from the Collegiate Church there, came up the Hall, and presented them severally to Their Majesties. Which being laid on the Table, were, together with the four Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them in the Procession, which was thus. First

The Solemnity of the Coronation.

The Drums and Trumpets. The Six Clerks in Chancery, the Six Clerks in Chancery, as the rest of the Proceeding went. Chaplains having Dignities. The Aldermen of London. Masters in Chancery.

Solicitor and Attorney General. Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Judges.

Then the Children of Westminster, and of the King's Chappel. The

England.

The Choir of Westminster.  
Gentlemen of the Chappel.  
Prebends of Westminster.  
Master of the Jewel-House.  
Privy Counsellors not Peers.

Two Pursuivants.

The Baronesse.

Barons.

Bishops.

A Pursuivant

A Viscountess.

The Viscounts.

Two Heralds.

The Dutcheffes.

The Dukes.

Two Kings of Arms.

The Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President of the Council.

Archbishop of York.

The Prince of Denmark.

Two Persons in Robes of State, representing the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy.

Next, the Lords who bore Their Majesties Regalia, with the Sergeants at Arms going on each side of them. Viz.

The Earl of Manchester carrying St. Edward's Staff, and the Lord Grey of Ruthen (now Viscount Longville) the Spurs.

The Earl of Clare carrying the Queen's Scepter with the Cross, and the Earl of Northampton the King's.

The Earls of Shrewsbury, Derby, and Pembroke, the Three Swords.

Then Garter King at Arms between the Usher of the Rod, and the Lord Mayor of London.

The Lord Great Chamberlain, single.

The Earl of Oxford the Sword of State, the Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal, and the Duke of Devonshire Lord High Constable for Day.

Next, the Earl of Bessborough with the Queen's Scepter, the Duke of Devonshire the Dove, and the Duke of Rutland with the King's Orb.

The Duke of Bolton the Queen's Orb, and the Duke of Grafton with the King's

The Duke of Somerset the Queen's Crown, and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the King's Household, and the High Steward of England that Day, with the King's Crown.

The Bishop of London the Bible, between the Bishop of St. Asaph with the King's and the Bishop of Rochester the Chalice,

The KING and QUEEN followed next under a Canopy, born by the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, the King assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, and the Queen by the Bishop of Bristol.

Both Their Majesties ray'd in Royal Robes of Cloth of Gold, the King with a Velvet Cap, and the Queen with a Gold Circlet on her Head.

Majesties Train born  
Master of the Robes,  
by the Lords Eyland,  
Lansdowne, and  
Her Majesties  
Dutchess of Somerset,  
by the Ladies Elizabeth  
Diana Vere, Elizabeth  
and Henrietta Hyde.  
Penfioners march-  
each side of the Canopy.

to the King fol-

lowed a Gentleman, and two *England.*  
Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

And after the Queen, a  
Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and  
two of Her Majesties Women.

Who were followed by the  
Captain of His Majesties Guard,  
between the Captain of the Tro-  
men of the Guard, and the Cap-  
tain of the Band of Pensioners.  
And these, by the Officers and  
Band of the Women of the Guard,  
who closed the Proceeding.

Their Majesties, with all the Nobility in Crimson  
Robes, and their Coronets in their Hands, and the rest  
proceeding being richly habited, or wearing their proper  
peculiar Robes, proceeded on foot upon blue Cloth  
from the Steps of the Throne in *Westminster-Hall*, to  
the Steps of the Theater in the Quire of the Collegiate  
Church of *St. Peter Westminster*. The whole Passage was  
flanked and Guarded with Their Majesties Horse and Foot all  
way, the Houses on each side being Crowded with vast  
Numbers of Spectators, expressing their great Joy and  
Reverence by loud repeated Acclamations.

They entered the Church, and the Nobility and others all  
placed, Their Majesties ascended the Theater. Who being  
in their Chairs of State, the Bishop of *London*, who per-  
formed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition,  
ended with a mighty Shout. Then Their Majesties  
sat, and the Lords who bore the Regalia presented  
them at the Altar, where they were deposited.

After that, the Litany was sung by two Bishops. And  
the Epistle, Gospel, and *Nicene Creed*, the Bishop  
of *Windsor* began the Sermon, his Text being taken  
from *2 Sam. 23. V. 3, and 4.*

When the Sermon ended, Their Majesties took the Oath, ren-  
dered by the Bishop in these three several Articles to which  
Their Majesties gave a distinct Answer.

*Will you solemnly Promise and Swear to Govern the  
this Kingdom of England, and the Dominions thereto be-  
longing according to the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the  
ancient Customs of the same?*

*I solemnly promise so to do.*

*Will you to your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy  
to be executed in all your Judgments?*

*I will.*

Bishop.



England.

*Bishop.* Will you to the utmost of your Power Maintain the Religion of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed Religion established by Law? And will you Preserve the Bishops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all such Rights and Priviledges as by Law do or appertain unto them, or any of them?

*King and Queen.* All this I promise to do.

After this, the King and Queen laying their Hands on the Holy Gospels, said, *The Things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.* Then the King and Queen kissed the Book.

This done, Their Majesties were conducted to their Regal Chairs placed on the Theater, that they might be more conspicuous to the Members of the House of Commons, where they were seated in the North-Cross, where they were Anointed. After the Unction they were presented with the Spurs and Sword, invested with the Palls and Orbs, and then with the Rings and Scepters. At four of the Clock the Crowns were put upon their Heads; at sight whereof all the People shouted, the Drums and Trumpets sounded, the great Guns were discharged, and the Peers and Peereesses put on their Coronets.

Coronation  
Medal.

Then the Bible was presented to Their Majesties; after the Benediction, They vouchsafed to kiss the Gospels. Being enthroned, first the Bishops, and then the Temporal Lords did their Homage, and Kissed Their Majesties left Cheeks. In the mean while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medal which were of Silver about the bigness of a half-crown Piece, representing of one side the King and Queen, with their Names thus, *Gulielmus & Maria Rex & Regina.* And, on the Reverse, giddy-brain'd Phaeton, unskilfully guiding the Chariot of the Sun; with Jupiter above striking him with a Thunder-bolt, and this Motto above it, *Ne Totus absumat hunc,* that is, *Lest the whole World be consumed with Fire.* A proper Emblem, as those may best judge who are well acquainted with the Story of Phaeton.

Next, followed the Communion. And Their Majesties having made Their second Oblation, received the Holy Sacrament. Then the Bishop read the final Prayers. After Prayers, Their Majesties retired into St. Edward's Chapel, where they were new Arrayed in Purple Velvet. And in this habit they returned to Westminster-Hall, with Their rich Coronets State upon their Heads, and the Nobility their Coronets.

A splendid Dinner being prepared in the Hall for Their Majesties, and the whole Proceeding, the first Course for Their Majesties Table was served up with the proper Ceremony

**England.**

827.

• ୧୪୫

## 668

Ext to a general Account of the King of England, as such, 'tis presumed, Nothing can come in more Agreeable both to the English and Foreiners, than a succinēt History of the Kings and Queens of England, since the Heptarchy. 'Twill both Revive the chief Heads of our History in those who have read it at large, and serve as an Introduction to such as desire to be Initiated in this noble sort of Learning. And, as no History affords more Variety, or greater Revolutions, so 'tis not doubted but the Reader will peruse it with great Satisfaction.

819.

836.

decessors. The Church-Lands he freed from all Taxes, and Regal Services. Great was his Uxoriousness, and so exact the Respect he bore to Q. Judith his Wife (Daughter of the Emperor Charles the Bald) that his Nobles were much disgusted at it. His Reign was likewise disturbed by an Invasion of the Danes, but he gave them a great Overthrow at Ocksey. He died at Stanbridge, and was buried at Winchester; leaving four Sons, Who all reigned successively.

857.

III. **ETHELBALD**, eldest Son of *Ethelwolf*, a valiant Prince, of which he gave great Proofs against the Danes. But his incestuous Marriage with his Mother blasted all his great Acts. He reigned not full Three Years, and was buried at Sherburn, his Corps being afterwards removed to *Salisbury*.

860.

IV **ETHELBERT**, second Son of *Ethelwolf*, reigned 6 Years but always pestered with the Danes.

866.

V. **ETHELRED**, third Son of *Ethelwolf*, in whose Reign the Danes ravaged a great Part of *England* with all manner of Barbarity. Pagans they were, and like Pagans they acted. With whom King *Ethelred* fought nine Battels in one Year, and in one of them (at *Essendon*, near *Reading*) obtained a great Victory. But at *Basing* he received his mortal Wound, and was buried at *Winbourn*.

872.

VI. **ALFRED**, fourth Son of *Ethelwolf*, succeeded his Brother *Ethelred*, and proved a warlike Prince. But the Danes held for a long Time a heavy hand over him, till by Stratagem he surprized them in their Tents, and gave them a intire Defeat. The Muses, long since dispersed by the Fury, he recalled to *Oxford*, where he founded for their Maintenance *University College*. And, for the better Administration of Justice, he first divided *ENGLAND* into *Shires*, *Hundreds*, and *Tithings*. In short, he was a Prince of great Justice, Devotion, and Learning for his Time, and is justly called the first Civilizer of the *English* Nation. He died in the Year 901, and the Cathedral of *Winchester* was the Place of his sepulture.

901.

VII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the Elder, eldest Son of *Alfred*, recovered the *East-Angles* from the Danes, and gave them a great Overthrow. He had a Sister, *Elfeda* by name, a martial Princess, who on several Occasions signalized her Valour with him. The Castles at *Stafford* and *Huntington* were built by this King. Who dying at *Faringdon* (from whence



body was Inhumed at Winchester ) left a numerous Issue, England.  
Six Sons, and nine Daughters.

III. **ETHELSTAN**, eldest Son of *Edward*, proved a Prince, and is said to be the first King anointed in this. He brought the *Danes* so low, that they were in a shut up in *Northumberland*. *Constantine* King of *Scots* subdued, but restored him to his Kingdom. The *Welsh* subjected, and compelled them to pay him Tribute. The *Scilly* he annexed to the Crown. *Exeter* he beautify'd, founded *St. German*. His Death hapned at *Gloucester*, his sepulchre at *Malmsbury*.

924.

IV. **EDMUND**, the fifth Son of *Edward* the *E'der*, succeeded his Brother *Ethelstan*. The *Danes* growing troublesome, he fought them in several Battels; and, with the Assistance of *Malcolm* I. King of *Scots*, intirely reduced those of *Cumberland*. He therefore recompensed *Malcolm* with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, which were afterwards recovered by *Henry* II. Having reigned six Years, he was buried at *Glassenbury*. He left two Sons in Nonage, *Edwin* and *Edgar*; who were both laid aside, to make room for

940.

V. **EDRED**, King *Edmund*'s Brother, who usurped the Crown from his Nephew *Edwin*. He proved so bigotted a Monk, that he laid himself under the lash of that proud Prelate *Abbot of Glassenbury*. *S. German* in *Cornwall* was by him made a Bishops See, afterwards by *Canute* the *Dane* annexed to *Kirton* in *Devonshire*, and at last settled at *Exeter* by *the Confessor*. He died after nine Years Reign, and was buried at *Winchester*.

946.

VI. **EDWIN**, King *Edmund*'s eldest Son, recorded for a Prince. His Reign was but short, by reason of his Unpopularity to the Monks, whose Patron *St. Dunstan* he banished from the Realm. Therefore he was Abdicated, and *Edgar* his Brother advanced to the Throne. Which grieved him much, and he was buried at *Winchester*.

955.

VII. **EDGAR**, surnamed the *Peaceable*, Brother of *Edwin*, was a magnanimous Prince. To secure *England* from foreign Invasion, he kept a prodigious Navy about it. He was a Lover of Justice, and Hater of Drunkenness; but so addicted to the Sex, that the Nuns themselves were not secure from his Wantonness. The Tribute paid by the *Welsh* to the Crown since *Ethelstan*'s Reign in Gold, Silver, and Cattel,

959.

England.

*Cattel*, was by King *Edgar* converted into a *Tribute* *Volves*. Which made that People so skilful in *Wolf-Hunting*, that in few Years they cleared the Kingdom of them. *Edgar*, expelled in his Brothers Reign, was now advanced to *See of Canterbury*; by whose Advice and Instigation the *Monks* turned out the married Priests, and filled up their Vacancies with *Monks*. This King had the honour to be rowed in the *River Dee* to *Chester* by eight Tributary Princes, five of them *Welsh*. Having Reigned about 16 Years he died, and was buried in *Glassenbury*.

975.

XIII. *EDWARD*, surnamed the *Martyr*, a base Son of *Edgar*, succeeded his Father, to the prejudice of his lawful Son *Ethelred*. In this King's Reign was held the Convocation at *Calne* in *Wiltshire*, about the old Quarrel between the married Priests and the *Monks*. His Epithet, the *Martyr*, came from his tragical End, being stabbed unto death at the Gates of *Corfe-Castle*, by order of *Q. Elfrieda*, his Mother in Law; whose Impatience to see her own Son *Ethelred* on the Throne of his Father, put her upon this barbarous Act. Thus the murdered King was buried at *Warham*, and afterwards removed to *Shaftsbury*.

978.

XIV. *ETHELRED*, the lawful Son of *Edgar*, and half Brother to *Edward the Martyr*, succeeded next, but proved weak and unfortunate Prince. In whose Reign the *Danes* landed here in several Places, and so afflicted this Kingdom that King *Ethelred* was fain to purchase his Peace with them with a yearly Tribute of 10000. *l. per An.* raised upon the Subjects by the Name of *Danegelt*. A great Sum in those Days but not great enough for the *Danes*, who raised it soon after by degrees to 40000. The *Danes* lived then upon a Quarter among the *English*, and grew at last so lordly and burdensom, that King *Ethelred* resolved to rid himself of them by a Massacre. Which was accordingly effected in the 11. Anno 1012. But this bloody Scene proved fatal to the *English*; *Sueno* then King of *Denmark* being so enraged thereat, to revenge it in the most outrageous manner, he came over himself, and landed with a mighty Fleet, followed soon after by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Reinforcement. No Cruelty came amiss to that *Danish Tyrant*, so great was the Calamity the *English* groaned then under, so much that King *Ethelred* was fain to fly beyond Sea for shelter. *Sueno* dying during these Transactions, his Son *Canute* was proclaimed King by the *Danes*, many of the *English* Clergy and Laity joining with them, and swearing Allegiance to him. King *Ethelred* however returned into *England*, and



cover his Crown; but died in the pursuit of it, and was *England*.  
 died at *St Pauls*, leaving several Sons and Daughters be-  
 hind him.

XV. EDMUND, for his great Strength surnamed *Iron-*  
 eldest Son of King *Ethelred* at the time of his Death,  
 set up for his Succession to the Crown against *Canute* the  
 Dane. After several Battels, and great Effusion of Blood on  
 both sides, they both agreed by single Combate to decide the  
 difference. Which was accordingly performed, in the pre-  
 sence of both their Armies, at *Alney* an Island of the *Severn*  
 in *Glocester*. Where it hapned, that *Canute* being over-  
 come and wounded by *Edmund*, they both fell imbracing  
 each other, and agreed the Kingdom should be divided be-  
 tween them, the South Parts falling to *Edmund*. and the North  
 to *Canute* his Share. But King *Edmund* died soon after, and  
 was bury'd at *Glaffenbury*; leaving two Sons, *Edward* and  
*Edmund*, who were kept out of their Right. So that with-  
 in a few Years the *Saxons* Monarchy did in a manner expire,  
 and was upon his Death taking possession of the Whole.

1016.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND:

XVI. CANUTE, the first Danish King of *England*, was a  
 Son of *Sueno*, King of *Denmark* and *Norway*. In which  
 Kingdoms he succeeded his elder Brother *Olaf*, dying with-  
 out Issue. To secure the Crown of *England* to himself and his  
 Posterity, he banished the Sons of King *Edmund*, and *Edwin*  
 his Uncle; and married *Emma*, King *Ethelred's* Widow.  
 He reigned 18 Years he died, and was buried at *Win-*  
*chester*; leaving two lawful Sons, *Sueno* and *Canute*. The  
 first succeeded him in *Denmark* and *Norway*; and *Canute* was  
 King of *England*, to make room for *Harold* his base Brother.

1017.

XVII HAROLD, surnamed *Harefoot*, for his Swiftness in Run-  
 ning, was a base Son of King *Canute*. He stept upon the Throne  
 of *England* before his Brother *Canute*, the lawful Heir, and so  
 proved too Swift for his Brother. The better to se-  
 cure the Crown to himself, he endeavoured to secure  
 the Progeny of *Edmund*, at that time in  
 Exile. *Alfred* he got into his Power, whose Eyes he  
 had to be put out, of which he died soon after. *Q. Em-*  
*ma* his Goods he seized upon, and banished her out of the  
 Kingdom. His People he oppressed, but his Reign was soon at  
 an end. *Oxford* received his last Breath, and *Westminster* his

1035.



England.

1040.

XVIII. *CANUTE* II, commonly called *Hardi Canute* succeeded his Supplanter *Harold*. He was in *Denmark*, at the time of *Harold's* Death; from whence he was invited over, to assume the Government. His Reign he begun with an Air of Cruelty, causing the Body of his Brother *Harold* to be dug out of its Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. Where he laid in Ashes, for that two of his Collectors were slain by the Citizens. He reigned but two Years, and lost his Life amongst his Cups in a great Feast at *Lambeth*. He ended the *Danes* Tyranny in this Kingdom, who for the Space of almost 300 Years had grievously oppressed it. After which the *Saxons* Blood being Re-inthroned, the *Danes* remained here mixed with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

## The SAXONS Re-inthroned.

1042.

XIX. *EDWARD*, for his holy Life surnamed the Confessor, was the 7th Son of King *Ethelred*, and got the Crown from his Nephews the Children of *Edmund Ironside*, who had the precedent Right. In his Person however the Crown turned to the *Saxon* Blood. He made a Body of Laws, collected out of the *Saxon* and *Danish*, to be a Standard for the People. He built *St. Margaret's Church* at *Westminster*, his Bishop's See of *Kirton* in *Devonshire* he removed to *Exeter*, founded the College of *St. Mary Ottery*. But nothing pleased his Subjects so much as his Remitting the Tax of *Danegeld*. He first cured the King's Evil; and, as if that Gift had been intailed to the Crown, all his Successors laid a Claim to it till the present King *William*. As holy as he was, he was justly blamed in History for his cruel Usage to his Mother *Emma*. Having reigned 24 Years, he died without Issue and was Inhumed at *Westminster*. Afterwards he was canonized for a Saint, and accordingly called *St. Edward*.

1066.

XX. *HAROLD* II, Son of Earl *Goodwin* by *Thyra*, a Daughter of *Canute* I, succeeded to *Edward*, to the prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grandchild of *Edmund Ironside*. But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation. For, before he had reigned a Twelvemonth, *William Duke of Normandy* landed with his mighty Fleet in *Suffex*, laying a Claim to the Crown, as a Right of Inheritance from his Cousin *Edward the Confessor*. In Pursuit whereof a Battel was fought October 14. 1066, wherein *Harold* lost his Life and Crown. Thus was put a Period to the *Saxon* Kings Re-inthroned, to make room for a new Race.

The NORMAN Kings of ENGLAND.

XXI. WILLIAM I, surnamed the Conquerour, a base son of Robert Duke of Normandy, by Harlot, a Skinner's daughter. Who, having got the Crown of England by one bloody Victory, which had cost the Danes so many bloody souls, reigned like a Conquerour, and made his Will the measure of his Government. To strengthen himself against rebellions, he built the Tower of London, and several Castles in the Country; and commanded every Householder to put out Fire and Candle at 8 a Clock at Night. Under which he then caused a Bell to be rung, commonly called *Couvre-feu*. The Doms-day Book was made in his Reign, whereby he found what Proportion of Land every one had, and for every Hide (or 100 Acres) he exacted 3 Shillings. He was a great Hunter, and he provided for himself with a Vengeance, by destroying many Towns and Churches with 26 Parish-Churches, to enlarge the *New Forest*; which two of his Sons lost their Lives. But, if his reign was Severe, it proved no less Turbulent. Whilst he was here, Normandy rebelled; when he went thither, England was the same. Scotland had a sling at him, Ireland another. Neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours in- vade him. In his Reign Griffith, the last King of Wales, did homage to this Crown. Bishopricks also were erected into Counties; and, by a Roman Decree, the Archbishop of York was to be stiled *Primas Angliae*, and the Archbishop of Can- terbury *Primas totius Angliae*. King William died in Normandy, and was buried at Caen. By Maud his Wife, Daughter of Henry V. Earl of Flanders, he had a numerous Issue. Amongst which his surviving Sons were Robert, who succeeded in the Dukedom of Normandy, William and Henry his next successors in England.

1066.

XXII. WILLIAM II, surnamed Rufus, a younger Son of William the Conquerour, succeeded him by the powerful influence of Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury, to the pre- judice of Robert his elder Brother. In this King's Reign Malcolm, King of Scots, disturbing the Peace of England, was slain by the English. Anselm, next Suc- cessor to Lanfrank in the See of Canterbury, was banished out of the Kingdom, for maintaining stiffly the Pope's Authority, against the King's Prerogative. The Bishop's See of Selcey was transferred to Chichester; and Carlisle, which had been destroy'd 200 Years before by the Danes, raised up from its Ashes. Westminster-Hall was built, and several

1087.

England.

ral Hospitals founded. The Counties of Breknock and Glamorgan were seized from the Welsh by several noble Adventurers. The Sea overwhelmed a great part of those Lands *Kern* which had been Earl Godwin's, and are to this day called the Godwin's Sands. This King hunting in the New Forest, was killed with an Arrow levelled at a Deer by Walter Tyrrel. He died without Issue, and was buried in the Cathedral of Westminster.

1100.

XXIII. HENRY I, for his Learning surnamed *Beauclerc* the youngest Son of the Conquerour, succeeded his Brother William. He restored to the English the free Use of Lights in Night, and introduced that of the Night-Watches. The Laws of Edward the Confessor he revived, and to the Barons he granted great Priviledges. The Muses he recalled to Cambridge, and restored it to its ancient Lustre. Normandy he conquered from Robert his Brother, and created William his eldest Son Duke thereof. Who coming over with a new married Wife, the Duke of Anjou's Daughter, was happily cast away with her, and two more of the King's Children, besides a great many Persons of Quality. In his Reign the King of Wales lost Pembroke-shire, Cardigan, and Monmouth-shire to the Crown of England. King Henry died in Normandy, but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of Reading. Maud, his only Issue left alive, was declared next Heir. Yet she was laid aside, to make room for King

1135.

XXIV. STEPHEN, a Grandson of the Conqueror by his Daughter and Wife to Stephen, Earl of Champagne and Blois, got the Crown from Maud, the Daughter of Henry, the Power of the Clergy. But he was soon disturbed in Possession of it, first by the Welsh and Scots, then by the Barons of England, and last of all by Maud the Empress, then Widow of the Emperor Henry the Fifth of that Name. Who pursued her Right. Upon her self and King Stephen a long thread of Troubles. Till, being wearied with the Uncertainties of War, she chose rather to quit the Kingdom, than to hunt any longer for the Shadow only of a Crown. The King died at Dover, after a troublesom Reign of about Years, and was bury'd at *Fever-sham*.

The NORMAN and SAXON Blood united.

1154.

XXV. HENRY II, otherwise called Henry Fitz-Empress from Maud the Empress his Mother, Daughter of Henry, succeeded to King Stephen, and united the Norman and Saxon Blood together, being descended by the Mother side from



the first Wife of Henry I, Daughter of Malcolm King of Scotland by Margaret, Daughter of Edward Son of Edmund King of England. His Father was Geofry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, Maine, and Maine, which French Provinces became in his Right subject to the Crown of England; as did also the Dukedom of Aquitain, in the Right of Eleanor his Wife. To which adding the Dukedom of Normandy, England was then possessed of the best Part of France, but with an Homage to the Crown. In the North of England the King recovered to the English Crown Cumberland and Westmorland, which had been above 200 Years subject to the Scots. He also got Ireland by Conquest, and bestowed it upon his youngest Son, surnamed Lackland. A great Prince, I might say happy, that he had his share of Troubles. Not so much from the proud Lord Hugh Mortimer, or the Irruptions of the Welsh, as from the Refractoriness of the ungrateful Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who always sided with the Pope against the King. To which add the outrageous Jealousie of Q. Eleanor, raised by the fair Rosamond his Concubine; but especially the Rebellion of his Sons, whom she set upon him. 'Tis true he overcame all, except the Bishop, to whose Ghost he was fain to cringe. At last he died at Chinon in Normandy, and was buried at Font-Everard.

XXVI. RICHARD I, for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded to his Father Henry, being his eldest Son at the time of his Death. In the holy War he signalized his Valour to admiration; and, wherever he went, Terrour was his Forerunner, insomuch that he became an Object of Envy to the other Christian Princes. At his Return, coming home by Land from Dalmatia through the Empire of Hungary, he was taken; and so became the Emperor's Prisoner, who put him to a grievous Ransom. Being returned, a War broke out with France, where King Richard obtained a signal Victory at Gisors. But soon after, besieging the Castle of Chalus, a fatal Arrow shot from thence gave him a mortal Wound.

XXVII. JOHN, the Brother of RICHARD who died without Issue, succeeded next to the Crown; to the prejudice of Arthur, Geofry his elder Brother's Son, who was the Heir of course. By which means we not only lost the Province of Bretagne in France, of which Arthur was Earl in Right of his Mother; but such was our fate, by advancing his Uncle John to the Crown, that, besides the Loss of our Possessions in France, England it self became Vassal to the Pope, and narrowly escaped being lost to the French.

England.

In short, such were the Miseries and Calamities of the Reign, partly by a fatal Misunderstanding betwixt the King and his Barons, but especially by the Clergy's adhering to the Pope against the King's Interest and Prerogative, that the Realm was Interdicted for above 6 Years by the Pope, and the King's Subjects absolved from their Allegiance. Whereupon King *Philip* of *France* preparing to invade his Realm, King *John* (rather than lose all) was prevailed upon to submit himself and Crown to the Pope. Thus becoming the Pope's Vassal, he not only kept off his Invader, but grew too hard for him; whose Fleet he not only destroy'd, but also recovered the Province of *Poitou* from him. But the King and Barons being still at variance, and new Jealousies arising amongst them, the Barons called in the Dauphin of *France*, and received him as their King. Thus upon some Disgust, they cast him off, and forced him back into *France*. About which time King *John* died at *Newmarket* coming from *Lyn* with his Forces to fight the Dauphin. Whose unhappy Reign is memorable however for the *Magna Charta* he granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the English Government. Wherein 'tis expressly provided, That, if the King should violate any part of it, and should refuse to rectifie what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think of, such as the seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children.

1216.

XXVIII. HENRY III, commonly called from his Birth place *Henry of Winchester*, succeeded to his Father King *John*. He also struggled a long time with the Barons, disgusted for his exorbitant Fondness of Foreigners, and Neglect of the Natives. They took him and his Brother *Richard* Prisoners at *Nottingham*. But, having got his Liberty upon the potent Earl of *Glocester's* Imbracing his Interest, he called a Parliament at *Winchester*; with whose Concurrence he seized into his hands the Charter of *London*, and other Places for their Disaffection. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. Long was his Reign, it lasted 56 Years; but blessed in nothing so much, as in the hopes of his eldest Son *Edward*. He died at *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, and was bury'd at *Westminster*. His Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, was chosen King of the *Romans*; who, having dealt 6 Years in the Affairs of the Empire, returned into *England*, where he died.

XXIX



England.

1272.

XXIX. EDWARD I, surnamed *Long-shanks*, the Son of *Henry*, was in the *Holy-Land*, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when the *Sultan* fell to him. He proved a warlike, wise, and successful Prince; insomuch that he awed *France*, subdued *Wales*, and conquered *Scotland*, of whose King and Nobility he received Homage. His Son *Edward* he made Prince of *Wales*; which Title has ever since continued to the eldest Son of *England*, by Tradition. After a Reign of 35 Years he died, and was Inhumed at *Westminster*, leaving a numerous Issue behind him.

XXX. EDWARD II, commonly called *Edward of Carnarvon*, proved an unworthy Successor of his Father, and a Prince unfortunate, hated of the Nobles, and slighted by the Vulgar. Prince utterly debauched, first by *Gaveston* his Favourite, and by the *Spencers*, Father and Son. Whose intolerable Oppressions and Insolencies he countenanced, even to the Ruin of the People, and the Hazard of his Crown. Insomuch that the Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, were fain to take up Arms in their own Defence, and for the People of *England*. Who, being beaten at first by the King's Forces, and several of them hanged upon it, had the Fortune at last to prevail; which proved fatal to the King, as well as his Favourites. For he was fain to Resign the Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son; and, soon after his Resignation he was barbarously murdered in *Blackley Castle*. Thus fell *Edward* a Victim to his Favourites. In whose Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, which *Robert Bruce* (their new-started up King) maintained so successfully, that he drove the *English* out of most Places of that Kingdom. And, when *Edward* went himself in Person to reduce them, they met his Army at *Banocks-Bourn*, he himself hardly escaping.

1307.

XXXI. EDWARD III, commonly called *Edward of Windsor*, succeeded his Father, upon his Resignation of the Crown. Whose Reign proved a Blessing to *England*, and a Scourge to *France* and *Scotland*; so great was his Wisdom, and so successful his Valour. *Robert Bruce* the King of *Scots* being dead, he forced upon them *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. And to *France* he laid claim, in his Mother's Right, Sister to *Charles IV*, who died without Issue. Which Title he pursued with Success, notwithstanding the Prevalence of the *Salique Law*, which disabled Women from the Succession to that Crown. Famous were the Battels of *Cressy* and *Poitiers*, in which the King's eldest Son, *Edward the Black Prince*, with a small Body of *English*, defeated a numerous Army of the *French*, and in the last took King *John* Prisoner, with *Philip* his youngest Son. So that *England* had the Glory at the same time

1327.



England.

to have two forein Kings Prisoners, *John King of France*, and *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, two noble Subjects of *Triumph*. Which *David Bruce*, having tript down *Baliol* by the favour of a strong Party, was taken Prisoner at *Nevil's Cross* near *Durham*. This Reign is also memorable for the Fall of great *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, the Queen Mother's Favourite. For the Title of *Duke of Cornwall*, first conferred upon *Edward* the Black Prince, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of *England*. Likewise, for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the Conquest of the *Ile of Man* from the *Scots*. At last the untimely Death of the Incomparable *Edward* the Black Prince hastned that of his Royal Father. Who died not long after, full of Years, after a long Reign; and his Body was bury'd at *Westminster*. By his second Queen *Philip*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainaut* and *Holland*, he had 7 Sons, and 5 Daughters. His Sons were *Edward* the Black Prince, *William* of *Hatfield*, *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, *William* of *Windsor*, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*.

1377.

XXXII. *RICHARD II*, Son to *Edward* the Black Prince, and Grandson of King *Edward III*, succeeded his Grandfather; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. Whole Reign was first disturbed by the French and *Scots*; then by the two English *Mazaniellos*, *Wat Tyler* and *John Stater*; and lastly by the Barons, who forced him to Sacrifice his misleading Favourites to their Revenge. In short, he was fain to Resign the Crown to his Cousin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*; and being removed thereupon to *Pomfret Castle*, he was soon after murdered. So little a Distance there is commonly betwixt a Prince's Prison, and his Death.

## The Line of LANCASTER.

1399.

XXXIII. *HENRY IV*, commonly called *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, came next to the Crown, by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. He was Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III*; by whose Accession to the Crown, the Issue of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of the said *Edward*, which had a precedent Right, was excluded. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, most part of his Reign being spent in suppressing the Faction, and quelling the troublesome *Scots*. Whom he had no sooner tamed, but the *Welsh* (under their notable Ring-leader, *Owen Glendower*) began to stir, and were not so easily tamed. Thus *Henry*, after a turbulent Reign of 13 Years

and better, departed this Life at London, and was England.  
at Canterbury.

XIV. HENRY V., otherwise called from his Birth-  
Henry of Monmouth, the eldest Son of Henry IV, proved  
Prince, and stands to this Day one of the greatest  
Princes of our English Chronicles. He revived the Eng-  
lish to the Crown of France, and carried it at last, tho'  
not to possess the Kingdom. But first he had fought  
the Battle of Azincour; where with 13000 Men he routed the  
French 52000 strong. Then reigned in France Charles VI.  
Prince, who (by his Queen's Persuasion) disinherited  
his Son, and bestowed Catharine his Daughter upon Henry.  
which, Henry was declared Heir to the Crown of France,  
during Charles his Life Regent of that Kingdom; and all  
confirm'd by an Act of the three States. 'Tis true the  
King's Party bestirred themselves with might and main to  
assert his Claim; and in the mean time Henry dies at Vin-  
duberg, leaving no Issue but a new-born Son, Henry his Succes-  
sor. Whose Education he left to the Cardinal of Winchester;  
and the Government of England (till he were of Age) to Humphrey  
Duke of Gloucester, and the Regency of France to John Duke of  
Burgundy, both the King's Brothers. At the Siege of Baugy in  
France, attempted by the King's second Brother Thomas Duke  
of Clarence, this valiant Prince was unhappily slain, and his  
Army defeated.

1412.

XV. HENRY VI, commonly called Henry of Windsor,  
only Issue of Henry V, proved a Religious, but weak and  
timorous Prince. In whose Reign began the fatal Quarrel  
between the Crown betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster, which  
England bleed many Years, and occasioned above 12 Field-  
battles in this and the next Reign. The first that raised this  
Quarrel was Richard Duke of York, who claimed the Crown as  
right by his Mother's side, descended from Lionel Duke of  
Clarence, third Son of Edward I, and elder Brother of John  
Duke of Lancaster. He took his Opportunity from the Dis-  
content of the People, occasioned by the King's Uxoriousness,  
and his Queen's imperious and arbitrary Methods, who sat at  
home, whilst he reigned only by Proxy. These Discon-  
tents Richard did secretly foment; and, when he saw his  
time fit for Action, he laid open his Claim. Then be-  
gan the Civil Wars betwixt those two Houses, with various  
Success on both sides, but so that the House of York (after  
struggling for the Crown) did carry it at last. The  
House of Lancaster on the other side, taking advantage of these our Di-  
visions at home, bestirred themselves with might and main  
to

1422.

*England.* to shake off the *English* Yoak, and recover their Liberty, so much that *Henry*, who had been solemnly Crowned at King of *France* in 1431, lost it five Years after to *Charles* and the Loss of that drew on in time the Loss of the *W*. Thus in few Years *Henry* had nothing left of his King of *France*, but *Calais* in *Picardy* (which we lost in *Q* Mary's Days) and the *Norman* Isles of *Jersey* and *Garnsey* still remaining in our Possession. At home King *Henry* taken Prisoner, at *Northampton* Fight. Whereupon a Parliament was called, which allowed of *Richard's* Claim; that *Henry* was to enjoy the Crown during Life. The had then a young Son, named *Edward*; who being excluded from the Succession, the Queen his Mother (a brave and martial Princess, Daughter of *Renata* Duke of *Brittany* and *Touraine*) turned every Stone to make him sure of Succession. To the North she went, where she raised an Army. *Richard* went thither to fight her, and there lost his Life at the Battel of *Wakefield*. But *Edward*, his eldest Son, took the Cudgels; who at *Mortimer's* Cross, near *Ludlow*, intercepted the Queen's Army, and came off Victorious. Upon this Victory, he was proclaimed King at *London*, and then retired with his Queen into *Scotland*; which put a period to his Reign, tho' he lived 11 Years after.

## The YORKISH Line.

1460. XXXVI. EDWARD IV, eldest Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, the first King of this Line, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. To *Henry* he succeeded by virtue of his Claim; but he was fain to maintain his Right, as he got it, by the Sword. A strange Reign this was, when we consider the prodigious Effusion of Blood, or the wonderful Changes and Revolutions that hapned in it. So fitly was Queen *Margaret* (*Henry* the sixth's Wife) to secure the Crown to her Son, that she resolved either to dethrone *Edward*, or perish in the Attempt. In order to which she fled into *France* and *Scotland*. But nothing could happen so favourable unto her Design, than the Accession of the Earl of *Warwick*, commonly called the *Make-King*, to the Interest. Whose Reputation and Influence was such with the People, that whatever Side he took, he turned the Scale. And he had probably re-settled the House of *Lancaster* on the Throne of *England*, had not an unhappy Mistake made him lose the Victory in *Gladmore* Fight near *Stamford*, where he was slain. In short, such were the Changes and Revolutions of this Reign, before it came to be settled, that *Henry* became twice a Prisoner to *Edward*, and *Edward*



Edward abdicated, and fain to fly beyond Sea; *England.*  
restored from his Prison to the Throne. Then Henry  
and Edward re-admitted, the Parliaments always  
wing the strongest Side. Tewksbury Fight, in which  
Margaret was taken Prisoner, and her Army utterly  
and defeated, decided at last the Quarrel. There was  
Prince Edward, also taken Prisoner, and soon after  
by bloody Richard Duke of Gloucester, King Edward's  
Brother. King Henry had the same Fate, and the  
Executioner. Thus Edward remained in full Posses-  
sion of the Crown, which he resigned with his Life Anno 1483,  
reigned 23 Years. He married out of a Frolick the  
Elizabeth Gray, Sir Richard Woodvill's Daughter,  
Sir John Gray's Widow; a Match so unsuitable to  
Birth and Dignity, that it turned Warwick's heart  
against him. He had Issue by her Edward his next Successor,  
Richard Duke of York; besides six Daughters, the eldest  
which, Elizabeth, united afterwards the two Houses to-  
gether by her Marriage with Henry VII, of the House of

XVII. EDWARD V, eldest Son of King Edward IV,  
succeeded to his Father at the Age of 12 Years, but was  
removed by the wicked Practices of his ambitious Uncle,  
surnamed Crouch-back, Duke of Gloucester. Who, to  
clear his Way to the Crown, had already removed in the  
Reign Clarence, his elder Brother, and procured his Death  
by Impeachment of high Treason. Thus there remained  
nothing in his way but his two Nephews, this King Edward  
and Richard his Brother. To be rid of these young Princes,  
he took the Protectorship away from the Lord Rivers, the  
Uncle by the Mother's side; and next he got into  
the hands Richard his Brother, whom the Queen Mother  
was to part with, in great affliction, and with great  
grief of Nature. To blind the People, he forthwith  
gave Orders for the King's Coronation, whilst he secretly  
conferred with the Duke of Buckingham (his great Coadjutor  
in wicked Designs) to fix the Crown upon his own Head.  
By these Artifice the City of London was drawn in at last to  
acknowledge Richard King of England, his Brother the late King  
Edward and his Issue being represented as spurious to the  
People. So that this young King Edward reigned but 3  
Months, and soon after became with Richard his Brother a  
Prisoner to his Uncle, and next Successor.

XVIII. RICHARD III, the English Nero, Brother of  
Edward IV, and Uncle to the Fifth. Who, having usurped the  
Crown

*England.*

Crown from his Nephew, made it next his Business to take away both his Life and his Brother's, that he might Reign without Competition. The two young Princes, being shut up in the Tower, he caused to be stifled to death in the Beds. From which time the Duke of Buckingham projected his Ruin, who had been the chief Instrument of his Elevation. There was then at the Court of Bretagne in France Henry of Richmond, of the House of Lancaster. To whom the Crown was proposed, with this Proviso, that he should marry Elizabeth, eldest Daughter to King Edward IV, whereby the Houses of York and Lancaster should be united into one. But, before the Plot took effect, the Duke lost his Head. When being apprehended, Richard, without any form of Trial, and any regard to his former Service, ordered his Execution. Soon after this, the Earl of Richmond landed, with a small Force, at Milford Haven. And as he advanced forward, being still reinforced, he at last incountred King Richard at Bosworth in Leicestershire. The Fight was sharp and obstinate, but successful to Henry; who by this single Victory got the Crown, Richard being Killed in the Fight. And so ended the Life and short Reign of a Tyrant, who spared for no Blood, either to get or to keep a Crown. But he died a valiant Man in the Field, who had basely sacrificed his Princes and Nobles of their Lives. A Son he had by Queen Ann his Wife, Daughter of the Earl of Warwick, but he died before his Father. The Queen also died before him, without strong suspicion of being Poysoned by him, in order to marry Princess Elizabeth his Niece.

#### The UNION of the FAMILIES.

1485.

XXXIX. HENRY VII, of the House of Lancaster, succeeded to Richard, slain in Bosworth Battel. He was Son of Edmund Tewdor Earl of Richmond, and Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heir to John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, Son of John of Somerset, Son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. His Birth-place was Pembroke Castle, in Wales. So that the Prophecy of Cadwallader, the last King of Britain, that British Blood should Reign in Britain, came to be fulfilled in this King. Who married Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Edward IV, whereby the two Houses of York and Lancaster came united into one. But he assumed the Crown in his own Name, being Crowned before his Marriage; whereby he drew upon himself such Disturbances as made his Reign for some time very uneasy. In which hapned to be two Impostors, one after another, both laying Claim to the Crown, and seen by the Dutches Dowager of Burgundy, a Daughter of Edward IV.



and a professed Enemy to the House of Lancaster. The *England*.  
 Impostor's Name was Lambert Simmel, a Baker's Son; the other's was Perkin Warbeck, of Flemish extraction. He pretended to be Richard Duke of York, Edward the Fifth's brother, thus raised from the Dead, to give Life to their Imposture. The End whereof proved Comical in Lambert, and Tragical in Perkin. For Lambert, of a new-broached King, was in the Cathedral of Dublin, became, by Henry's favour, a Turn-broach in his Kitchen. But Perkin, after the labours done him in several Courts, especially in France and Scotland, as a Prince forsooth of the Royal Blood of England, was in the first place Pillored, and at last Hanged at Tyburn. In whose Quarrel fell that great Man Sir William Stanley, Lord Chamberlain to the King, as a chief Manager of his Conspiracy; and, tho' he had saved the King's Life at Tewkesbury Fight, yet nothing could save him now, against Reason of State. Hard was the fate of Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, the Nephew of Edward IV. and Richard III. by his Brother the Duke of Clarence; who, after a long Imprisonment in the Tower, only because he was of the House of York, now lost his Head, for attempting to make his Escape. Notable is the Rebellion that hapned in the North against Henry, managed by John a Chamber, a rascally Fellow; and in the West, headed by the Lord Audley; both which were happily suppressed. To ballance the Power of the Lords, Henry found a Way to raise that of the Commons, which ever since has carried a much greater Sway than formerly in Government. In short, he was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but his Reign not without Blemish. As in the Wars of Bretagne which fell into the Hands of the French, through the Remisness of Henry; who might easily have prevented it, had he been as earnest in it, as he was to lay up the Treasures granted him for it. So covetous he grew in his latter Days, and greedy to fill up his Coffers, that he caused all new Laws to be put in execution, even the most obsolete. Which the chief Instruments were Empson and Dudley, who afterwards paid dear for their Extortions. Thus having reigned 24 Years, he departed this Life at his Royal Palace at Richmond, April 22. 1508, having lived 52 Years, and was buried at his Chappel adjoyning to Westminster-Abbey, called this day Henry the Seventh's Chappel. His surviving Children were Henry, his next Successor; Margaret, married to James IV. King of Scots; and Mary to Lewis XII. King of France.



England.

1509.

**XL. HENRY VIII**, Heir to both the Houses of York and Lancaster, and the only Son left alive of Henry VII, succeeded his Father at the Age of 18, and proved a Prince of great Virtues and Vices. He reigned about 38 Years, and the greater part thereof with much Applause. Till being vitiated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, he hardly kept within any Bounds, but made Will a Law to his Subjects. Then Luxury and Cruelty possessed his Mind, that they obscured his Virtues, and shined his former Glory. Then his Reign became unhappy to Queens, fatal to his Favourites, uneasie to the People, both to rigid Papists and Anti-Papists. Six Wives he had, viz. *Catharine of Spain*, *Ann Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Ann Cleve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parr*. Two of them he Repudiated, *Catharine of Spain*, and *Ann of Cleve*; the last as an Incestuous Match, being the Widow of *Arthur* his Brother, the last for some natural Defects. Two he publicly Beheaded, *Ann Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. For his Marriage with *Catharine of Spain* he had a Dispensation from the Pope, which took off the Odour of it. But, after 20 Years standing, the King pretending a Scruple of Conscience about it, and questioning the Validity of the Pope's Dispensation, he at last threw off *Catharine*, and married *Ann Bullen*. Which made so great a Breach between the King and the Pope, that the King was Excommunicated and the whole Realm Interdicted. But Henry was proof against the Thunder-bolts of Rome, and the *Thames* began to build a Bridge to the *Tyber*. So that the King shook off the Pope's Supremacy, as an Usurpation upon the Rights of the Crown, and reassumed the ancient Power of his Predecessors the English Kings, who reigned Independently from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being disannulled, an Inquiry was made into the Corruptions and Errours of the Church, in order to Reformation. Which was happily brought about in a short Measure, by the prudent Management of the then Archbishop *Cranmer*, a great Light of the Church in those Times of Darkness. Whereupon there hapned two notable Rebellions, one in *Lincolnshire*, and the other in *Yorkshire*; but they were happily suppressed. In *Ireland* also there broke out a Rebellion, which proved fatal to the noble Family of *Kildare*. Memorable is the Rise and Fall of the Kings great Favourite Ministers of State, *Wolsey* and *Cromwel*; the first a Bishop and the last a poor Smith's Son. *Wolsey* a Cardinal, who was in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Bishop of Rome, fell under the King's heavy Displeasure, for opposing a Divorce with *Catharine*, after he had himself disposed the King to it. But *Cromwel* fell under the Ax, soon after the King had made him Earl of *Essex*. The learned Sir *Thomas More*, who had succeeded the Cardinal in the Chancellourship of England,

England.

John Fisher Bishop of Rochester, were Beheaded for disowning the King's Supremacy. The King, before he fell off from Pope, had writ a Book against Luther, the great Reformer of the Church in Germany. For which Pope Leo honoured him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, since made Henry to the Kings of England by Act of Parliament. Wales in this Reign Incorporated to England, and Ireland made a Kingdom. As to foreign Affairs, Henry's first warlike Attempt was against France, from which he took *Terouenne* and *Amiens*; in the Taking whereof the Emperour Maximilian was under the King's Pay. This Breach with France naturally drew on a War with the Scots, who were utterly routed at the Battel of *Flodden-field*, and their King James IV. slain. After this, Charles V. Emperour, and Francis I. King of France, being one against another, sought after King Henry's Friendship with great Emulation. The Emperour carried it at first, who came twice over in Person into England. But Cardinal Wolsey, aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding that the Emperour thwarted him in his Design, got the King over to the French Interest. So that the two Kings had several interviews near *Calais*, with great Pomp and Splendour; where they contracted a personal Love for each other, beyond what was usual with Crowned Heads. To Unite Scotland with England, a Match was concluded betwixt Prince Edward, and the young Queen of Scots; but afterwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the French. Which occasioned a new War, both with France and Scotland. Henry took *Boulogne* from the French, and destroy'd with Fire *Leith* and *Edenburgh* in Scotland. To return home, six New Bishopricks were erected by this King, upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Gloucester*, and *Glocester*; all which, but *Westminster*, continue Episcopal Sees. Thus reigned Henry VIII, a boisterous Prince; who so awed his Parliaments, that they durst not disobey his Directions, and comply with his Desires. His Breach with the Pope's Authority, occasioned the Reformation, begun in his Reign, continued in the next, brought to perfection by the glorious Q. Elizabeth. He lived, since his Breach with Rome, half Papist, half Protestant, and yet a Friend to neither. For he spared neither Protestants, nor Papists, burning the first, and hanging the latter that would not submit to his Laws. The Time of his Death was Jan. 8th, 1547. in the 56th Year of his Age, and 35th of his Reign; and *Windsor Chappel*, the Place of his Burialure. All the Issue he left alive at his Death were his three Successors, who all died without Issue; viz. Edward by *Seymour*, Mary by *Catharine of Spain*, and Elizabeth by *Ballen*.



England.

1547.

**XLII. EDWARD VI**, only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife, was little above 10 Years Old, when he ascended the Throne of his Father. His Reign began with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Mersey*, his Uncle and Protector, gave a great Overthrow at *Musselburg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring (as we did at last) *le Boulonois* to that Crown. The best Action of this Reign was the great Progress made in it of Reformation begun by *Henry VIII.* and now brought to Perfection by the infatigable Zeal of Archbishop *Cromwell* and the powerful Assistance of the Protector; notwithstanding the Opposition of several stiff Men against it, especially *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. In this Reign fell the Lord Admiral, *Thomas Seymour*, one of the King's Uncles, and the Lord Protector's Brother; and long after, the Protector himself, by the great Power and Influence of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition. Who, seeing the King in a Consumptive Condition, meant to settle the Crown in his Family, by making a Match with *Guilford Dudley* his fourth Son and the Lady *Jane Gray*, Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk* by *Francis* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Sister to *Henry VIII.* Which done, he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the prejudice of the true Heirs, *Mary* and *Elizabeth* his Sisters. Which Will he got confirmed by the Council, and the Judges of the Realm. Thus died King *Edward* at *Greenwich*, July 6. 1553. in the 16th Year of his Age, having reigned 6 Years, 7 Months, and 9 Days; and was buried *August* following at *Westminster*. He was a Prince of a Pregnancy of Judgment above his Years, and of wonderful Improvement in Learning for his Age. In whose Reign the *North-East* Passage by Sea was found out by *Richard Chancellor*; who first hit upon *Arctic* in *Moscow*, till then unknown by Sea, and since has become the great Thorough-fare in *Europe* for the *Moscow* Trade.

1553.

**XLII. MARY**, the eldest Daughter of King *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine* of *Spain*, succeeded to her Brother's Throne. 'Tis true the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was Proclaimed Queen before her, by virtue of the late King's Will. But, as it proved, she had but the shadow of a Crown, and *Mary* had the Substance, and came to the Throne by the Right of Succession. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that imbraced her Interest, the first that smarted for it. Being a bigotted Princess, her first Application, after she got the Crown, was to restore *Papacy* in *England*.



with a Vengeance, and explode the Reformation, which the *England* might to pass in the space of 18 Months. Insomuch that, some Years, the Kingdom blazed every where with burnt offices. Amongst which four Bishops, and at last Arch-bishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames; with a fervency of Zeal, beyond the heat of their fiery arguments. The great Promoters of these unchristian Vi-olences were the two Popish Bishops committed in the late reign, *Gardener* now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of England, and *Bonner* Bishop of London; both of revengeful Spirit, and cruelly imbittered against Protes-tantism. Upon a civil Account also many great Persons suf-fered Death, as the Duke of Northumberland, the Lady *Jane*, the Duke of Suffolk her Father; the Lord *Gailford* her husband, and his Brother the Lord *Thomas Gray*, who lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then a young Girl of 17 Years of Age, was beheaded in the Tower two hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit, and Learning, at-tributed to her Age, and beyond her Sex. Who, far from being ambitious of the Crown, assumed it with Tears, and had it thrust upon her by her Friends Ambition. But still the Po-pish Party were uneasie with their great Eye-sore, the Lady *Jane*, whom they used to call the Hope of Hereticks. In order therefore to rid themselves of her, she was committed under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a twelve-Month Confinement, before her clear Innocence could procure her Liberty. To get an Heir to the Crown for their Turn, a Marriage was concluded betwixt Her and Philip of Spain. But then she was 38 Years old, a great Virgin; and she bred nothing but an Impostor, who killed her, I mean a *Timpany*, which indeed passed current for a great Belly. Insomuch that solemn Thanks to God were offered by the Council, with Prayers to be read in all Church-ward Chappels, for the Preservation of the Queen and In-crease of the Kingdom. Thus was Heaven Supererogated, and the Kingdom preserved. The foresaid Match occasioned an Insurrection, led by Sir *Francis Wyat*; the Miscarriage whereof is im-puted to his Loss of Time. I conclude with two Words of Philip's War with France. In which the French lost S. Valois, and we the Key of France, *Calais*, that had been in our Hands above 200 Years. Which Loss Q. Mary took so to Heart, that she died upon it, Nov. 17th, 1558, ha-ving lived 43 Years, and reigned 5 Years, 4 Months, and 11 Days. She was buried at *Westminster*. Thus expired, with her Life, a Reign begun, continued, and ended in Blood; and ended in nothing but the Shortness of it.

England.

1558.

**XLIII. ELIZABETH**, the second Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by *Ann Bullen*, his second Wife, being wonderfully preserved in the late Reign, succeeded next to *Queen Mary*, her Sister, and restored the Reformation. For which she was persecuted by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from the Allegiance. Which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion; the *Roman Party* striving hard to Cur her by Treachery, or Dethrone her by Force. But it pleased God to disappoint their Design, that in spite of all her Enemies was blessed with a glorious Reign the space of 45 Years. Memorable is the Year 1588. for the *Spanish Invasion*, attempted by *Philip*, with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence. Whereupon *Q. Elizabeth* pursuing her Wars, carried on the War with *Spain* with so much Conduct and Success, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *English* became everywhere a Terror to the *Spaniards*, and the very Names of their chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Essex*, *Norris*, *Drake*, and *Raleigh*, struck an Aw upon them. Thus *Q. Elizabeth* became such a Scourge to the Monarchy of *Spain*, that it decay'd ever since, and never recover it self to this day. In *Ireland* she quelled great Rebellions, headed one by *O'Neal*, and the other by *O'Don.* The new-sprung States of *Holland* she cherished, and protected against the Attempts of *Spain*. The whole Ocean Commanded. And so great was her Fame, that it was respected even by the *Moscovites*, *Turks*, *Persians*, and *Tartars*, and every Enemies. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of the unfortunate Princess *Mary Queen of Scots*. Who, being outed of her Dominions by a potent Faction, was compelled to fly for Shelter into *England*; where, on a Charge of Treason against her, and after a tedious imprisonment at *Fotheringhay Castle*, she was at last Condemned and Beheaded. The Earl of *Essex* his Death was also very much lamented by the Queen, whose Favour more than his Crimes, was the Occasion of his Fall. The Queen her self lived but 4 Years after, and died a Maid (but a Heroick) Queen, Nov. 24. 1602. in the 69th Year of her Age, and the 45th of her Reign, and upon the 28th of April following was buried at *Westminster*. A Queen, whose incomparable Wisdom will ever be admired by future Ages, as the Wonder of her Time, and Pattern to Princes of the better Sex. 'Twas in her Reign the famous *Sir Francis Drake* travelled round the World in 3 Years, wanting 12 Days; and *Sir Francis Probisher*, another of our great Seamen of that Age, sailed to the *North-East* a great Way further than any had done before him. In the Honour of this Valiant Monarch, *Virginia* came to be so called; but was not owned for the publick Interest of State, till the Year 1606.



The MONARCHS of BRITAIN.

1603.

**JAMES I.** King of Scotland, succeeded Queen Elizabeth in the Realm of England, as next Heir to it, being descended from Margaret eldest Daughter of Henry VII. For the Son of Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded in the late Reign, the Daughter of James V. of Scotland, Son of James IV. by the said Margaret. His Father was the Lord Darnley, Queen's Husband, eldest Son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, descended from Robert Stuart, the next Successor to David Bruce of Scots. Thus, by King James's Accession to the Crown of England, these two Kingdoms (which had been for so many almost in a perpetual Fend) became united together under the Kings of England from that time assuming the Great Britain Monarchs. King James, according to the forecast of Henry VII, quitted the lesser Kingdom for the more, and made London the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms, when he came hither, he had narrowly escaped a grand Conspiracy managed in Scotland by the Earl of Gowry and his Brothers. He escaped two in the first two Years of his Reign, and from the Popish Faction. Particularly the Gun-Powder Treason which at one Blow was to destroy Church and State, by blowing at once all the Flower of the Kingdom, King, Prince, Parliament. Amongst other Memorable Things of this Treason the Conference held at Hampton-Court, upon a Motion of the Puritan Party to the King for a further Reformation which Conference ended in a fair Vindication of the Church of England. The Peace with Spain, and the King's quitting a Sum of Money the Cautionary Towns we had in Holland, Brill, Flushing, &c. Two Royal Visits He received from his Sister-in-law Christian IV. King of Denmark; whose Frankness, and to Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledged with all returns of Kindness and Respect. The Creation of a new Order of Knights called *Baronets*, next to the Degree of Baron, made Hereditary. The Fall of the Lord Bacon, a Man of great Learning; who, from the high Station of Lord Chancellor of England, was reduced to a Degree of Poverty little less than of Beggary. And That of Sir Walter Raleigh, a great Man in the former Reign; who, by the prevalency of *Gundamore* the French Embassadour, then omnipotent at Court, lost his Head on a Scaffold. The King, in short, was famous for his Learning, but he was too much a Scholar, to be a martial Prince. He kept Peace, and reigned in Peace, according to his Motto, *Pacifici*. But his Daughter Margaret, Queen of Bohemia, never the better for it. Who, being married to Frederick Elector Palatine of the Rhine (afterwards chosen King of Bohemia,



England.

1601

Bohemia, and crowned with his Wife at Prague) could not prevail with the King her Father to Assist them against their Conquerour Ferdinand the Emperour, by whom they hapned to be dispossessed of all. Thus the King died at Theobalds in Hertfordshire, in the 39th Year of his Age, and the 23th of his Reign, and his Body was interred at Westminster. By his Queen, Daughter of Frederick IV King of Denmark, and Sister of Christian IV, he had Issue, Henry, his eldest Son, and the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life time; Charles, his Successor, who lived to be a sad Victim to the fury of a warring Party; Elizabeth, married (as before said) to the fortunate Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine; Mary and Anne, who died young.

1625.

**XLV. CHARLES I.** the only surviving Son of King James I, was born at Dumferling in Scotland Nov. 19. 1600, and crowned at Westminster Feb. 2. 1625. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, his Reign imbroiled with Civil Wars, and the End of it Tragical beyond all Example. His Popish Match with a French Lady, King Henry the Fourth's Daughter, no less affecting the Government than Zealous in her Religion, did not contribute to his Misfortunes. And his unbounded Favour to the Duke of Buckingham, an obnoxious Man to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. 'Tis true the Duke fell by the hands of Felton, after the fruitless Attempts of three Parliaments against his Life, the King chusing rather to live with his Parliaments, than so great a Favourite. But the Duke of Strafford a high-flown Courtier, and Archbishop Laud a late too stiff for the Times, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. In short, of five several Parliaments the King called in his Reign, not one proved favourable. So that the King was compelled to raise Money by such Ways as were deemed Illegal, which had very ill Effect. The Scots in the mean time, whose Reformation was made into Presbytery as to Church-Government, entered into a Covenant against Episcopacy, as forced upon them against their Will. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenting Party in England; and the Remonstrance, that fatal long Parliament, which brought the King to the Block. In which Parliament the King was boldly charged with the bloody Massacre in Ireland. Differences growing thus wider and wider, His Majesty thought fit to withdraw into the North. But coming into Hull the gates were shut against him. Then broke out our Civil Wars, which continued from the Year 42, till the end of 46; with the effusion of so much English Blood, the Ruin of many Families, the Dissolution of the Church of England, and the Tragical End of this Monarch upon a Scaffold. Then did the Army in a manner over-rule the Parliament, the Liberty of the People being left at their Mercy.

Army consisted chiefly of Independants, Quakers, and England. Who, when they saw Things in a fair Way of Accommodation betwixt King and Parliament, secured his Majesty, made what Parliament they pleased, to serve their own, by secluding all Members that were not of their Temper. Parliament, then called by Derision the Rump, being re- to Arraign the King, and take away his Life by Methods extended Justice, erected a Judicial Court, and made Brad- (one of their Members) President thereof. By whose the King was Sentenced to Death, as the Occasion, and Contriver of the late Intestine Wars: and, after Indignities offered him by the vilest sort of Men, the Sen- was executed upon him before Whitehall Gate, Jan. 30. by severing his Head from his Body. Which was done in the Name of all the People of England, when the better Part upon it with Horror and Indignation. Thus died a Prince by the hands of wicked Men, with a Mock-shew of A Prince of great Temperance, and Regularity, in the Conduct of his Life. Who died, as he lived, a Prote- according to the Church of England, with a most Christian ition to exchange his Mortal for an Immortal Crown. His was privately buried at Windsor-Chappel, a Fortnight after Beheaded. And the Issue he left behind him were his Successor, James Duke of York, and Henry Duke of ; Mary, who married to William Prince of Orange, the of our present King; Elizabeth, who died a Prisoner in of Wight, soon after his Father's Death; and Henrietta, and to the Duke of Orleans, only Brother to the now French

Eclipse of the Monarchy, upon King Charles his Martyrdom. With previous Reflections upon that unexempld Regicide.

Whether it was a Rebellion, or not, in the People of England to take up Arms against King Charles I. 'twas a notorious to put him to Death. When they had brought Him back to boundaries of the Laws, as he was still their Sovereign and they Subjects, they were bound to obey Him. Whereas, by putting Him to Death, the Regicides made themselves his Sovereign, which was illegal and Contradictory. The most they could do with some of Reason, supposing the King had unbinged the Government, to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy.



England. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a Power over another, therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to Re-settle the Government, the whole People of England should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done more like a Cabal, and an Army which aw'd the Nation.

But, to say no more, King Charles being thus cut off by the Party a malignant Party; his next Heir Charles II. was for above 10 Years kept by the same Party from his Right of Succession, forced to fly beyond Sea, and sometimes put to great Straits. The Kingdom then reduced to a Commonwealth; but moulded into some Shapes, that no Model could be fix'd upon. First the Rump govern'd with a Council of State; then a Council of State, without a Rump. Then a little Parliament called by Oliver and his Officers. Next, Oliver Cromwel, with the Title of Lord Protector, succeed, with the same Title, by Richard his Son. Who, being cut out by the Power of the Army, the old Rump, now called the House of Commons, was restored. And this being pulled down by the same Power that set it up, the Government was committed to 22 Persons, by the Name of the Committee of Safety. During this Usurpation Ireland was reduced, and Scotland in a great measure subjected to the English States. The Hollanders were brought to a very low Ebb by the English, and we got Dunkirk and Jamaica from Spain. The Truth is, England was never so formidable since Queen Elizabeth's Reformation, the English being then generally bred up by their Intestine Divisions, Feats of War. King Charles in the meantime made use of all his Interest, to get possession of his Crown. Upon whose yielding to the Kirk Conditions, he was admitted by the Scots, and crowned New-Years Day at Scoon in 1651. The next Summer he came up with a Scotch Army, to possess himself of England. But his Endeavour proved fruitless, his Forces being intirely defeated at Worcester Fight, and himself hardly escaping. Six Weeks he wandered about England in a Disguise, with a Hæ and Gry after him, till at last he had the fortune to make his Escape into France. From whence he was forced to fly into the Spanish Dominions, upon the League proposed by Cromwel with the French against the Spaniard. In the meantime several Attempts were made by the Royal Party for the Restoration, but none that could take effect; till General Monk had the Fortune to bring it about suddenly, but without effusion of Blood. In order to which he came up from Scotland, with the Forces under his Command, but under colour of Re-setting the Juncto. Landed then Major General of the States Forces in England, who had aspired to the Supreme Command, attempted (but in vain) to impede his March. The Juncto being Re-instated, and Monk came to London with his Army, the secluded Members were by his Order Re-admitted. Whereupon a Vote passed for a Free Parliament to meet Apr. 20. 1660; and a Council of State being left to Govern



ill the Session, they Dissolved themselves. Then Lambert attempt-  
 ed to involve again the Nation in a Civil War. But his Forces being  
 much lessened, they were easily dispersed, and himself taken Pri-  
 soner. The Parliament being met, the Government was soon brought  
 to its proper Channel, by restoring the Crown to the lawful  
 Owner thereof. Who, being immediately recalled from his Exile,  
 the Kingdoms were by that means delivered from the late Usur-  
 pation, and brought again from an unsteady to a settled Form of  
 Government.

England.

The MONARCHY Restored.

1660.

XLVI. CHARLES II. eldest Son of Charles I. being by a  
 free Parliament Restored to the Crown, was accordingly Pro-  
 claimed at London with great Solemnity, May 8th 1660; and  
 came to Dover from Holland, a Fortnight after, he made  
 a solemn Entrance into London upon the 29th with great Pomp  
 and Splendour. On the 23d of April following, being St. George's  
 Day, he was Crowned at Westminster, with greater State and So-  
 lemnity than any of his Predecessors. And, not long after, he  
 married to the now Queen Dowager, Catharine of Portugal, by  
 whom he had no Issue. The Royal Family being thus Restored,  
 the Army was Disbanded, the Laws of England Revived, and  
 the Church Re-established. Some of the late King's Judges were  
 pardoned, and executed; and all Things now began to run again in  
 their proper Channel. The King, now raised to the Throne  
 after a long time of Adversity, gratify'd his Inclination to Ease  
 and Pleasures; and with his innate Clemency did so please all  
 his Subjects, as to enjoy himself without fear of Disturbances. From  
 the Burden of the Government he eased himself in a great mea-  
 sure upon his Brother James Duke of York; who, being a  
 more active Prince in the Business of Government, improved  
 the Opportunity to bring about his secret Designs upon the  
 English Liberty and Religion. Wherein he had the greater  
 Opportunity, after the Death of Henry Duke of Gloucester, who died  
 a few Months after the Restoration. The People in the mean  
 time, following their King's Example, sunk to such a degree of  
 Sloth and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had  
 been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage  
 in Voluptuousness. The greatest Mischief next to that,  
 which indeed has had a fatal Influence over all Europe, was King  
 Charles his striking too far into the French Interest, and laying  
 the Foundation of the French Greatness. When, upon his  
 Restoration, he had a great Opportunity of making England  
 formidable to France, and indeed to all Europe; this Nation  
 returning with Old Soldiers, felled by the Civil Wars, and such  
 as had improved their natural Courage to a Contempt almost of

England.

all Dangers. But *France* prevailed both with her Gold and Promises, offering to serve the King against all such as should malign his Happiness, or disturb his Tranquillity. Another Mischief was the King's Parting with *Dunkirk* to the *French*, for which this Nation has smarted sufficiently. Vast were the Sums He received from his long Parliament, intended for the publick Use, but most of 'em squandered and misapply'd. Memorable is the Shutting up of the *Exchequer*, after it was filled with *Loans*, to the Ruin of several Families. Our two *Dutch Wars*, which ended with no great Advantage on either side; but served so far the *French* Interest, as to teach 'em the Way of our Sea-fights, and gave them the Satisfaction to see us weaken one another. The dreadful *Plague* this Nation was visited with in the Years 65, and 66, the fiercest that was ever known; followed by the dismal Burning of *London*, to the Ruin of almost the whole City, and a great part of the Suburbs. Our Blowing up of *Tangier* in the Streights, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. And lastly, our *Recess* and *Distractions* at the latter end of this Reign, near breaking out into Civil Wars, on the Discovery of the *Popish Plot*. Upon which the Duke of *York*, long since affected with *Popery*, was fain (by the King's Orders) to withdraw first into *Flanders*, and then into *Scotland*. Till this Plot growing out of date, another broke out called the *Presbyterian Plot*; which smothered the former, and revived the *Popish* Faction. Then the Duke of *York*, whom the House of Commons had voted Incapable of the Crown, became more powerful than ever; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died he should have nothing to do but to ascend the Throne, with all the Benedictions and Huzzas *Rome* could afford. And, no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but an odd kind of *F* seized upon the King; which in few days put a period to his Life and Reign, and made way for his Brother, who presently steps up and ascends the Throne. King *Charles*, to give him his due, was a Prince of excellent Parts, of great Integrity into Men and Manners; and whilst he lived, generally beloved of all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World to Reign, had not his Over-indulgence to Ease and Pleasure made him averse to Business. Whether he was of the *Roman Church* (as some will have it) tho' by Profession a Protestant according to the Church of *England*, I shall not determine. He departed this Life Feb. 6th, 1684. in the 55th Year of his Age, and the 37th of his Reign from his Father's Death, and 8 Days after was buried at *Westminster*, more like a private Man and a Stranger, than like a Prince or a Brother. An glorious Thing to his next Successor,



**JAMES II.** the only surviving Brother of *England*.  
 Who proved an Unfortunate Prince, as did all  
 predecessors of his Ordinal Number, which seems fatal to  
 Kings. He came to the Crown like a *Lamb*, but reigned  
 like a *Lion*, and was most like *Himself* at his Exit. First he  
 took off the Mask, fairly declaring himself what he had been  
 suspected for, a *Roman Catholick*; and carried it fair for  
 some time with his Protestant Subjects, till he had the for-  
 tune by their means to suppress *Argile's Rebellion* in *Scotland*,  
 and *Monmouth* in *England*, few Months after he came  
 to the Crown. Fleshed with so prosperous a Beginning, and  
 now a brave Army on Foot, he resolved to put his  
 in execution against the Nation's fond pretences of  
 Liberty and Property. But, to do it with the better Gloss,  
 he was started up, called the *Dispensing Power*. With this  
 he broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will  
 of his Government. The Church of *England* he  
 attacked, which had with so much Struggling and Hazard  
 secured his Succession; sent no less than 7 Bishops at once as  
 prisoners to the *Tower*, and brought them to their Trial as  
 guilty of high Misdemeanour, for refusing to do what the Laws  
 did not justify. But they were Acquitted by Law. The  
 Universities he invaded, and made a whole  
 of *Oxford* a Prey to his Violence. In short, he  
 did all Things to that pass, that none could think themselves  
 secure under his Reign, but such as tugged hard with Him to  
 Liberty and Arbitrary Power. To leave us without  
 a Prince of *Wales* was juggled into the World, so  
 we had no Refuge left (under God) but His present  
 Son, then *Prince of Orange*. Who, upon the humble  
 petition of several Noblemen and other Persons of Quality,  
 came over with a competent Force to bring the King back  
 to the Limits of the Law. Upon whose Approach he  
 fled, and privately withdrew into *France*; where his  
 enemies made him hitherto chew upon his Misfortunes, the  
 of *Popish* Counsels. Thus ended in less than four  
 the Reign of a Prince; who, by following his true  
 Religion, might have been a glorious Monarch. Whereas,  
 by overturning the Laws, he lost himself, and ruined the In-  
 terests of the *Popish* Faction in these Kingdoms. But the *Trans-*  
 actions of his Reign will appear more at large in the *History* of  
 the *Revolution*, which makes the Subject of the next in-  
 chapter. This only I shall add, that his first Wife,  
 the Duke of *Norfolk*, was *Ann*, eldest Daughtr to *Edward*  
 the late Earl of *Clarendon*, and sometime Lord Chan-  
 cellor of *England*. By whom he had Issue our late Queen *Ma-*  
*ry*,

1684.

8301



*England.* ry, and Princess *Ann* of Denmark, besides other Children ceased. His second Wife still living is *Mary* an Italian Princess; by whom he has had several Children, but none left unless we be all mistaken in the Birth of the Prince of and his Sister.

1688.

**XLVIII.** *WILLIAM III.* and *Mary II.* Princesses of *Orange*, succeeded jointly to King *James*, his Abdication of the Crown. As to the *Manner*, and *historical Consequences* of it hitherto, I refer the Reader to following Chapter.

## C H A P. XII.

*A short History of the late Revolution; a rational Vindication of it. King WILLIAM'S Character, Descent, and Marriage. The Advantages we reap from His Re-*

*History of the Revolution.*

**T**Hat the Government was dissolved by the late *James*, not only by his Desertion, but also by his contrary Proceedings contrary to Law, before his Flight *France*, has been the solemn and unanimous Vote of *England* and *Scotland*, and is the Opinion of all Rational Men who understand the Constitution. But, to satisfy the *World* specially *Foreigners*, with the Legality and Wisdom of the Proceedings of the States of both Kingdoms in Relation to the Government, it will not be incongruous to make a Narrative of the Occasion thereof.

Never the Liberty of *England*, and the *Protestant* Interest general, lay more at stake, than it did in the late Revolution. 'Tis plain, there was a general Design to extirpate the *Protestant* Religion, and to enslave all *Europe*. The Plot was laid in King *Charles* his Reign, and the *Dover-Treaty* was a convincing Proof of it. But the Softness of that King was a Disadvantage on their side who were impatient to see so great a Design in execution, King *James* (then Duke of *York*) being a Prince of Vigour and Zeal for the *Roman* Religion, was lookt upon as a Vessel much fitter, and moulded for the purpose. Who, having prepared all Things for this Scene, whilst his Brother lived, an Apoplectic Fit (as was commonly reported) seized upon King *Charles*, to room for his Brother. And he was no sooner gone

but his Brother James enters, and ascends the *England*. Prince more courteous, more obliging, or more proud at first, than he was to his new Subjects. But it was long before he pulled off the Mask. The Storm being raised in Scotland by Argile, and in England by Monmouth, he set himself above the Power of the Laws, and the Rules of common Prudence. The Sword was drawn, and must not be put up again, till it had gone thorough stitch. To shew Contempt of the Laws, he plainly told his Parliament in November 1685, That he would neither expose his Person, nor his Subjects, to the Disgrace, nor himself to the Danger of them. This startled the Parliament, who lookt upon him as unqualify'd by Law for their Employments. Yet he went on with that Moderation, as to offer to dispense with unqualify'd Officers, then actually in Service, with the Oath of the Law, provided no more were admitted. But this would not serve the King's turn. Who, to prevent any Murmurs about it, Prorogued the Parliament till Nov. 1686; and so put it off by further Prorogations, till he dissolved it at last.

meanwhile Care was taken to new-model his dearly beloved Army, now Consecrated to more pious Uses, and on foot (tho' against Law) to accomplish the great Design. Both Officers and Soldiers were Reformed by degrees, and of both Sorts put in as would incourage and promote the Design. The King quickly found out how little was to be expected by way of Persuasion, and that Compulsion at last must be used. To break his Way through, but with some show of Justice, a Dispensing Power, unknown to former Ages, suddenly started up, as a Branch of Prerogative Royal: by virtue whereof such Magistrates were made as the King thought to be the fittest Instruments for the promoting his Design, without their taking the Oaths in that Case proposed. And the Kingdom's Military Defence was put into the Hands as by many express Laws were Incapable of them. A Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs was erected, whose Commission was to proceed with a Non-obstante, without, and against the Rules of our Laws. And, to ease the Dissenters, now seemingly grown into favour with the King, (who were the Object of his Resentment and Contempt, when he came to the Crown) a Declaration was issued for Liberty of Conscience to all sorts of Persuasions, with a secret Intent, that none should have it at last but the Dissenters. 'Twas by virtue of this Illegal Commission, that the Lord Bishop of London was Arbitrarily suspended; that



England.

*Dr. Hough*, President of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, was ed out, tho' duly chosen by the Fellows of the said College, and afterwards all the Fellows of the said College, only refusing to chuse for their President a Person recommended to them by the King's evil Counsellor's Instigation.

The King had ordered his *Declaration* for Liberty of Conscience to be read in all Churches and Chappels. Which order not being obeyed by seven of the Bishops, who had offered in a Body their Reasons for it in a Petition presented to His Majesty, they were immediately committed to the Tower, and afterwards brought to a Tryal, as guilty of a high Misdemeanour. And, because they were Acquitted by Judge *Holloway*, and Judge *Powel*, were Discharged for Moderation in so weighty a Case, when the Corruption and Depravation of Justice in the Courts of Judicature, was generally such, that the Judges must either be biassed by the King's Will, or expect a *Quietus est*. Then were also the Judges commonly returned by secret Contrivances, and illegal nominations. So that any Man's Life or Estate, not well affected to the then Government, was in great Jeopardy, called into question, which made the Bishop's Acquittal more surprizing in so nice a Juncture.

In the mean time nothing was omitted to encourage upon all accounts, tho' never so much against Law. *Papish* Chappels and Mass-houses were set up, new Schools and Monasteries erected, four *Papish* Provincial Synods established, Priests and Jesuits so encouraged, that they swarmed with them as *Egypt* did of old with Frogs, and Locusts, the Privy Council made up of several *Lords*, the Jesuit *Father Petre* a Member thereof, the chief Director of the Cabinet Council, a Nuncio appointed, and a solemn Embassy sent into *Rome*. All this in defiance to the Laws, and by virtue of the new *Dispensing Power*.

Thus in few Years the *Papish* Party became in a manner Masters of all, Church and State; and awed us with a rising Army, which was to give the last stroke.

But, because the *Dispensing Power* was raised upon a Foundation, the *Papish* Party, being sensible of it, endeavored their utmost to secure themselves by getting such a Government as would take off the Penal Laws and the Tests. In order to which Writs of *Quo Warranto* fell like Thunder upon the Corporations; the Magistrates thereof being terrified with the King's severe Displeasure, if they dared to insist on their legal Right, and contest with the King at Law. Besides, that Judges were prepared, to damp the Pleas of such Cities and Towns as would stand upon their Rights.



the Cities of *Oxford* and *Winchester*, and the Borough *England*, which were declared to be Dissolved at the King's Charter, and brought them to that Condition, as to no Magistrates or Officers but at the King's Will, and his Pleasure,

the King, on the other side, made it his business to close the Electors, and work upon 'em by personal Sollicitation in secret, to accept of such for their Deputies in Parliament as were fit for his Desigus. Nor was there any other Men in Credit to hold their Offices and Employments of Profit and Trust to continue in the same, but by serving therein with the King's Pleasure.

Further this Design, the Lord Lieutenants were ordered by the King to summon in his Name the chief Officers and Gentlemen in their respective Counties, and to lay the Case before them so as to flatter or terrify them out of the Use of Freedom in Electing of Parliament Men. Another sort of Men known by the Name of *Regulators*, were Commissionated for the same purpose, being sent all over *England*, to delude the People by Caresses or Threats into a fatal Compliance with the King.

Thus the Ax was laid to the Root, and the Train laid to blow up our Laws, Religion, and Liberties. Yet all was done with such extraordinary Patience, and these Things born with extraordinary Patience, that a Redress upon the next Succession, whilst the Princess of *Orange* was the Heiress apparent.

But to cut off at once these only remaining Hopes, who could be now with Child but the Queen, after she had been Child several Years, and very much decay'd with Sickness, it must be by all means, for nothing would do the Work but a Prince of *Wales*.

And by, for Brevities sake, those feeling Arguments which had been used to prove this Birth fictitious; and shall only say that the Birth of this supposed Prince was never duly proved. So that the Princess of *Orange* had no reason to desert from her Claim of Heiress apparent to the Crown, or to give it to him. Nor was it her part to prove him a Countess, it being a Rule, by the Laws and Customs of all Governments, for any one that claims to be the lawful Head of a Family, to bring legal Proofs for it. Thus, for want of legal Witnesses, the Princess was left in her full Claim to the next Succession.

King *James* having now the Power of *England* in his Hand, and that of *France* to back him as Occasion served, both being resolved upon the utter Ruin of the Protestant Cause, Things lookt very desperate both at Home and Abroad.

*England.*

Abroad. Our only Refuge (next to God) was the Prince of Orange, our present King, to whom earnest and humble supplication was made from *England* by several Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, for saving these Nations, and with the whole Protestant Interest, ready to be Swallowed up in order to which great Preparations were made in *Holland*, all possible Secrecy. And, while *France* began a new war upon the Empire with the Siege of *Philipsburg*, His Highness came for *England*, with a mighty Fleet; both to bring King *James* within the Bounds of the Law, and to turn the Power of *England* from the French Interest to the Confederal Side.

King *James* alarmed at this Attempt, and reflecting upon his own Guilt, began to distrust his Forces. To soothe up his Subjects again into a firm Adherency to him, and deter 'em from Joyning with the Prince, he used both Promises and Threats. Out came Retractions, Declarations, and Proclamations upon the neck of another; but with no other effect than the betraying of his own Fearfulness, and increasing the People's Disgust. Who still shewed their Impatience to the late of the safe Landing of the Prince, and could not conceal Joy the Expectation of Him had diffused in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Such was the state of Things here, when His Highness, having long waited for a favourable Wind, did at last set Sail for *Holland* with about 14000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. For the Transporting whereof, with all Things necessary, there were 300 Fly-boats, Pinks, and other Vessels, and the Convoy of 50 Capital Men of War, 26 smaller, and 10 Fireships.

With this prodigious Fleet He set out October 30. 1688 attended by Marechal de Schomberg as General, with many other great Officers and Persons of Quality of several Nations. And on the 5th of November following, being Gunpowder-Treason Day, he safely Landed at *Torbay* in Devonshire. Which was no small Surprise to King *James* who had all along lookt for him in the North, till he was informed of his Landing through the Channel.

Four Days after his Landing, wherein he met no Opposition, he came into *Exeter*, attended (besides his Guards) by a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry come over to Him, and welcomed all along with Shouts and Huzzas by the People.

There he staid 12 Days together, where several noted Gentlemen of *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire*, and few Days after Lord *Cornbury* (Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons) the Earl of *Abington*, and the Lord *Colechester*, with several



Persons of Quality, came to Joyn His Highness, and entered into a strict Association to Assist Him to the utmost of Power in Defence of their Laws, Religion, and Li-

In the mean time King James's Army, consisting of above Men, with a great Train of Artillery, marched down Salisbury, in order to meet the Prince, and give him Battel. The Prince referred all to a Free Parliament. But the King resolved that the Prince should first quit the Kingdom, all seemed disposed to the Decision of a Battel. In order to His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Denmark, he went to Salisbury, Nov. 19<sup>th</sup>. where he soon learnt that the Resolution of the People was for a Parliament, and there was no stopping of the Current.

The Prince of Orange was no sooner satisfy'd in, but he set forth from Exeter forward with his Army. He began Nov. 21. and came to Crookhorn two Days after. The Gentlemen of the West came in apace, and joyned with him at every Stage. From Crookhorn he came to Sherborne, where the late Duke of Grafton, the Lord Churchill, and the Prince George, with the Duke of Ormond, and the Lord Drumlanrig, came to Joyn His Highness. By which the King grew daily more sensible, how little he could rely upon an army which mouldered thus away; tho' he was want of natural Affection to His Majesty, but only to get him off from his evil Counsellors, and into a Necessity of Complying with the general Desire of the People to have all Things rectify'd by a Free and Legal Parliament.

Nothing there hapned at Salisbury, during the King's stay, which was generally lookt upon as an ill Omen. The Fall of a Crown, which having stood many Years on the top of a Spire of the Cathedral, was suddenly hurled down by a violent Gust of Wind. Nor did the King's Bleeding at the Nose for a long time together in that Place, seem to bode any Good to His Majesty. But the worst Omen of all was the Advice he received at the time of the general Concurrence and solemn Ingagement of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty in the North, to joyn up with the Prince of Orange in defence of their Rights, Laws, and Liberties. Which being followed by a great Alarm, occasioned by the News of the Coming up of the King's Forces, and their Appearing not far from Salisbury, the King did suddenly take Coach, and quitting Salisbury made his Way for London. Upon which his Forces were sent off, in great haste and disorder; some one Way, some another.



*England.* His Majesty, being thus returned to *Whitehall*, ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs for Summoning a Parliament at *Westminster* the 15th of *January* next, when Design was only to prepare himself in the mean time *Versailles*. To cover which Design, a Treaty with the Prince was set on foot by the King, to be managed on his side the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord *Godolphin*, who came in order to it to *Hungerford*. The King, whose Heart beat for *France*, sent in the mean while the Queen thither with the pretended Prince *VVales*, who accordingly set out *Decemb.* 10. the very next Day, early in the Morning, the King attended by Sir *Edward Hales*, went away Incognito, by Water.

The Prince was then at *Henly* in *Oxfordshire*, where he received the Account of the King's being gone, and received a Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, then assembled at *Guildhall* expressing (amongst other Things) their Lordships Resolutions and Resolution to stand by His Highness. He also received two Addresses, one from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled; and another from the Lieutenancy. Whereupon the City begged his Protection, and humbly prayed His Highness to Repair with all convenient Speed to the City, for the perfecting the great Work he had so happily begun.

Mean while the King, who was supposed at *London* to be near the Coast of *France*, was stopt near *Faversham* by a sturdy Fellows then Jesuit-hunting; and was secured for some time till he came to be known. Then he was prevailed upon to Return to *Whitehall*, which he did on the 16th. Whereupon being informed of divers Outrages and Disorders committed in his Absence, He put out an Order for the preventing all such for the future. Which proved the last publick Act of his Regal Power.

The Prince was now come to *Windsor*, from whence he sent the *Sieur de Zulestein*, with Proposals to the King's Body of his Guards, to secure *Whitehall* and *St. James's* in order to keep the Peace. The King thereupon left *Windsor* about Noon, *Decemb.* 18th. and went to Sir *Richard Blackmore* at *High Rochester*. That very Day in the Evening he came to *St. James's*; where he received the Compliments of all the Nobility, and other Persons of the chiefest Quality in the Town. And at Night the Streets were filled with People with Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy.

the King, uneasie with his *Dutch* Gards about him, *England.*  
without any Design upon his Person, but rather to se-  
him from any Attempts of a rude and incensed Rab-  
made shift to give them the slip. Which hapned *Decemb.*  
so that he got safe into *France*, where the Queen was ar-  
before, with the supposed Prince of *Wales*. Thus he  
us again in an unsettled Condition, but Care was taken to  
the Peace.

in order to a Settlement, the Lords and Commons  
bled at *Westminster*, *December 25.* agreed upon a general  
on, to meet on the 22d of *January* following; and that  
Highness should be pray'd in the mean time to take up-  
the Administration of publick Affairs, both Civil and  
ary. Which he accordingly accepted.

The Convention being met at the Time appointed, an Ad-  
of Thanks to His Highness was Voted by both Houses;  
in he was also desired to continue the Administration  
publick Affairs, till further Application were made by  
to His Highness

at last, after many Debates, King *James* was Voted by  
Houses to have Addicated the Government, and the  
to be Vacant. And now, to fill up the Throne,  
better Choice could the Convention make, than of that  
Prince, who with so great Expence, Hazard, Conduct,  
age, and Generosity, had so wonderfully Rescued  
both from Spiritual and Temporal Slavery. In  
dence, Honour, and Gratitude, they could do no less  
pray him to accept the Crown; which was done accor-  
ly. And, to demonstrate further their Gratitude and  
erosity, together with the great Value they had for the  
cesses of *Orange*, notwithstanding the Mal-Administration  
the Unhappy Father, they raised her joyntly with the  
to the Degree of a Sovereign. The publick Acts to  
in the Name of both, but the Executive Power to be solely  
the King. So that the Prince and Princess were made equal  
Dignity, but not in Authority.

During these Transactions, the Princess of *Orange* arrived  
in *Holland*, and landed at *Whitehall*, *Febr. 12*; the welcome  
whereof was received with all manner of publick De-  
onstrations of Joy. And the next Day, being the 13th, the  
own, with the Settlement thereof, was offered to Their  
Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses; To be enjoy'd by Them  
ing their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and  
their Descendants to be to the Heirs of the Body of the  
ness; and, for Default of such Issue, to the Princess Ann  
*Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; and, for default

England. of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange.

Which being Accepted by the Prince and Princesses, they were that very Day Proclaimed King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, &c. by the Name of William and Mary, in that solemn Manner as I have already described. And on the 11th of April following, both Their Majesties were Crowned at Westminster with great Pomp and Solemnity.

Now for preventing all Questions and Divisions in the Realm, by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crown, and for preserving a Certainty in the Succession thereof, the Settlement of the Crown (as aforesaid) was Confirmed by an Act of the Insuing Parliament, which passed the Royal Assent, Dec. 16. 1689. With this excellent Proviso, *That Whereas it hath been found by Experience, that it is Inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be Governed by a Popish Prince, or by any King or Queen Marrying a Papist, all and every Person and Persons, that is, are, or shall be Reconciled to, or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish Religion, or shall Marry a Papist, shall be Excluded, and be for ever Uncapable to Inherit, Possess, Injoy the Crown and Government of this Realm and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part of the same, or to Have, Use, or Exercise Regal Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction within the same; And, in all and every such Case or Cases, the People of these Realms shall be, and are hereby Absolved of their Allegiance; and the said Crown and Government shall from time to time Descend to, and be Injoy'd by such Person or Persons being Protestants, as should have Inherited or Injoyed the same, in case the said Person, or Persons so Reconciled, holding Communion or Professing, or Marrying, as aforesaid, were naturally Dead.* By which Act, further Confirmed and Asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is by Law for ever insured into Protestant Hands, and all Pretence of Popish Succession Nullified and Invalidated.

In Scotland the same Course was taken for settling the Government there, by a Convention, which met at Edinburgh, March 14. Which Convention Voted King James, by his Misgovernment, to have forfeited the Right to the Crown, and the Throne to be Vacant. For the filling up whereof, they set up William and Mary King and Queen of England, &c. and settled the Succession in the same manner as our Convention had done. That Their Majesties hapned to be Proclaimed at Edinburgh.



Prince and Queen of Scotland, the same Day They were Crowned in England. *England.*

But King James had still an Interest in Scotland, especially amongst the Highlanders, which appeared for some time in Arms against the Government. The Duke of Gordon, Governor of Edenburg Castle, held it out for King James the 13th of June. And Viscount Dandee kept the Field at the head of his Forces till the first of August, when he was slain in Fight. After which, the Rebels lay'd, and were glad at last to imbrace Their Majesties

The greatest Difficulty was to Reduce Ireland, then in the hands of Papists, fortified with a great Army, assisted by the French King, and influenced by King James, who lookt on this Kingdom as a Back-door to return into England. Desperate was the Condition of the Protestants there, that except London-Derry in the North of the Kingdom they were in a manner swallowed up by the Papists. To secure this Kingdom, King James went thither from France about the beginning of the Year 89, and sat in June and July before London-Derry. But it made such a Resistance to the last Extremity, that the Irish were fain to march off, upon the 1st sent in with Major General Kirk, the last Day of July, what has happened since is known to all the World. The Year after, King William went thither in Person to command His own Forces, and gave the Irish such an Overthrow at the River Boyne, that he drove immediately King James out of Ireland, got himself possessed of the Capital City Dublin, with most Part of the Kingdom, so that two Parts three of Ireland were in a manner reduced in one Campaign. The rest proved the Work of another Campaign in 91. The chief Management whereof being left to the Conduct and Valour of General Ginkle, now Earl of Athlone, he successfully completed the Reduction of that Rebellious Kingdom, the Surrender of Ballimore, the Taking of Athlone by the great Victory at Aghrim, the Surrender of Galloway, and at last that of Limerick, a Place lookt upon as almost Impregnable.

Which wonderful Chain of unaccountable Providences were enough (one would think) to convince the most Obstinate, that this great Revolution was not only by the Will, or Permission of God, but that it was his own Work; who is free to dispose of Crowns and Kingdoms, to shew Mercy and Judgment upon whom he pleases. If so, I cannot imagine, how

England. how Intailed Kings, good or bad, can be more *de Jure Divino* than King William.

The Vindication of the Revolution.

But, whereas we have still amongst us a discontented and pusillous Party, that thinks the late King James much Wronged by this Change of Government; to justify the same, I shall make Use of no other Arguments than those of that learned and judicious Author, who writ *The Inquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority*.

'The Measures of Power, says he, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, from Immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects Swear to their Princes. And, in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved; for Liberty proves itself; that being founded only upon Positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

'The Question is, In Case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge. In this Case, says my Author, 'tis to be considered, That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case is doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order must carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Liberties that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

'The main Difficulty lyes here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of England can take up Arms against the King, when the Militia is by several express Laws bound singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment either in Church or State have sworn. So that, tho' the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the English Government, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renunciation of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that grounded upon Law.

'To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. That we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile 'em together.

'Tis plain that our Liberty is only a thing that we enjoy

King's Discretion and during his Pleasure, if the other *England.*  
 against all Resistance is to be understood according to the  
 most extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief De-  
 of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our  
 Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we  
 ought to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the  
 most plain, and the most important of the two. And the  
 Article against Resistance ought to be so softened,  
 that it do not destroy us.

If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power  
 in the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend  
 to secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it.  
 Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to  
 the Executive Power, that so, upon no pretence of ill Ad-  
 ministrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be law-  
 ful to resist him. Another Proof that the Law only

designed to secure the King in the Executive Power, is the  
 Words of the Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms  
 against the King, or any Commissioned by him. For, if  
 the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no Commis-  
 sion; and consequently those who act by virtue of it, are  
 not Commissioned by the King in the sense of the Law.

Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever,  
 are still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in  
 them, if the matter seem to require it. Thus Children are  
 commanded to obey their Parents in *all Things*; and Wives  
 are declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Hus-  
 bands in *all Things, as the Church is unto Christ*. For odious  
 things ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named  
 on such Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry  
 their own force with them. So by our Form of Mar-  
 riage, the Parties swear to one another, *till Death them do*  
 part; and yet few doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by  
 adultery, tho' it is not named.

In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very  
 foundations of the Government, as the late King did, and  
 his Maleversations are not only the effect of Hu-  
 man Frailty, of Ignorance, Inadvertencies, or Passions,  
 (in which all Princes may be subject, as well as other Men)  
 but such Cases that King may fall from his Power, or at least  
 from the Exercise of it; and such his Attempts, (in the  
 Judgment of the greatest Asserters of Monarchy) na-  
 turally divest him of his whole Authority. To this purpose  
 we have still fresh before us the Example of the late King of  
*France*; who, for a few Acts of Rage fatal to very few  
 Princes, was put under a Guardianship, and kept a Pri-  
 soner till he died, and his Brother the present King made



England.

' Regent in his Place. Which it seems was ( at least secretly )  
' approved by most of the Crowned Heads of Europe, and  
' ven our Court gave the first Countenance to it. Tho'  
' all others, King *Charles II.* had the least Reason to do  
' since it justified a Younger Brother's supplanting the Elder  
' But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against  
' tereft.

These are my Author's Arguments, which I thought fit  
to insist upon, to justify the Nations taking up Arms for the  
Defence of their Laws, Religion, and Property, and setting  
up the Prince of *Orange* in his room.

King Wil-  
liam's Char-  
acter.

A Prince the best qualify'd for a Throne. Who has ex-  
posed his Life through Fire and Sword for a sinking Common-  
wealth, *Holland*, his Native Country ; till at last he rescued  
from the open Violence of one King, and the Undermining  
of another, To Save us here, when we were at the brink  
of Ruin, designed for a Prey to those two Inseparable  
Monsters, *Papery* and *Slavery*, He has ventured his Life  
Sea and Land. By Sea, in the worst Season of the Year,  
the face of two great Monarchs his professed Enemies, and  
on an Element which at his first setting out seemed to deck  
against him. By Land, having a great Army to oppose, many  
Hardships to undergo, Uncertainties to struggle with, the  
*Romish* consecrated Daggers and Poison to prevent. Undaunted  
he went through all ; and, without Effusion of Blood, rescued  
red of a sudden two languishing Nations. *France*, that  
laughed at the Attempt, was amazed at the Success, and  
her superfine Politicks blushed at the sight of this.

The King's  
Descent.

Which generous Temper of the King is suitable to his Ex-  
traction, being descended from an Ancient and Illustrious Family  
the House of *Nassaw*, as much honoured for the personal Merit  
of the Princes of it as any other in Europe, and to which  
the States of *Holland* owe the Figure they make in the World.  
He is the only Issue of the late Illustrious Prince *William of Nassaw*,  
Prince of *Orange*, and of the deceased Princess *Royal*, the  
eldest Daughter to King *Charles I.* He was Born at the Hague  
in *Holland*, Nov. 4. 1650. ten Days after his Father's Death,  
and was Christened by his Father's and Grandfather's Name  
*William Henry*.

The House of *Nassaw* is so called from a Town and County  
of that Name in *Weteravia*, a Province of Germany. The  
Branch of it whence the King is descended had their usual  
Seat at *Dillenburg*, not far from *Nassaw*, before they settled  
in the Low Countries ; whence, for Distinction's sake, they  
were named the Earls of *Nassaw* of the House of *Dillenburg*.

secretly of *Nassaw*, who Died 1190, was the Head of his Majesty's Branch; of which *Adolph*, Earl of *Nassaw*, was raised to Imperial Dignity in 1292. By the Marriage of *Engelbert*, 10th Earl of this House, with *Mary* Daughter and Heir of Lord of *Breda* in *Brabant*, that Town and Barony, with other fair Estates in the *Neiherlands*, was added to the Family. And by the Marriage of *Henry*, (the 10th Earl of *Nassaw*) Anno 1515. with *Claude* of *Chalons*, Sister and of *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, this Principality within Bounds of *France*, accrued unto it.

1677. His Majesty, then Prince of *Orange*, was Married at *Whitehall* by the now Lord Bishop of *London*, to the Lady *Eldest* Daughter of the late King *James*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward* the late Earl of *Clarendon*. Royal Highness was then betwixt 15 and 16 Years of being born at *St. James's*, April 30. 1662. And soon after Marriage, she went over with the Prince into *Holland*, where she continued till the late Revolution; admired all over *Europe* for her Perfections, both of Body and Mind. She was raised to the Dignity of a Sovereign Queen, She was the best of any Princess how to match Virtue with Wisdom, and Majesty with a Sweet Temper; which made her Decease, Dec. 28. 95. so inexpressibly Sensible to his Majesty, and all their Loyal Subjects. Accordingly She had the greatest Respect paid Her at Her Funeral, which was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity; a stately Mausoleum erected and kept up a long time in *Westminster-Abbey*, the Place of her Sepulture, as a Monument of the great Love and Respect His Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After-Ages. By the Queen's Decease the Sovereignty remained sole in the King.

Who, having Rescued us at Home from Popish Tyranny, and Restored unto us our Religion and Property, Reduced us in two Campaigns, where Popery triumphed, and with the Help of *France*) crushed in all Parts of it the Protestant Interest. Two famous Battels, the first at the *Boyne*, the last at *Agbrim*, compleated that glorious Work, and brought the *Irish* under, when big with Hopes of Conquering *England*. Then *France* drove hard at Universal Monarchy, but His Majesty curbed at last her excessive Power; and in her Career, and by an honourable Peace brought her back to her former Bounds. 'Tis well known how great His Majesty's Influence is Abroad, which being well apply'd to the present Turn of Affairs, and supported with necessary

England.

cessary Supplies, now France looks so big again upon the Succession of Spain, is enough to shake her, and curb that growing Power. Otherwise we must expect to see our Neighbours first, and our selves swallowed up at last. Whereas by vigorous and timely Opposition we may (with good Conduct, and God's Blessing on it) make short Work of the War now coming upon us, and save Charges by it. Hence France, and she will creep; dread France, and she will be

### CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Royal Family in general. And of the present Royal Family in particular. Who are the next Heirs to the Crown in a Lineal Course of Descent, and who next by Settlement.*

Queen of England.

BY the Queen, I do not mean here a Sovereign, whose Power is the same as a King's; but only a Queen Consort or Dowager.

A Queen Consort, without Sovereignty, is Reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and Respected accordingly. The Law sets so high a value upon Her, as to make it High Treason to conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity. She has her Royal Court, and Officers apart; with a large Dower, to maintain her Greatness. And, tho' she be an Alien born, yet without Denization, or Naturalization, she may purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, without the King; which is not in the power of any other Feme-covert, (or Married Woman) to do.

A Queen Dowager, or Widow Queen, is still Respected as a Queen in her Widowhood, and keeps a Court accordingly. If she do Marry a private Gentleman, (as did Queen Catherine, King Henry the Fifth's Widow) she does not lose her Dignity.

I come now to the King's Children, his Lawful Issue, who are called the Sons and Daughters of England, because all the Subjects of England have a special Interest in Them; tho' their Education, and the Disposing of Them, is only in the King.



The Eldest Son, commonly called the Prince of *Wales*, is *England*.  
 North, Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwall*;  
 by Creation, Prince of *Wales*. Upon his Birth, he is *Prince of*  
 of full Age to sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, *Wales*.  
 he were full 21. But so much of the Lands and De-  
 of it have been Alienated, that his Revenues are  
 out of the Tin-Mines in *Cornwal*; which, with all  
 Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of  
 Pounds. In short, the Prince of *Wales* his yearly Re-  
 does not exceed 20000 l.

My Description of *Wales* I have shewed how King *Ed-*  
 upon his Conquest of that Principality, conferred the  
 of it on his Son *Edward*, who was his next Successor.  
 while *Normandy* was in the power of the *English*, ( which  
 till the Reign of King *John* ) the King's eldest Son was  
 Duke of *Normandy*.

Investiture of this Principality is performed by the Impo-  
 of a Cap of Estate, and a Coronet on the Prince's Head;  
 delivering into his Hand a Verge of Gold, the Emblem of  
 government; by putting a Gold Ring on his Finger, in  
 that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Fa-  
 to her Children; and by giving him a Patent to hold  
 said Principality to Him and his Heirs Kings of *England*.  
 which Words the Separation of it from the Crown is pro-  
 ved, and the King keeps to himself an excellent Occasion  
 obliging unto Him his Son, when he pleases.

Limitation whereof, *John I.* King of *Castille* and *Leon*,  
 his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so  
 and Mountainous, that it may not improperly be  
 the *Wales* of *Spain*. And all the *Spanish* Princes ever  
 have been honoured with that Title.

The Mantle worn in Parliament by the Prince of *Wales* has  
 the Distinction's sake ) one guard more than a Duke's;  
 a Coronet, of Crosses and Flower-de-luces, and his Cap of  
 is indented.

His Arms differ from the King's, only by addition of a  
 of three points. And his peculiar Device is a Coronet  
 surmounted with three Ostrich Feathers, inscribed with  
 DIEN, that is, *I serve*; Alluding to that in the Gos-  
 The Heir, while he is a Child, differs not from a Servant.

His Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy* by *John* King  
 of *France*, serving there under the *French* King, and there  
 by *Edward* the Black Prince. Since worn by the Princes  
 of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the Prince's Arms.

In short, the King of *England*'s Eldest Son has ever since  
 styled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*,  
 Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*. As Eldest Son to the King  
 of

*England.* of Scotland, he is Duke of Rothsay, and Seneschal of Scotland from his Birth.

Tho' a Subject, yet his Person is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is High-Treason to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

*Younger Sons of England.* The Younger Sons of England depend altogether upon the King's Favour, both for Titles of Honour, and Revenue suitable to their Birth. For they are not born Dukes, Earls; but are so created, according to the King's Pleasure. Neither have they, as in France, certain Appennages; but only what Revenue the King pleases to bestow upon them.

They are indeed by Birth-right, as well as the Prince of Wales, Counsellors of State, whereby they may fit themselves to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

*Daughters of England.* The Daughters are called Princesses. And, to violate the Person of a Princess is High-Treason.

The Title of Royal Highness is common to all the King's Children. All Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss the King's Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly, All Persons of the Royal Blood, being a Lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in England.

*The present Royal Family.* Next to King WILLIAM, the Person that holds at present the first Rank in the Royal Family of England is Catharine, the Queen Dowager, Widow of the late King Charles, a Sister both to the late and present King of Portugal. She was Married to King Charles in 1662, being then 22 Years of Age, but had no Issue by him. Her Majesty's Portion was about 300000 l. Sterling, with Tangier upon the Straits, the Isle of Bombay near Goa in the East-Indies, and Freedom for any Subjects of the King of England to Trade in the East and West-India Plantations belonging to the Portuguese. Her Majesty's Joyniture, by Articles of Marriage, 30000 l. per Annum, which she enjoys to this Day. Soon after the Revolution, Her Majesty quitted England, and went through France into Portugal, her Native Country, where she has continued ever since.

His Majesty having no Issue by the late Queen, the next Heir to the Crown of England is the Illustrious Princess Anne, second Daughter to the late King, and only Sister to the late Queen Mary. She was Born Feb. 6. 1664. and Married to His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark in 1682 on July 28. being S. Ann's Day. By whom her Royal Highness has had several Children, but none left alive. The Prince, her Husband, is second Son of Frederick III, late King of Denmark.



only Brother to *Christiern V.* the present King. He was *England.*  
 at *Copenhagen* in *April 1653*, and in *1668*. he went to  
 into several Parts of *Europe*. In *75*. he was at the  
 of *Wisnar* from the *Swedes*, and in *76*. he Command-  
 of the *Danish Army* in *Schonen* against the King of  
 and signalized his Valour at the Battel of *Lunden*,  
 did the following Year at the famous Battel of *Land-*  
 By the Articles of Marriage, He is declared to be re-  
 as one of the Princes of the Blood Royal of *England*.  
 Officers and Servants to be appointed with the Ap-  
 of the King of *England*. His Yearly Revenue to  
 Twenty Thousand Crowns yearly, that is, about *17000 l.*  
 a considerable Revenue in *Denmark*. To which  
 a Year coming in by the Princess, Their whole Re-  
 amounts to *67000 l. Sterling*.

to the Princess, *William Duke of Glocester*, only Son  
 of his Royal Highnesses, came in as next Heir to the  
 He was born at *Hampton-Court July 24. 1689*, and  
 (while he lived) great Hopes of his Princely Parts, and  
 Inclinations. But it pleased God to take Him from  
 after a short Fit of Sickness, *July 30. 1700*, to the great  
 of Three Kingdoms.

In lineal Course of Descent the Heirs apparent are, 1.  
 Dutchess of *Savoy*. 2. The present Dutchess of *Orleans*.  
 the Princess of *Conde*, with their respective Issue.

The Dutchess of *Savoy*, as the only Issue remaining of the  
 Princess *Henrietta Dutchess of Orleans*, and youngest Daugh-  
 ter of *King Charles I.* The now Dutchess of *Orleans*, as de-  
 scended from the Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter to *King James*  
 the Princess of *Conde*, as eldest Daughter of Prince  
 a younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*.

All those Branches of the Royal Blood being *Roman Ca-*  
 tholic, and consequently unqualify'd for the Crown of  
 by the Act of Settlement, upon failure of Issue from  
 the present King and the Princess of *Denmark*, the House of  
 is to come next to the Crown, by the Princess *Sophia*,  
 eldest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*. Her Highness  
 born at the *Hague* in *1638*. and Married to *Ernest Augustus*,  
 Duke and Prince Elector of *Hanover*. Whose eldest Son,  
*Ladowick*, is now Duke and Prince Elector of *Hanover*.

whereas, by the Act of Settlement, the Succession of  
 the Crown was only limited to His present Majesty's Issue, af-  
 ter the Issue of the Princess of *Denmark*, both the King and Prin-  
 cess now without Issue, a further Provision is made for  
 the Succession, by an Act passed the last Sessions, for Conti-  
 nuing the Crown in a Protestant Line.

By



England.

By which Act called *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject* it is enacted that, After His present Majesty and the Princess Anne of Denmark, both dying without Issue, the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories, Honours, Styles, Titles, Regalities, Prerogatives, Powers, Jurisdictions, and Authorities thereunto belonging, shall fall next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchesse Dowager of Hanover, Daughter of the Princess Elizabeth late Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of King James I.

And, as by the Act of Settlement, so by this Act, All are excluded from the Succession, that are, or shall be Reconciled to, or be in Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish Religion, or Marry a Papist.

And every King and Queen of this Realm who, by virtue of the Act shall succeed to the Crown, shall have the Coronation-Oath administered unto Him or Her, according to the Act for establishing the said Oath; and shall make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the Manner and Form thereby prescribed.

For the better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, Whoever shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law established.

If the Crown shall come to any one not born in England, the Nation shall not be oblig'd to Engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to England, without the Consent of Parliament.

No Person who shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown shall go out of the Dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland without Consent of Parliament.

After the further Limitation of the Crown shall take effect, all Matters relating the Well-governing of this Kingdom, which are properly Cognizable in the Privy Council by the Laws and Customs of this Realm, shall be Transacted there; and all Resolutions thereupon shall be signed by such of the Privy Council as shall advise and Consent to the same.

Nor shall any Person born out of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, Naturalized or made a Denizen (except such as are born of English Parents) be Capable to be of the Privy Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any other or others in Trust for him.

No Person having an Office or Place under the King, or receiving a Pension from the Crown, shall be Capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.

judges Commissions shall be made *Quamdiu se bene gesserint* and their Salaries ascertained and established; but, upon the Petition of either House of Parliament, it may be Lawful to Remove

Pardon under the Great Seal of England shall be Pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

And, By this Limitation-Act, all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the established Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, and all other Laws and Statutes of the said Realm now in force, are Ratify'd and Confirmed.

## CHAP. XIV.

### Of the Nine Great Officers of the Crown.

Next to the Royal Family, the Great Officers of the Crown come of Course to be inquired into. Which are Nine in Number, Eight for the Land, and One for the Sea Affairs:

Those are,

|                           |          |                   |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| High Steward,             | The Lord | Privy Seal,       |
| High Chancellor,          |          | High Chamberlain, |
| High Treasurer,           |          | High Constable,   |
| President of the Council, |          | Earl Marshal,     |

And the great Officer for Sea Affairs is the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord High Steward of England is the highest Officer under the King. And so great is his Power, that this Office has been discontinued ever since Henry of Bullingbrook, after the death of King of England, by the Name of Henry IV. Only at the Coronation, and for the Trial of a Peer in Capital Crimes, the King makes a High Steward for that Time. Who, during his Stewardship, is called *His Grace*; and bears a white Rod in his hand, which he openly breaks when the Business is ended, and so ends his Office.

At the Procession on the Coronation Day, 'tis he that carries the King's Crown. And at the Trial of a Peer, he sits in great State under a Canopy, and as Judge directs the Trial. He has a Staff presented unto him by the Usher of Black Rod on his Knees, and with great Solemnity, the Knights and Sergeants at Arms attending with their Maces.

The

*England.*

*Lord High  
Chancel-  
lour.*

The *Lord High Chancellor*, now there is no *High Steward*, the highest Person in the Kingdom next to the Royal Family as to Civil Affairs.

The Great Seal of *England* is in his Custody. He is Judge of the Court of *Chancery*, otherwise called the Court of Equity; where he is to Judge, not according to the Rigour and Letter of the Law, but with Equity and Conscience. He also bestows all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* a Year in the King's Books.

Since the Reign of *Henry VII.* this great Office has been commonly executed by Lawyers; whereas formerly Bishops and other Clergy-men learned in the Civil Laws, were usually intrusted with it.

The *Lord High Chancellor* holds his Place but *durante Re beneplacito*, during the King's pleasure. And his Place is reckoned by some to be worth 8000 *l.* a Year.

Anciently he had sometimes a Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*. But the late Kings have always bestowed the Great Seal, either with the Title of *Lord Keeper*, or that of *Lord High Chancellor*; both with the same Power, and Right of Precedence. Only as *Lord Chancellor*, he receives a Patent from the King for his Office, which the *Lord Keeper* does not; and by the Title of *Chancellor* he is look'd upon as in greater favour with the King. Since his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, this Office has been for some time managed by Three *Lords Commissioners*, and by a *Lord Keeper*, afterwards honoured with the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of England*, and now by another *Lord Keeper*.

*Lord High  
Treasurer.*

The *Lord High Treasurer* is so called from his Charge of the Government of all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*.

He has the Gift of all Customs, Comptrollers, and Searchers of Offices in all the Ports of *England*; and the Nomination of Escheators in every County. He has also the Check of all the Officers Employed in Collecting all the Revenues of the Crown. Either by himself, or with others joyned in Commission. When he is empowered to let Leases of all the Crown-Lands.

This Office and Dignity he anciently receiv'd by delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury, which is now done by the delivery of a white Staff to him by the King.

He holds this Place, as the *Lord Chancellor*, during the King's Pleasure. And his Office is likewise reckoned to be worth 8000 *l.* per Annum. At present it is Executed by several Persons, call'd the *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*.

*Lord Pre-  
sident of  
the Coun-  
cil.*

The *Lord President* is an Officer as ancient as King Time, made by the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal.



*Beneplacito.* His Office is to manage the Debates in *England.* Council, to propose Matters from the King, and report the Resolutions to his Majesty, when absent from the Council.

*Lord Privy Seal* is so called from the *Privy Seal*, which *Lord Pri-  
vy Seal.* is in his Custody. All Charters and Grants of the King, and Letters signed by the King, pass through his hands, before they come to the Great Seal of *England.* And he ought not to affix his Seal to any Grant, without good Warrant under the King's Privy Signet; nor with Warrant, if it be against the Custom, until the King be first acquainted. He manages also divers other Matters of less Concernment, which pass the Great Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy Council, and takes his Oath accordingly; besides a particular Oath, as *Privy Seal.* When there was a Court of Requests, he was the chief Judge of it.

His Place is also during the King's Pleasure; and his Salary is 1500*l.* per *Annum.*

*Lord Great Chamberlain of England* is an Officer of *Lord Great* great Antiquity, whose chief Business is on *Chamber-  
of* Coronation-Day. For it is his Office that Day to bring *laid* in of the King his Shirt, Coif, and Wearing Cloaths before his *England.* Office he rises; and to carry at the Coronation the Coif, and Linnen to be used by the King upon that Occasion. In the Church where the King is Crowned, he undresses and attires his Majesty with Robes Royal, and gives the Gold which is offered by Him at the Altar. Before and after Dinner he serves the King with Water to wash his hands.

In this Service he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet for his Robes, the King's Bed, and all the Furniture of his Bedchamber, all the King's Night-Apparel, and the Bason and Towel used at Dinner.

He has also Livery and Lodging in the King's Court, certificates from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, and such Arch-Bishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage to the King.

It belongs to him the Care of providing all Things in the House of Lords in Parliament-Time, for which he has an allowance allowed him near the House of Lords.

His Office is Hereditary, and belongs to the Earl of

*King* *Lord High Constable*, is another great Officer, but *Lord High* great Authority and Power to be continued; and *Constable.* therefore

*England.* therefore only created for the Solemnity of the King's coronation.

*Earl Marshal.* The *Earl Marshal* is an Officer of great Antiquity, anciently of great Power. His proper Office is to furnish the Nobility to the King's Coronation, with such Directions for State and publick Appearances as becomes that Solemnity. He also takes Cognizance of Matters of War and Peace out of the reach of the Common Law, and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. Neither Nobles can obtain a Coat of Arms, but he must first apply himself to the *Earl Marshal*, to whom the Heralds Colledge is subordinate.

*Lord High Admiral.* As for the *Lord High Admiral*, he is intrusted with the Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Causes Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal, of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea in any Part of the World in all Ports and Havens upon the Sea-Coasts, and all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea. In short, the Admiralty being in a manner a separate Kingdom from the rest, the *Lord High Admiral* may be reputed Vice-roy thereof.

A Multitude of Officers, high and low, are under him both at Sea and Land. Some of a Military, others of a Judicial Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. And to him is held the High Court of Admiralty, the Places and Offices whereof are in his Gift.

This Office is held by Patent; and is of so great a Nature that it has been usually given to none but Princes of Royal Blood. The last who bore it, was the late Duke of York, before he came to the Crown. After which, the Office has been Executed by several Lords Commissioners, as to this Day.

## CHAP. XV.

### Of the present KING's Court.

*The King's Court.* HIS Majesty's Court consists of two distinct Bodies, Laymen, another of Churchmen. The first subdivided into Civil, and Military.

King's before we descend to Particulars, 'tis to be ob- *England.*

That the Court, wherever it is, has within it self a Latitude of Jurisdiction, called the *Verge of the* which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Town of the Court; except *London*, which is exempted by

That the King's Court or Palace, where his Majesty is, is counted so sacred a Place, that not only Striking any one there in Passion is severely forbidden, but also all Actions of Striking. The first, by the ancient Laws of England, was punished with Death, and Loss of Goods. And this day, whoever presumes to strike another within the Palace where the King's Person resides, and does but draw by his Stroke, is liable (without His Majesty's Pardon) to his Right Hand, to be Fined at the King's Will, and to be in Prison till the Fine be paid.

That, as great as the Court is, yet it falls much short of what it has been formerly, whether we consider the profuse Plenty the Court lived in, or the Greatness of the Household. The Diminution whereof was first occasioned by the Troubles in the Reign of *Charles I.* continued by his Son, and made greater by the late *K. James.* Before the Troubles aforesaid, this Court went far beyond all others in Plenty and Magnificence, no less than 86 Tables being there, furnished in all with about 500 Dishes each Meal, all Things suitable. A Profuseness (I confess) becoming those Times, when the *English* were more addicted to Feasting than they are at present.

As to come to the present State of the Court, the King's Household is managed in chief by these four principal Officers. Under whom are most of the King's Officers and Servants, and their Offices (except those under the Master of the Horse) within the Gates of the Palace. The said four great Officers are,

*Wages.*

*Board-wages.*

|                     |      |    |    |      |    |    |
|---------------------|------|----|----|------|----|----|
| Lord Steward        | 100  | 00 | 00 | 1360 | 00 | 00 |
| Lord Chamberlain    | 100  | 00 | 00 | 1100 | 00 | 00 |
| Groom of the Stole  | 33   | 06 | 08 | 966  | 13 | 04 |
| Master of the Horse | 1200 | 00 | 00 |      |    |    |

That all the King's Servants under the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, are Sworn to His Majesty by their respective Great Officer, or his Order; whose Gift most of the Offices are, which adds much to their



*England.* their Greatness. And that, whatever be the Salary of a Place at Court, the *Perquisites* do commonly exceed it.

### Of the Lord Steward.

The *Lord Steward* is the principal Officer of the King's Household. To whom the State of the House is chiefly committed, to be ruled by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and observed. His Authority reaches over all Officers and Servants of the King's Household except those of the King's Chambers, the Stable, and Chappel.

He is a *White-Staff Officer*, and the White-staff is taken a Commission. In the King's Presence he holds it up in hand; and at other times, when he goes abroad, 'tis carried by a Footman bare-headed. Upon the King's Death, he breaks his Staff over the King's Horse, and thereby discharges all Court-Officers under him.

By his Office, without any Commission, he judges all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Bloodsheds committed in the Court, or within the Verge. Which is much to the King's Honour, that where His Majesty is, Justice should be sought but immediately from his Officers.

At the beginning of Parliaments he attends the King's Person, and at the end he adjusts the Parliament Expenses, &c.

To take the Accounts for all Expences of the King's Household, there is a Place at Court called the *Accompting-House*.

*Green-Cloth.*

And in this House is kept that ancient Court of Justice called the *Green-Cloth*, of a Green Cloth whereat the Court sits.

The Officers that sit in the *Accompting-House*, and at the Board of *Green-Cloth*, with their respective Salaries, are,

### Besides the Lord Steward in chief,

|                                                                  | Wages. |    |    | Board-wages. |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|
| The Treasurer and Cofferer of the Household                      | 223    | 14 | 08 |              |    |
| Comptroller                                                      | 107    | 17 | 06 | 1092         | 02 |
| Master of the Household                                          | 66     | 13 | 04 | 433          | 06 |
| Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, and Two Clerks Comptrollers, each | 44     | 06 | 08 | 445          | 13 |

Whose Under-Officers are,

|              | Wages. |    |    | Board-wages. |    |    |
|--------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
| Troten, each | 05     | 00 | 00 | 73           | 00 | 00 |
| Grooms, each | 02     | 13 | 04 | 54           | 15 | 00 |
| Messenger.   | 02     | 13 | 04 | 37           | 06 | 08 |

Amongst which the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, and the *Comptroller* are usually of the King's Privy Council, and the last are also *White Staff Officers*.

Their Office in the *Accounting-House* is there to sit day by day to take (as I said before) the *Accompts* for all Expences of the King's Household, to make Provisions for it, to make Payments, and such Orders as they think fit for the same.

In short, to Them is committed the Charge and Government of the King's House; with Power to correct the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to keep the Peace not only within it, but within the Verge of the Court. And, whereas the King's Servants are free from Arrest, the Creditors of such as are backward to pay have no other way for Payment, but to make their Application to the *Lord of Green-Cloth*; which, upon hearing of the Matter, he is to see Justice done to the Creditors.

In the *Lord Steward's* Absence, the *Treasurer* has power, with the *Comptroller*, and *Steward of the Marshalsea*, (by virtue of their Office, and without Commission) to hear and determine Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace, and that by Verdict of the King's Household: if any Servant within the Check-Roll be found guilty of any, he is incapable of the Benefit of the Clergy.

The *Treasurer* pays the Wages to the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for the Household Provisions, according to the Allowance and Direction of the *Green-Cloth*. He has a particular Charge and Oversight of the inferior Officers of the King's House.

The *Comptroller's* Office is to Comptrol the Accounts of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House. The *Clerks of the Green-Cloth* Sum up all Bills of Comptrol of Parcels, and Brievements. And the *Clerks Comptrollers* keep them.

In the Offices below Stairs, being particularly under the *Lord Steward*, there is

In the Bake-House.

|                    | Wages. |    |    | Per Annum. | Board-Wages. |    |  |
|--------------------|--------|----|----|------------|--------------|----|--|
| A Clerk            | 06     | 13 | 04 | 73         | 06           | 08 |  |
| Three Yeomen, each | 05     | 00 | 00 | 45         | 00           | 00 |  |
| Two Grooms, each   | 02     | 13 | 04 | 37         | 06           | 08 |  |

Pantry.

|                    |    |    |     |    |    |    |  |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|--|
| A Gentleman        | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48 | 11 | 10 |  |
| A Yeoman           | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00 |  |
| Three Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04  | 37 | 06 | 08 |  |

Cellar.

|                                 |    |    |     |    |    |    |  |
|---------------------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|--|
| A Sergeant                      | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48 | 11 | 10 |  |
| A Gentleman                     | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 41 | 11 | 10 |  |
| Three Yeomen, each              | 05 | 00 | 00  | 55 | 00 | 00 |  |
| Three Yeomen of the Field, each | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00 |  |
| A Groom                         | 02 | 13 | 04  | 37 | 06 | 08 |  |

Buttery.

|                    |    |    |     |    |    |    |  |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|--|
| A Gentleman        | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48 | 11 | 10 |  |
| A Yeoman           | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00 |  |
| Three Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04  | 37 | 06 | 08 |  |

Spicery.

|                  |    |    |    |     |    |    |  |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|--|
| Two Clerks, each | 32 | 00 | 00 | 168 | 00 | 00 |  |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|--|

Chandry.

|                    |    |    |     |    |    |    |  |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|--|
| A Sergeant         | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48 | 11 | 10 |  |
| Two Yeomen, each   | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00 |  |
| Three Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04  | 37 | 06 | 08 |  |

Confectionary.

|                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Two Yeomen, each | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |  |
| Two Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |  |

Ewry.

|                  |    |    |    |     |    |    |  |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|--|
| Two Yeomen, each | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45  | 00 | 00 |  |
| Two Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37  | 06 | 08 |  |
| A Laundress      | 20 | 00 | 00 | 100 | 00 | 00 |  |



*Kitchen.*

|                           |     |    |     |     |    |     |
|---------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Chief Clerk               | 44  | 06 | 08  | 205 | 13 | 04  |
| Two other Clerks, each    | 11  | 08 | 01½ | 138 | 11 | 10½ |
| Two Master Cooks, each    | 11  | 08 | 01½ | 138 | 11 | 10  |
| Under-Cook                |     |    |     |     |    |     |
| Yeoman of the Mouth       | 05  | 00 | 00  | 45  | 00 | 00  |
| Three other Yeomen, each  | 05  | 00 | 00  | 45  | 00 | 00  |
| Four Grooms, each         | 02  | 13 | 04  | 37  | 06 | 08  |
| Four Children, each       | 02  | 00 | 00  | 33  | 00 | 00  |
| Four Scourers, each       | 04  | 00 | 00  | 56  | 00 | 00  |
| Two Turn-broaches, in all | 180 | 00 | 00  | 00  | 00 | 00  |

*Privy-Kitchen.*

|                             |     |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Eight Turn-broaches, in all | 180 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Door-Keepers, each      | 00  | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 |

*Household-Kitchen.*

|                             |     |    |     |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| Master Cook                 | 11  | 08 | 01½ | 80 | 00 | 00 |
| Yeoman                      | 05  | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Children, each          | 02  | 00 | 00  | 33 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Scourers, each          | 04  | 00 | 00  | 36 | 00 | 00 |
| Three Turn-broaches, in all | 120 | 00 | 00  | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Door-Keeper                 | 00  | 00 | 00  | 30 | 00 | 00 |

*Larder.*

|                    |    |    |     |    |    |     |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Sergeant           | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48 | 11 | 10½ |
| Two Yeomen, each   | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00  |
| Three Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04  | 37 | 06 | 08  |

*Acatry.*

|                          |    |    |     |     |    |     |
|--------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Sergeant                 | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48  | 11 | 10½ |
| Two Yeomen, each         | 06 | 13 | 04  | 113 | 06 | 08  |
| Yeoman of the Salt-Store | 05 | 00 | 00  | 10  | 00 | 00  |

*Pastry.*

|                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Clerk            | 06 | 13 | 04 | 73 | 06 | 80 |
| Two Yeomen, each | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |
| Child            | 02 | 00 | 00 | 33 | 00 | 00 |
| Turner           | 00 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 |
| Sally Man        | 00 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 |

Poultry.

|                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A Clerk          | 06 | 13 | 04 | 73 | 06 | 08 |
| A Yeoman         | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |

Scalding House.

|          |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A Yeoman | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| A Groom  | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |

Scullery.

|                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A Clerk               | 06 | 13 | 04 | 73 | 06 | 08 |
| Two Yeomen, each      | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Grooms, each      | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |
| Two Pages, each       | 02 | 00 | 00 | 33 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Children, each    | 02 | 00 | 00 | 33 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Pan-Keepers, each | 00 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 |

Wood-yard.

|                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A Clerk          | 06 | 13 | 04 | 73 | 06 | 08 |
| A Yeoman         | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |

Almonry.

|          |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A Yeoman | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| A Groom  | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |

Hall.

|                            |    |    |     |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| A Knight Marshall          |    |    |     |    |    |    |
| Six Provost Marshals, each | 13 | 00 | 08½ | 18 | 05 | 00 |
| Three Daily Waiters, each  | 02 | 00 | 00  | 28 | 00 | 00 |

Verge.

|           |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A Clerk   | 06 | 13 | 04 | 23 | 06 | 08 |
| A Coroner | 06 | 13 | 04 | 23 | 06 | 08 |

Harbingers.

|                                |    |    |     |    |    |    |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| Two Gentlemen Harbingers, each | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 48 | 11 | 10 |
| Five Yeomen, each              | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45 | 00 | 00 |

## Porters at the Gate.

|                 |    |    |     |     |    |     |
|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Sergeant Porter | 11 | 08 | 01½ | 108 | 11 | 10½ |
| Yeomen, each    | 05 | 00 | 00  | 45  | 00 | 00  |
| Grooms, each    | 02 | 13 | 04  | 37  | 06 | 08  |

## Cartakers.

|              |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Yeomen, each | 05 | 00 | 00 | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Grooms, each | 02 | 13 | 04 | 37 | 06 | 08 |

to which add the *Purveyors*, such as supply the Court with provisions.

Note, that in each of thefore said Offices, as Vacancies do open, the Way is to Rise from a lower to a higher Office.

## Of the Lord Chamberlain.

The Lord Chamberlain, also a White-Staff Officer, has the oversight of all the King's Officers and Servants above Stairs; the Precincts of His Majesties *Bed-Chamber*, which is usually under the *Groom of the Stole*. Under his Charge are many of the King's Servants, that are not of the Household; and (which is unusual in other Kingdoms) the King's Chaplains are under his Direction. He has under him a *Vice-Chamberlain*, whose Salary is 66 l. 4 d. Board-Wages, 492 l. 15 s. 00.

## In the Presence-Chamber.

|                                         | Wages    | Board-Wages. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Gentlemen Ushers, Daily                 | 20 00 00 | 130 00 00    |
| Waiters, each                           |          |              |
| Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, each | 10 00 00 | 140 00 00    |
| Pages, each                             |          |              |
|                                         | 02 00 00 | 23 00 00     |

Amongst which the *Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters* attend the King's Person next to the *Vice-Chamberlain*. The Chief of 'em is the *Usher of the Black Rod*, from a black Staff he bears in his



*In the Privy-Chamber.*

|                             |       |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|
| 48 Gentlemen, in Ordinary   | _____ |    |    |    |    |
| Four Gentlemen Ushers, each | — 30  | 00 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| Four Grooms, each           | — 20  | 00 | 00 | 53 | 00 |

*In the Great ( or Gard ) Chamber.*

|                       |      |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|------|----|----|----|----|
| Fourteen Grooms, each | — 40 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
|-----------------------|------|----|----|----|----|

*To attend on publick Occasions.*

|                    |              |                  |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Three Cup-bearers, | Seven Sewers | } of the Chamber |
| Three Carvers,     | One Surveyor |                  |
| Four Sewers.       |              |                  |

*Under the Lord Chamberlain are also*

The *Privy-Purse*, whose Office is now executed by a Deputy

The *Treasurer of the Chamber*, who has also a Deputy.

The *Knight-Harbinger*.

The *Groom-Porter*, whose Salary is 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board-wages 127 l. 15 s. His Office is to see the King's Lodgings well furnished, to find Cards, &c. when the King or Queen plays, and to decide Differences arising at any Game.

A *Gentleman of the Guns*, a *Yeoman of the Guns*, and two *Cup-bearers* at the Back-Stairs.

The *Master of the Great Wardrobe*, whose Salary is 2000 l. per Annum. His Office is kept in *York-Buildings*, since the Fire; and he has under him several Officers, and sworn Servants to the King. Particularly a Deputy, whose Salary is 200 l. a Year, a Clerk, whose Place is worth 300 l. a Year. This is the Office which furnishes the Court and foreign Ambassadors Houses at their first Arrival here, with Beds, Hangings, and other Necessaries; that provides Presents for foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Canopies, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and all His Majesties Embassadors abroad, all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for the King's Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, and Liveries for His Majesties Servants.

the Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe at White-hall, the Ward-England  
Keepers at St. James's and Windsor-Castle, and the Keeper of the  
Wardrobe, with several Officers under them.

the Master of the Robes, who has the Charge of all his Ma-  
Robes, and wearing Apparel. He has under him a  
3 Grooms, and a Page.

the Clerk of the Robes, and Wardrobes.

the Master of the Jewel-house, who has 3 Under-Officers.

the Master of the Revels, whose Office is to order Balls,  
and such like Diverting Entertainments at Court.  
a Teoman under him.

the Master of the Buck-hounds, with a Sergeant under him.

the Master of the Harriers.

Sergeant of the Hawks, with Ten Faulconers under him.

the Keeper, in St. James's Park.

Rangers, viz. of St. James's Park, Hyde Park, Windsor Park,  
Rich Park, Hampton Court Park, and Audley-End Park.

House-Keepers, viz. of White-hall, Kensington, Windsor-  
Audley-End, Ludlow-Castle, Westminster, New-market.

three Under House-Keepers; one of Hampton-Court, another  
Richmond, and the third at Richmond.

the Master of the Tennis-Court.

the Master of the Tents and Toyls, &c.

the Master of the Barges, with 48 Watermen under him.

Instrumental Musick, consisting of 26 Musicians, one a  
To whom belongs a Keeper of the Instruments.

seven Trumpeters, one Kettle-Drummer, one Fife, and five  
Drummers.

the Master of the Ceremonies, with an Assistant. His Office  
instituted by King James I. for the Reception of Em-  
bassadors, and Strangers of Quality, with a Salary of 200 l.

Sergeants at Arms, each with a Yearly Salary of 100 l.  
3 other Sergeants, one to attend the House of Commons;  
one, to attend the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper;  
the third, to wait on the Lords of the Treasury.

City Messengers, each 40 l. per Annum; who commonly  
attend the Council and Secretaries of State. Besides six other  
Messengers, to attend the Lord Keeper, the Treasury, the  
Exchequer,

*England.*

Exchequer, the Chancellour of the Exchequer, Auditor of the Receipts and the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

A principal Painter, a Painter in Enamel, a Keeper, and Surveyor of the Pictures.

For Physical Uses, Six Physicians. The first at 400 *l.* the second at 300, the third 250, and the rest 200 each.

Three Apothecaries, viz. two to the King's Person at 200 each; and the third being Apothecary to the Household.

Three Surgeons, one called Sergeant Surgeon, another Surgeon to the Person, and the third Surgeon to the Household.

A Latin Secretary.

A Poet Laureat.

A Library-Keeper at St. James's.

An Historiographer.

To which add several Officers, and Clerks of the Works. Besides Tradesmen Sworn Servants to His Majesty.

### Of the Groom of the Stole.

The King's Bed-Chamber is under the peculiar Direction and Conduct of this Officer; called *Groom of the Stole* from Latin *Stola*, a Robe of State, or long Robe. His Office is to put on the King's first Garment or Shirt of Morning, and to order the Things of the Bed-Chamber.

He is the first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, whose Number is Nine in all. Their Wages, each 1000 *l.*

They are usually of the prime Nobility. And their Office in general is to wait, each of them in his turn, one Week Nine, in the King's Bed-Chamber; where they lie by the King, on a Pallet-Bed, all Night. They also wait upon the King, when he Eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Waiters, and Sewers do not wait.

Next to the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, there are five Grooms, each at 500 *l.* Wages.

Six Pages, a Closet-Keeper, and three Barbers.

A Laundress to the Body-Linnen, a Seamstress, a Steward, and a Necessary Woman.

### Of the Master of the Horse.

This also is a great Officer of the King's Court; who has the Ordering of all the King's Stables, Races, and Breeding of Horses, and of all Officers and Servants belonging thereto.



alone has the Priviledge of applying to his own Use *England.*  
of the King's Livery-men; being allowed one Coach-  
four Footmen, and six Grooms, under the King's Pay  
with his Livery, to attend his Service.

any Solemn Cavalcade, he rides next behind the King,  
a Leer-Horse of State.

According to the Establishment, dated *April. 1. 1689.* The  
of the Horse is to Keep, for his Majesties Service, 36  
Hunters, and Pads, and 42 Coach-Horses. Besides 12  
for himself, 4 for the Gentleman of the Horse, 2 Surgeon  
a Bottle Horses, and 4 Hunting Horses. In all 102.

For the Master of the Horse are these following Officers  
servants, with their Salaries annexed. *Viz.*

|                                      |       | per Annum. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Gentleman of the Horse               | _____ | 600 00 00  |
| Chamberlain                          | _____ | 260 00 00  |
| Esquerries, each                     | _____ | 256 00 00  |
| Pages of Honour, each                | _____ | 156 00 00  |
| Stable-Boy of the Race-horses        | _____ | 1000 00 00 |
| Stable-Boy of the High-ways          | _____ | 82 00 00   |
| Surveyors of the Stables, two of 'em | }     | 120 00 00  |
| Third                                |       | 156 00 00  |
| Stable-Boy Surveyor                  | _____ | 30 00 00   |
| Stable-Boy of the Stables            | _____ | 224 00 00  |
| Stable-Boy of the Stable             | _____ | 82 00 00   |
| Man Armourer                         | _____ | 31 00 00   |
| Man of the Back-Stairs               | _____ | 31 00 00   |
| Man of the Stirrup                   | _____ | 68 00 00   |
| Yeomen Riders, each                  | _____ | 130 00 00  |
| Man of the Carriages                 | _____ | 86 00 00   |
| Yeomen of the Carriages, each        | _____ | 18 00 00   |
| Man of the Studs                     | _____ | 26 00 00   |
| Farrier                              | _____ | 42 00 00   |
| Farrier                              | _____ | 31 00 00   |
| Farrier                              | _____ | 48 00 00   |
| Groom Farriers, each                 | _____ | 28 00 00   |
| Saddler                              | _____ | 18 00 00   |
| Saddler                              | _____ | 183 00 00  |
| Saddler                              | _____ | 58 00 00   |
| Maker                                | _____ | 36 00 00   |
|                                      |       | Four       |

England.

Four Purveyors, each 47 00  
 Riding Purveyors 200 00

Four Mews-Keepers, one 36 00  
 The other three, each 12 00

A Porter 18 00

A Messenger 12 00

Besides Sixteen Footmen, each 53 l. Six Coachmen, each

Thirty-one Grooms, and one Bottel Groom, each

And four Chair-men, each 36 l.

Amongst which, the *Avenor*, being the chief Clerk *Avery*, keeps the Accounts of the Stables for Horse-Meat, very, Wages, and other Allowances, to be passed and audited by the *Green-cloth*.

Gentlemen  
 Pensioners.

I proceed now to the Military List, and begin with the of Gentlemen Pensioners, first Instituted by Henry VII, who the King within His Palace.

They are Forty in Number, besides Officers, all of Gentlemen born, at least ought to be so. And their Pay 100 l. Yearly.

They wait half at a time Quarterly in the Presence Chamber and with their gilt Pole-Axes attend the King's Person and from his Chappel Royal. But on Christmas, Easter, Whitsun-Days, All-Saints, St. George's Feast, Coronation and other extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged, under the Penalty of the *Cheque*, to give their Attendance.

On the Coronation-Day, and at St. George's Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner. And at three Times the King did usually confer the Honour of Knighthood on two of them, such as the Captain presented to His Majesty.

In time of War they are bound to attend the King Horseback, with Cuirassiers Arms. Therefore each of them is obliged, even in Time of Peace, to keep two Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed; but the King usually dispenses with this part of their Duty.

Their Standard born in Time of War is *A Cross Gules on a Field Argent*.

They are not under the Lord Chamberlain, but only under their own Officers. The chief whereof is the Captain, always a Nobleman of the Realm, whose Yearly Pay is 1000 l.

Next to whom is the Lieutenant, his Pay 500 l. The Standard-Bearer, 300 l. And the Clerk of the *Cheque*, being Pay-Master of the Band, 150.

this Clerk all the Band and Officers, (except the Captain) *England.*  
 for which he has a Fee of  $\text{£} 1. 10. s.$  And 'tis his  
 besides, to take notice of those that are absent, when  
 should be upon their Duty.  
 provide Lodging for them, and to supply the Clerk in his  
 as his Deputy, there is a *Gentlemen Harbinger*, whose  
 $\text{£} 1.$  Yearly.  
 short, this Band of Pensioners is a Nursery to breed up  
 Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil  
 Military, as well abroad as at home.

to whom in the King's Palace, is another Body to guard *Yeomen of*  
 Majesty. *Viz.* The *Yeoman of the Guard*, who wait in the *the Gard.*  
 Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*.

were wont to be 200, of a larger Stature than ordi-  
 when every one of them was to be six foot high. At  
 they are but 100, whereof 24 wait in the Day time,  
 watch by Night. And, when the King goes abroad,  
 a Party of them attend on Foot His Royal Person;  
 with Guns, and others with Partizans, all with large  
 by their Sides. They and the Warders of the Tower  
 peculiar Habit, *viz.* Scarlet Coats and Breeches, both  
 with black Velvet, the Coats only down to the  
 with Badges upon them before and behind. Instead  
 they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad-  
 ed, according to the Mode in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*  
 they now (besides their Diet at Court, when upon Duty)  
 $\text{£} 1.$  a Year, which falls much short of what it has been  
 ury.

their Officers, they have a Captain, a Lieutenant, an  
 a Clerk of the Cheque, and four Exempts, or Corporals.

the King's Gard Abroad, there are 3 Troops of Horse, *The King's*  
 of Horse Granadiers, and 2 Regiments of Foot. *Guatd A-*

Troops of Horse-Gards consist each of a Captain, 2 Lieu- broad.

a Cornet, a Guidon, 4 Exempts. 4 Brigadiers, a Chap-  
 Adjutant, a Surgeon, 4 Trumpets, a Kettel-Drum, and  
 private Gentlemen. In all 181.

Troop of Granadier-Gards consists of a Captain, a Major,  
 enants, a Guidon, 2 Sub-Lieutenants, a Chaplain, a Surgeon,  
 utant, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 4 Drummers, 4 Hoboys,  
 45 private Men. In all 176.

the Two Regiments of Foot-Gards, the first consists of  
 Men, and the second of 694, the Officers included. In  
 there are 28 Companies, and in the second but 14,  
 40 private Men.

To



*England.* To the first belongs a Colonel, a Lieut. Colonel, a Major, Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major are Three) 32 Lieutenants, a Chaplain, 24 Ensigns, a Surgeon and 2 Mates, 2 Adjutants, 2 Quarter-masters, a Solicitor, a Drum-major, a Deputy-Marshal, 56 Sergeants, 56 Corporals, Drummers, and 1120 private Men.

To the second Regiment, a Colonel, a Lieut. Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 14 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major, are Three) 16 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, a Surgeon and Mate, an Adjutant, a Quarter-Master, a Solicitor, a Drum-major, a Deputy-Marshal, 28 Sergeants, 28 Corporals, 28 Drums, and 560 private Men.

So the whole Body of his Majesties Gards, both Horse and Foot, consists of 2796 Men, all Officers included.

The Pay of each Captain of Horse is 20 s. a Day, of a Lieutenant 15, Cornet 14, Guidon 12, Exempt 12, Brigadier 10, Chaplain 6 and 8 d. Adjutant 5, Surgeon 6. and 2 more for Chest-horse, Trumpet and Kettle-Drum 5, and a Trooper 4.

Note, that the Captains of the King's Gards always command by their Commissions as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels, the Cornets as eldest Majors, the Exempts as Captains, and the Brigadiers as Lieutenants.

Each Troop is divided into four Divisions, of which the first mount the Gard, commanded by one of the principal Commission-Officers, and two Brigadiers. When the King goes abroad, a Party is sent from the Gard to attend His Person. But, when he is upon a Journey, then a Detachment is made out of the several Troops.

In which Case every Officer precedes according to Date of his Commission. But, when several Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

As to the Two Regiments of Foot-Gards, the Colonel's Pay is such, is 12 s. a Day, the Lieut. Colonel's as such, 7, the Major's as such, 5, a Captain's 8, a Lieutenant's 4, an Ensign's 3, a Sergeant's 18 d. a Corporal's and a Drummer's 1 s.

Royal-  
Chappel.

For the King's publick Devotion, there is a Royal Chappel besides His Closet, or private Oratory. In which Chappel Prayers are read thrice a Day, two Sermons preached every day, besides other particular Times; the Communion ministred every Sunday of the Month throughout the Year besides the great Festivals; and all Things performed with great Decency and Order.

For the doing whereof, there is first a *Dean of the Chappel, England.*  
 who is usually some grave learned Prelate, chosen by the King, who (as a *Dean*) owns no Superiour but the King. For as *Dean of the Chap-*  
 Royal Palace is exempt from all inferiour Temporal Juris- *pel.*  
 diction, so is His Chappel from all Spiritual. 'Tis a Regal *pel.*  
 Privilege, reserved to the King's Visitation and immediate Go-  
 vernment; who is Supreme Ordinary, and as it were Prime  
 over all the Churches and Bishops of *England.*

Under the Dean there is a *Sub-Dean, or Præcentor Capelle; Priests.*  
 next to him 12 *Priests.* Amongst which one's peculiar  
 is to read the first Morning Prayers to the King's Hous-  
 hold, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants,  
 and do all other Duties proper for his Station.

Next to the Priests there are 20 Gentlemen, commonly the *Clerks.*  
*Clerks.*  
 (or *Clerks*) of the Chappel; who, with the fore-  
 priests, perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Ser-  
 vice, Praying, Singing, &c. And three of these are chosen  
 Organists. To whom, upon Sundays and Holydays, is  
 added a Consort of the King's Musick.

Moreover, for the Service of the Chappel, there are 12 *Children*  
 in Ordinary, who make up the Musical Choir. These *of the*  
 are instructed in the Rules and Art of Musick by one of the *Chappels.*  
*Clerks,* who is allowed considerably for their Board and  
 Teaching.

There are also attending the Chappel four Officers, called *Vergers.*  
*Vergers.*  
 taken from the Silver Rods which they carry in their  
 hands. The chief whereof is called a *Sergeant,* the next  
 a *Chaplain,* and the fourth *Groom of the Chappel.*

In the Preaching part, the King has no less than 48 *Chaplains.*  
*Chaplains.*  
 in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in  
 Divinity, and most Deans or Prebends. These are under the  
 particular Charge and Direction of the Lord Chamberlain,  
 who appoints them the Time for their Service at Court, be-  
 cause to wait four of them together Monthly. But, besides  
 these, there are always *Supernumeraries;* some whereof  
 are by appointment in lieu of those, when, by reason of  
 sickness or otherwise, they cannot give their attendance.

As *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year for  
 Preaching, (tho' it is not observed in *England* with that Strict-  
 ness and Superstition as it is in the *Roman States*) so the  
 Chappel shews an excellent Example, at that  
 especially, to all other Churches and Chappels of

order to which, the Lord Chamberlain, some time before *Lent-*  
*Lent-*  
 does appoint the *Lent-Preachers,* and causes a List of *Preachers.*  
*Preachers.*  
 to be Printed, with their respective Times for Preaching  
 during *Lent.* Then the Sermon-Days are *Wednesdays, Fridays,*  
 and

*England.* and Sundays, Weekly. The first Wednesday, being Wednesday, is fixt for the Dean of the Chappel to preach before the King; and the Friday after for the Dean of St. Paul. Each Wednesday after, one of the King's Chaplains is appointed to preach. Every Friday, the Dean of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church; and on Good-Friday, the Dean of Westminster. Every Sunday, a Bishop; on Palm-Sunday, an Archbishop; and Easter Day, the Lord Almoner.

Upon Christmas, Easter, and Whit Sunday, the King usually receive the Holy Sacrament; only with some of the Royal Family, and 2 or 3 of the principal Bishops. On which Days His Majesty, attended by some Knights of the Garter, with Heralds, makes in a grave solemn manner His Offering of Gold at the Altar, which by the Dean of the Chappel is distributed afterwards among the Poor.

*The King's Communion and Offering-Days.*

The other Days on which He makes the same Offering are All-Saints, New-Years Day, Candlemas, Annunciation, Ascension Day, St. John the Baptist, Michaelmas Day, and Twelfth-Day. On which last Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, are Offered by the King in several Purfes.

*Lord Almoner.*

To distribute the King's Offerings and Alms, (amongst which are reckoned all Deodands, and Goods of Self-Murderers, forfeited to the King, and always bestowed in Alms to the Poor) there is a Lord Almoner, usually a Bishop; who has a Sub-Almoner, a Yeoman, and a Groom, with an Office called the Almoner.

On Maundy Thursday is performed the Ceremony of Washing the Feet of as many Poor Men as the Years the King has Reigned. Which is done sometimes by the King himself, and in his absence by the Lord Almoner; a piece of Humanity taken from the Pattern of our Saviour.

Lastly, the King has a Clerk of the Closet, who is commonly a Reverend, Sober, and Learned Divine. His Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to wait on His Majesty in His Closet, or private Oratory.

The Dean of the Chappel's Fee is 200 l. yearly, and a Third of the Sub-Dean's, 100 l. the Priests and Clerks of the Chappel each 70 l.

The Lord Almoner has no Fee. The Sub-Almoner has 6 l. 18 s. a Year. But the Yeoman has 30 l. and the Groom 20 l. a Year.

The Clerk of the Closet receives a Fee of 20 Nobles per annum.



CHAP. XVI.

*the King's Land and Sea-Forces, and the Management thereof.*

His Majesty's Land-Forces in Time of Peace consist of two distinct Bodies, one of Regular Troops, and the other of Militia or (Train-Bands) of the Kingdom. The first of 7000 Men, settled since the Peace of Reswick by Parliament, with a Fund for their Maintenance.

The King's Horse and Foot-Guards are Part of these Forces, amounting to 2796 Men, all Officers included. For the Part whereof I refer you to the foregoing Chapter.

The other Part of these standing Forces consists of 7 Regiments of Horse, 3 of Dragoons, and 3 of Foot. The first of Horse is the Royal Regiment, and so is the first Regiment of Dra-

The first two Regiments of Horse consist each of 390 Men, the first included, in 9 Troops of 36 private Men in each Troop. The other five, of 248 Men each, the Officers included, in 10 Troops of 34 private Men in each Troop.

The Regiments of Dragoons consist each of 283 Men, the first included, in 6 Troops of 38 private Men in each Troop.

The Three Regiments of Foot consist each of 445 Men, the first included, in 10 Companies of 36 private Men in each Company.

Of these Forces we have several Places Garrisoned in England. The principal of which are the Tower of London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Windsor-Castle, Chester, Carlisle, Hull, Warwick. Besides several Castles, and these two Ports on the Thames, Sheerness, and Tilbury.

The Number of Men in each of those Garrisons is, as Occasion serves, greater or lesser.

For the Paying of which, and the Royal Guards, there is a general Officer called the Pay-Master General, who has several Clerks under him.

Next is the Commissary General of the Musters. Who has a Deputy Commissary in London, and others in the Country, having several distinct Circuits for Mustering the Forces dispersed up and down.

There is also a Secretary at War, with several Clerks, and a Messenger under him.

Which three Considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Moreover,

England. Moreover, there is a *Judge Advocate*, a *Scout-Master General*, an *Adjutant General*, and a *Marshal of the Horse*; besides a *Surgeon General*.

The Militia.

I come now to the *Militia*. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Time general Muster was made by her Order, of all Men able to bear Arms, from the Age of 16 to 60; whereof six hundred Thousand fit for War. But, in time of Peace, the *Militia* is so regulated, that there is not above one hundred thousand Horse and Foot actually Inrolled for the Defence of the Realm.

The Management whereof is in the hands of the *Lord Lieutenants* of the several Counties of *England*; who are usually the principal Rank amongst the Peers of the Realm, chosen for that purpose by the King, and so created by his Commission. They have Power by Act of Parliament to charge any Person with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, that has 400 l. Year, or 6000 l. personal Estate; and with a Foot Soldier any Person that has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates are to join two or three together, either to find a Horse and Horseman, or Foot Souldier, according to their Estates.

They have also Power to Arm, Array, and Form the Forces into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, and to make their Officers, by giving them Commissions; and on any Rebellion or Invasion, to lead and imploy the Men Armed within their respective Counties, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order.

They name their *Deputy-Lieutenants*, and present them to the King, for his Confirmation. Who are to be of the principal Gentry of the Country, and have the same Power as the Lord Lieutenant in his absence.

To find out Ammunition and other Necessaries, there is a Tax of 700000 l. a Month upon the whole Kingdom, whereof the Lord Lieutenants or Deputies, or any three (or more) of them may levy a Fourth Part of each Man's Proportion in it. And when Occasion shall be to bring the Militia into actual Service, the Persons so charged are to provide each Souldier respectively with Pay in hand for a Month, at the rate of 7 s. a Day for a Horseman, and 12 d. for a Foot Souldier. For Repayment of which Money, and the Satisfaction of the Officers for their Pay, during the time aforesaid, Provision is to be made by the King out of the Publick Revenue; and till the same be actually performed, none can be charged with another Month's Pay, but by Act of Parliament.

These Forces are always to be in readiness, with all Things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet.



ear, muster, and be at certain times trained and dis-England.

to give speedy notice of an approaching Invasion, are all over England, Beacons erected upon eminent both Inland and Maritime: being high Poles with Barrels fastned on the Top. Which being set on fire, the sight of another, the whole Kingdom has thereby in few hours of the approaching Danger. Whereupon the King, to secure the Kingdom, makes haste to the Sea-

Naval-Forces of England do now consist of near 200 Naval-Forces. War; besides Five-Ships, Yachts, Hulks, Ketches, Sloops, and many other Vessels for Tenders and Victuallers.

Men of War are divided into Six Rates, amongst which the First and Fourth Rates are the most numerous. Those of the First Rate are of 1200 Tuns at least, carry from 90 to 100, and more, and about 1000 Men. The Second Rate Ships carry from 80 to 90 Guns. The Third Rate for the most part, 70. And the rest proportionably.

Manning of the Royal Fleet, England is provided with able Seamen, who may be Pressed for the King's Service; as may also Merchants Ships, when there is Occasion, for a standing Nursery of Men fit for Sea Service, by an Act in the 7th Year of this Reign, for the Improvement and Encouragement of Seamen.

by all Mariners, and others capable of Sea-Service, above 18 Years, and under the Age of 50, being natural-born Subjects of this Realm, or any of His Majesties Dominions, being Naturalized, or made Denizons in England, are encouraged to Enter and Register themselves for the Service of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successours, in His or Her Royal Fleet or Navy, to the Number of Thirty Thousand no more.

one of which Mariners so Registered is to be paid by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, whether he be in actual Service, or not, the Yearly Sum of 40 s. over and besides such other Pay and Allowance which he shall be Intitled unto by being in His Majesty's Service.

in any Part or Proportion of the Pay due, or to be due for his Service, not exceeding 2 Months Pay in every 12 Months Pay which shall be due to him. And the Act shall be duly satisfy'd upon due Proof to be made of 12 Months Service by Return of Musters. And, upon Proof of such Seaman's Death in the said Service,



England.

the Moneys which shall be due, or remain due to him for Wages, shall be paid to his Executors or Administrators without tarrying for the Ship's Return, or her general Part.

Out of all *Prizes* taken at Sea, in the Taking whereof he shall be concerned, he shall have a double Part or Share in every such *Prize*, more than any Seaman of like quality in the Ship with himself, who shall not be Registered.

He shall be also Exempted from Serving upon any *Jury* Inquests, or in the *Militia*, or in Assessing or Collecting of publick Taxes or Assessments, or in the Office of Constable, Tything Man, Borsholder, Church-warden, Overseer or Collector for Poor, or any other *Parish* Office whatsoever, except he shall declare himself willing to serve in such Office.

Lastly, for the Relief, Benefit, or Advantage of such Registered Mariners or Seamen, who by Age, Wounds, or Accidents shall be disabled for future Service at Sea, and not be in a Condition to maintain themselves comfortably, and the Children of such disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such of 'em as shall happen to be Killed, or Drowned in the King's Service, there is an Hospital erecting at Greenwich. Wherein such Seamen, their Widows and Children, are to be provided for, at the Charge of the said Hospital; the Children to be Educated, till they are fit to be put out, or of Ability to maintain themselves. The first Registered Seamen, with their Widows and Children, are to have the Benefit of this Hospital, as far as it shall be capable to Receive and Maintain them.

These are great Incouragements, and such as have had his Majesty's good Effect. So that 'tis hoped, the Nation will be able to want Mariners, to Man a Royal Fleet with all Expedition.

For the Command of a Man of War, there are two principal Officers; a Captain, and a Lieutenant. The Pay of a Captain of a First Rate Ship, is 15 s. a Day, of a Second 12 s. of a Third 10 s. of a Fourth 7 s. and 6 d. of a Fifth 6 s. and of a Sixth Rate 5 s.

In Time of War, when His Majesty sets out a Royal Fleet, the same is commonly divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguished by the different Colours of their several Flags, viz. Red, Blue, and White. The principal Commanders of which are the Title of Admiral, each of his Squadron; but the Admiral of the Red is he that commands in chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly called Admiral of the Fleet. Each of the other Admirals has under him a Vice-Admiral, and a Rear-Admiral. But, when a few Men of War are sent out upon a short voyage or some Expedition, the Title of their chief Commander is that of Commodore.

for the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of the King's England.

there are several great Yards; viz. at Chatham, Deptford, Greenwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Harwich, and

Which are fitted with Docks, Lanches, Rope-Yards, and Houses; and always furnished with great Quantities of Timber, and other Materials. Wherein are imploy'd divers Artificers; the principal of which are as follow, with their respective Salaries. Viz.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Clerk of the Checque | 245 |
| Store Keeper         | 260 |
| Master Attendant     | 124 |
| His Assistant        | 80  |
| Master Shipwright    | 133 |
| His Assistants, each | 70  |
| Chief of the Survey  | 160 |

That the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments are included in their Salaries.

These are under the Direction and Management of the Navy-Office, kept in the Crouched Friars, London. Where the Office-Business concerning the King's Ships is managed by the Principal Officers, and four Commissioners of the Navy, be-  
sides other Commissioners for Viſtualling the Navy.

The four Principal Officers are the Treasurer, Comptroller, Clerk of the Acts,

The Treasurer's Office is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the Exchequer, having first a Warrant for the Money from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and for the Payment thereof another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy. His Allowance is 3000 l. a Year.

The Comptroller's Office is to attend and Comptroll all Payments of Wages. He is likewise to know all the Market-Rates of Stores for Shipping, to audit and examine all the Accounts of the Treasurer, Viſtuallers, and Store-Keepers. His Salary is 1000 l. per Annum; and his Assistant's, 400.

The Surveyor's Business is to know the state of all Stores, and their Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Rigging, and have their Defects repaired at reasonable Rates. He also directs the Boatswains and Carpenters receive in order for their Voyages, he is to charge them with by Indenture; and at their return, to state and audit their Accounts. His Salary is 1000 l. a Year.

The Clerk of the Acts is to record all Orders, Contracts, Warrants, &c. relating to the Navy; and his Salary is 1000 l. per Annum.

England.

Commissi-  
oners of the  
Navy.Commissi-  
oners for  
Vittualling  
the Navy.Lords Com-  
missioners  
of the Ad-  
miralty.Vice-Ad-  
mirals.

Amongst the four Commissioners, one's Province is Comptrol the Vittualler's Accounts; another's, the count of the Store-keepers of the Yards; and the two others have the Managing of the King's Navy, the one at *Chatham* and the other at *Portsmouth*. The Salary of each is 500 l.

Both the Principal Officers and Commissioners hold Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of England; and Clerks allowed to each of them with respective Salaries, the Dispatch of Business.

The Commissioners for Vittualling the Navy are comm four, and their Salary is each 400 l. a Year.

Above these are the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty executing the Office of the Lord High Admiral, who sit in the Admiralty House near St. James's Park.

By vertue of their Place, they appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom several Vice-Admirals, with their Judges Marshals, by Patent under the Great Seal of the Court of Admiralty. Now there are 17 of these Vice-Admiralties in land, besides 2 in Wales. Viz. Of

|                                                 |          |                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Chester, City and County                        | } Parts. | Kent                     |
| Cornwal North                                   |          | Lancaster                |
| Cornwal South                                   |          | Lincoln                  |
| Devonshire                                      |          | Norfolk                  |
| Dorset                                          |          | Somerfet                 |
| Durham                                          |          | Southampton or Hampshire |
| Northumberland, Westmorland,<br>and Cumberland. |          | Suffolk                  |
| Essex                                           |          | Suffex                   |
| Glocester                                       |          | York                     |
|                                                 |          | North and South Wales.   |

Office of  
Ordinance.

What remains is to give an Account of his Majesty's Office of Ordinance, relating to his Forces both by Sea and Land and kept within the Tower of London. Which Office concerns all the principal Preparatives and Instruments of for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and for ordering and disposing of all the Magazines, for Sea and Land.

The principal of these Magazines is the Tower, containing Arms for 60000 Men, and a fine Train of Artillery with Stores proportionable.

Master of  
the Ord-  
nance.

This, and all other Magazines in the Kingdom (as of Portsmouth, Plimouth, Windsor-Castle, &c.) are under the Master of the Ordinance, a Place of great Trust, and over all the Kingdom. Under whom there are Six



Officers, and others subordinate, all holding their Places *England*,  
Patent under the great Seal. *Viz.*

*Lieutenant of the Ordinance.*  
*Surveyor.*  
*Clerk of the Ordinance.*

The { *Keeper of the Stores.*  
*Clerk of the Deliveries.*  
*Treasurer, or Pay-master.*

The *Lieutenant of the Ordinance*, with the rest of the *princi-* *Lieute-*  
*Officers*, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to *nant of*  
them duly executed. He is to see the Train of Artillery, *the Ord-*  
all its Equipage, fitted for Motion upon any Occasion. *nance.*  
from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns,  
required, upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs,  
the like.

The *Surveyor's Office* is to survey all His Majesty's Ord- *Surveyor.*  
and Stores in the Store-Keeper's Custody, and to see  
placed to the best advantage. He is likewise to keep  
equ upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, to see  
all Stores brought in be good and serviceable, and to al-  
all Bills of Debt.

The *Clerk of the Ordinance* records all Patents and Grants re- *Clerk of*  
to the Office, with the Names of all concerned therein. *the Ord-*  
all Instructions and Orders sent from the King to the *nance.*  
or from the Office abroad; with such Letters, In-  
structions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts, as are  
His Majesty's Service. He draws all Estimates for Pro-  
and Supplies to be made, makes all Bills of Imprest,  
Debentures for Work done, or Provisions received, and  
Quarter-Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all  
belonging to the Office. He likewise keeps Journals  
receipts, Delivery, and Returns of the King's Stores;  
serves as a Checque between the two Accompts of the  
the one for Money, and the other for Stores.

The *Keeper of the Stores* has in his particular Charge all the *Keeper of*  
and Stores. For the safe Keeping whereof, and *the Stores.*  
a true Account from time to time, he must give good  
He is to see that all the King's Store-houses be well  
commodated, and kept in good Repair, and the Stores  
in such Order and Lustre as becomes the Service and  
our of His Majesty. He is bound not to receive any  
visions but such as have been first Surveyed by the Sur-  
and proved by the Proof-Masters. Nor is he to issue  
part of the Ordinance, Munition, or Stores, but  
is agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according  
Appointment of the Master of the Ordinance, by the  
Order, or six of the Privy-Council; and if it be for  
Use of the Navy, by the Lord Admiral's ( or the Com-  
missioners )

*England.*

*Clerk of  
the Deli-  
veries.*

*Treasurer,  
or Pay-  
Master.*

*Principal  
Engineer.*

*Master-  
Gunner.*

*Keeper of  
the small  
Guns.*

missioners ) Warrant. Neither is he to receive back any Stores formerly issued, till they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred in the Book of the Remains.

The Clerk of the Deliveries draws up all Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of His Majesty's Magazines, and is to see the same duly executed. And, for the better discharging of the Store Keeper, he is to take an Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of the Stores, and to register both the Warrants for Deliveries, and the Proportions delivered.

The Treasurer or Pay-Master, makes the Payments of all Salaries and Bills of Debt ; but so that no Money is to be paid him allowed to any Person, without the Master's Order under his hand. So that, except Salaries, all the Money of the whole Office goes towards Building, Buying in of Stores, Fortifications, and the like ; and all this Money runs through the Pay-Master's hands.

Amongst the Subordinate Officers we may reckon in the first place the Principal Engineer, to whom are subordinate all the King's other Engineers. Most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances out of this Office, from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the King's Pleasure signified unto them by the Master of Ordnance.

The Master Gunner of England, who is to shew the best of his Skill to all that are employ'd in Gunnerie in His Majesty's Service ; and, at each one's Admission, to administer unto him an Oath, which binds him not to serve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave, nor to teach any Man the Art of Gunnerie, but what has been taken the said Oath. And, before any one can be actually employed as His Majesty's Gunner, the said Master must be so well satisfied with his Skill, as to Certifie to the Master of Ordnance his Sufficiency and Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

The Keeper of the small Guns is another Officer relating unto. Who has the Charge and Custody of the King's small Guns, as Musquets, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furniture.

I pass by a great Number of inferiour Men employ'd in this Office ; as the Under-Clerks, the Proof-Masters, Messengers, and a great many Artificers, such as the Master Gun-Smith, Furbisher, the Master Smith, the Master Carpenter, Master Wright, and others.



CHAP. XVII.

*the King's Present Revenues, and the Management thereof.*

Since the Conclusion of the General Peace, the last Parliament has settled upon His Majesty, during His Life, a *fixed* Revenue of Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the *venues* of His Household and Family, and for other His ne- *cessaries* Expenses and Occasions. Which Sum is to be raised by the *Custom and Excise*, the *First-Fruits and Tenths* of the *Church*, the *Fines* for Writs of Covenant and Writs of Entry in the Alienation-Office, the *General Letter-Office*, the *Wine-Licences*, the *Moneys* arising by Sheriffs Profits and Compositions in the Exchequer, the *Seizures* of un-*lawful* and prohibited Goods, the *Revenue* of the *Duchy* of *Devon*, and any other Revenue arising by the *Rents* of *Lands* in *England* or *Wales*, or for *Fines* of *Leases* of the same, or of them, and the *Duty* of four and a half per Cent. in *Spain* in *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands* in *America*.

The *Custom and Excise* being the two principal Branches of His Majesty's Revenues, I shall shew here how the same are managed, how the Products thereof come into the Exchequer, and are there disposed of by such thrifty Methods, that (Charges born) it costs the King little above two Shillings in the Pound.

In the Managing of the *Custom-Revenue*, there are in the Officers of *the Custom* place Seven Commissioners, having the Charge and Over-*sight* of all His Majesty's Customs in all Ports of *England*. The said Commissioners sit day by day at the *Customs House*. They hold their Places by Patent from the King, and each a Salary of 1000 l. per Annum. They have under them a great Number of Officers employed both at *London* and in the *Out-Ports*, some of considerable *Industry* and ability. Such as *Collectors*, *Customers*, *Comptrollers*, *Surveyors*, *Registers*, *Searchers*, whose due Perquisites are so considerable, that to some they are more than their respective *Salaries*.

Patent-



Patent-Officers for London.

|                                                                                                        | L.   | s. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|
| A Receiver General                                                                                     | 1000 | 00 |
| Comptroller General                                                                                    | 500  | 00 |
| Surveyor General                                                                                       | 500  | 00 |
| Collectors of the Subsidy outwards                                                                     | 276  | 11 |
| Collector of the Subsidy inwards                                                                       | 466  | 13 |
| Customer of the Petty-Customs inwards                                                                  | 62   | 00 |
| Comptroller of the Great Customs                                                                       | 30   | 00 |
| Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy, }<br>inward and outward                                        | 255  | 00 |
| Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs                                                             | 200  | 00 |
| Surveyor of the Customs inward and outward                                                             | 300  | 00 |
| Register for Seizures                                                                                  | 200  | 00 |
| Chief Searcher                                                                                         | 120  | 00 |
| Register in the King's Remembrancer's Of- }<br>fice for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast- }<br>Bonds | 240  | 00 |
| Plantation Clerk                                                                                       |      |    |
| Usher of the Custom-house                                                                              |      |    |
| Nineteen King's Waiters at 52l. each per Ann. }                                                        | 988  | 00 |
| In all }                                                                                               |      |    |

*Warrant Officers, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*

|                                                                                        |     |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| One Examiner outwards                                                                  | 30  | 00 |
| One Receiver outwards                                                                  | 80  | 00 |
| One Copying-Clerk outwards                                                             | 30  | 00 |
| One Examiner inwards                                                                   | 60  | 00 |
| One Receiver from the Plantations                                                      | 100 | 00 |
| One Copying-Clerk inwards                                                              | 40  | 00 |
| One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers, Securities, and others } | 140 | 00 |
| One Wine-Taster and Gager                                                              | 80  | 00 |
| One Clerk of the Coast-Business                                                        | 400 | 00 |
| One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries                                        | 30  | 00 |
| One Clerk to the Accomptant                                                            | 50  | 00 |
| One Northern Clerk                                                                     | 80  | 00 |
| One Plantation Clerk                                                                   | 56  | 00 |
| One Copying-Clerk                                                                      | 60  | 00 |
| Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books, 50l. }<br>per Annum each                         | 200 | 00 |

|                                                                                                                                                                             |      |    |    |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|------------|
| Three Jerquers at 100 l. each                                                                                                                                               | 300  | 00 | 00 | England.   |
| One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Stores                                                                                                                 | 50   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Two Appraisers, each 30 l.                                                                                                                                                  | 60   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Two Watermen for the Coast-Business, each 25 l.                                                                                                                             | 50   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One pair of Oars, Coast-waiters                                                                                                                                             |      |    |    |            |
| Master of the Incidents                                                                                                                                                     | 40   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Examiner and Computer of Wine and Currans                                                                                                                               | 40   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Doorkeeper 10 l. and a Messenger 30 l. in all                                                                                                                               | 40   | 04 | 00 |            |
| Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. each,                                                                                                                                                | 27   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Surveyor of the Warehouse                                                                                                                                                   | 200  | 00 | 00 |            |
| Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk                                                                                                                                                | 30   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse                                                                                                                                  | 40   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Seventeen Coast-waiters at 30 l. each. Their Business is to go on Board Merchant Ships as they come up the River of Thames, till their Officers take them in Charge. In all | 510  | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor of the Coast-waiters                                                                                                                                           | 60   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the weighing Porters on work                                                                                                    | 50   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Twenty-five weighing Porters at 25 l. each, In all                                                                                                                          | 625  | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor                                                                                                                                                                | 30   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor of the Land-waiters at 150 l. each, In all                                                                                                                     | 150  | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor of the Searchers                                                                                                                                               | 150  | 00 | 00 |            |
| Deputed Searchers 60 l. per Annum each                                                                                                                                      | 300  | 00 | 00 |            |
| Officer of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office                                                                                                                             | 30   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Two Tide-Surveyors at 60 l. each,                                                                                                                                           | 120  | 00 | 00 |            |
| Twenty-one Land-waiters at 80 l. each,                                                                                                                                      | 1680 | 00 | 00 |            |
| Two Tidemen at 35 l. and 40 l. per Annum                                                                                                                                    |      |    |    |            |
| Twelve Land-carriage Men at 25 l. each,                                                                                                                                     | 300  | 00 | 00 |            |
| Whole Business is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers which ought to pay Customs                                                                                        | 00   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men                                                                                                                                       | 80   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Twenty-five Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. each                                                                                                                                     | 226  | 05 | 00 |            |
| Seven Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Officers go to Dinner, at 16 l. each                                                                 | 256  | 00 | 00 |            |
| Twelve pair of Oars at 60 l. each pair                                                                                                                                      | 720  | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor                                                                                                                                                                | 40   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Searcher                                                                                                                                                                | 40   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One pair of Oars there at 60 l. each                                                                                                                                        | 60   | 00 | 00 |            |
| One Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher                                                                                                                                           | 20   | 00 | 00 |            |
| Two Persons to clean the Custom-House                                                                                                                                       | 24   | 00 | 00 |            |
|                                                                                                                                                                             |      |    |    | Greenwich, |

*England.* Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher.  
 Barkin, one Surveyor

50 00  
 40 00

*In the Receiver General and Cashier's Office.*

|                                                                                                                     |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| An Assistant                                                                                                        | 100 00 |
| Three Clerks                                                                                                        | 140 00 |
| Three Tellers                                                                                                       |        |
| One to get Bills of Exchange accepted                                                                               | 50 00  |
| Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange                                                                                 | 50 00  |
| The Gravesend Smack and Five Men, &c.                                                                               | 246 00 |
| New-England, one Collector and Surveyor, and<br>Searcher of his Majesties Duties in the fe-<br>veral Colonies there | 100 00 |

*Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.*

|                                                               |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Surveyor General                                              | 366 13 |
| Sandwich, two Customers                                       | 74 04  |
| One Comptroller                                               | 15 06  |
| One Searcher                                                  | 10 00  |
| Chichester, one Customer                                      | 61 00  |
| One Comptroller at 13 l. 10 s. one Searcher at 10 l.          | 23 10  |
| Southampton, one Customer inward                              | 62 13  |
| One Customer outward                                          | 62 13  |
| One Comptroller 45 l. Searcher 10 l.                          | 55 00  |
| Pool, one Customer                                            | 18 00  |
| One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 8 l.                           | 18 00  |
| Exon, one Customer                                            | 83 06  |
| One Comptroller 10 l. 6 s. 8 d. Searcher 20 l.                | 30 06  |
| Plimouth, one Comptroller 10 l. 6 s. 8 d. }<br>Searcher 30 l. | 40 06  |
| Gloucester, one Comptroller                                   |        |
| Bristol, Four King's Waiters 50 l. per Annum each             | 200 00 |
| Bridgwater, one Customer                                      | 28 00  |
| One Comptroller 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. Searcher                       | 5 06   |
| Milford-Haven, one Customer                                   | 15 05  |
| One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 10 l.                          | 20 00  |
| Cardiff, one Customer                                         | 16 06  |
| One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 10 l.                          | 20 00  |
| Ipswich, one Customer                                         | 55 06  |
| One Comptroller 15 l. Searcher 8 l.                           | 23 00  |
| Tarmonth, one Customer                                        | 38 00  |
| One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 8 l.                           | 18 00  |

Lynn-Reg



|         |                                                       |    |    |    |          |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| Office. | Regis, one Customer                                   | 62 | 07 | 10 | England. |
|         | One Comptroller 15 l. 4 s. 4 d. one Searcher 12 l. 27 | 04 | 04 |    |          |
|         | Walsle, one Customer                                  | 32 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | One Comptroller 10 l. another 20 l.                   | 30 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | Wm, one Customer                                      | 31 | 06 | 08 |          |
|         | One Comptroller 12 l. 9 s. 2 d. one Searcher 2 l. 14  | 09 | 02 |    |          |
|         | Wm, one Customer                                      | 39 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | One Comptroller                                       | 16 | 13 | 04 |          |
|         | One Searcher                                          | 12 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | Walsle, two Customers                                 | 54 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | One Comptroller 20 l. Searcher                        | 20 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | Wm, one Customer                                      | 78 | 06 | 08 |          |
|         | One Comptroller 20 l. one Searcher 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. 23  | 06 | 08 |    |          |
|         | Wm, one Customer                                      | 24 | 00 | 00 |          |
|         | One Comptroller                                       | 25 | 00 | 00 |          |

The Excise Office is kept in a stately House in Broad-street; Officers of  
 here this Revenue is also managed by Seven Commissioners, the Excise  
 who receive here the whole Product of the Excise all  
 over England, and pay it into the Exchequer. They have  
 each of them 1000 l. Salary per Annum, and are obliged by  
 oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only.  
 Under these is

|                                                   |      |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Register and Secretary                            | 500  | 00 | 00 |
| An Auditor, who for himself and Clerks is allowed | 700  | 00 | 00 |
| Comptroller, and his Clerks                       | 1240 | 00 | 00 |

There are other considerable Places belonging to this Office,  
 both within Doors and without, which are enjoy'd and  
 managed by very sufficient Persons. Particularly the House-  
 keeper's Place, worth 400 l. per Annum. And, to collect the  
 Excise-Duty all over the Kingdom, a great Number of Men  
 appointed for that purpose, whose Salary is 20 s. a week.  
 But 'tis Observable, that from the foresaid Commissioners  
 there lies an Appeal to five others, called the Commissioners  
 Appeal. Whose Yearly Salary from the King is 200 l. each.

These, and all other His Majesty's Revenues, are paid at  
 Westminster into the Exchequer, that Ocean of Treasure,  
 which receives all those Streams, and returns them again to  
 refresh the Kingdom by the constant Payments out of it.  
 Whereby is caused a great Circulation of Money throughout  
 the Land.

And, as there are a great many Officers for collecting the  
 King's Revenue, so there are not a few to Receive and Dis-  
 burse the same, according to His Majesty's Order.

The

England.

Officers of  
the Exche-  
quer.

The Principal Officer is the *Lord Treasurer*, whose Place is at this time managed by Commissioners appointed by His Majesty. And these have under them a *Secretary*, four *Clerks of the Treasury*, and five *Under-Clerks*.

Next to the Lords Commissioners is the *Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer*. Under whom are two *Chamberlains* with their *Deputies*, the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, several *Auditors*, the *Clerk*, and the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, &c.

The *Chancellor* is an Officer of great Account and Authority; whose Power extends not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue. He has the *Exchequer Seal* in his Custody, and a Superintendency over the *Lord Treasurer's Roll*. The Places of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, the *Clerk of the Nichils*, and the two *Scribers* of the Court, besides the *Seal* thereof, are in his Gift.

Doomsday  
Book.

The *Chamberlains* have in their Custody many ancient Records, the Standards of *Moneys*, *Weights*, and *Measures*, and *Doomsday Book*, otherwise called the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*. First known by the Name of *Rotulus Wintonie*, and since named *Doomsday Book*, as containing an exact account of all the Lands of *England*, with the true Value of them, and their Owners Names. So that upon any Difference, the Cheat appeared where it lay, upon the opening of this Book, and Judgment was given accordingly. This Tax-Book has been written above 600 Years ago, viz. in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and was six Years a making. The same is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be looked into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Line transcribed out of it under 4 d.

The Use of  
Tallies in  
this Court.

The *Chamberlains Deputies* set in the *Tally-Court*, where they examine the *Tallies*, made by a *Tally-Cutter* attending there. Which Way of *Tallies* being found by long experience to be absolutely the best Way to avoid all *Cozenage* in the King's Revenue, I shall here set down how they are used. He that pays *Moneys* into the *Exchequer* receives for his Acquittance a *Tally*, that is, a *Stick* with Words written on it on both sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. This being cloven in sunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Stock* is deliver'd to the Party that paid the Money, the *Counter-Stock* (or *Counter-foil*) remaining with them. Who afterwards deliver it over to other *Deputies*, to be Kept till called for, and joyned with the *Stock*. After which, they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

Treasurer's  
Remem-  
brancer.

Next to the two *Chamberlains* is the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who has several *Clerks* under him, the first two called *Secondaries*. His Office is to make Process against all *Sheriffs*, *Bay-*

liffs,



for their Accounts. All Charters and Letters Pa- *England.*  
upon which any Rents are reserved to the King, are  
scribed and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the Petty  
and Process is made out of it, to levy the King's Fee-  
Rents, &c. This Office is in the King's Gift.  
Auditor of the Receipts files the Bills of the Tellers, Auditor of  
by they charge themselves with all the Moneys receiv'd, the Re-  
on the Lords Commissioners Warrant draws all Orders *ceipts.*  
signed by them, for Issuing forth all Moneys  
of Privy Seals. Which Orders are recorded by the  
of the *Polls*, being entred and lodged in the said Au-  
Office. He also, by Warrant of the Lords Commissio-  
makes *Debentures* to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pen-  
Letters Patents from the King out of the *Exchequer*,  
sets them for Payment to the Tellers. He Daily re-  
the state of each Teller's Account, and Weekly certifies  
to the Lords Commissioners, who immediately  
the Ballance to the King. Twice a Year, *viz.* at *La-*  
*Michaelmas*, he makes an Abstract of all Accounts  
the preceding Half-Year, whereof he delivers one  
to the Lords Commissioners, and another to the *Chan-*  
*the Exchequer*. He keeps the several *Registers*, appointed  
ing all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the  
Revenue; and has five Clerks to manage under him  
of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.  
Auditors of the *Imprest*, Customs, and other foreign Ac- Auditors of  
with their respective Clerks. Who audit the great the *Im-*  
of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-*prest.*  
and Tenth, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys  
&c.  
Auditors of the Revenue; who audit all Accounts of the Auditors of  
lands, Revenue, and all Taxes granted by the Parlia- the *Reve-*  
Two of'em for England in general, one for *Cornwal*, *nor.*  
fourth for *Wales*.  
Clerk of the *Pipe*, who receives into his Office (kept Clerk of  
Court, *Grays-Inn*) all Accounts which pass the Re- the *Pipe*.  
ancer's Office. He makes Leases of the King's Lands,  
ended Lands, by Order of the Lord Treasurer, or Chan-  
of the *Exchequer*. He has under him eight sworn  
the two principal called *Secondaries*; besides the  
and Clerks. By whom all Accounts of Sheriffs and Bay-  
made up; and, when the Accounts are even, he gives  
their *Quietus est*. All Tallies vouching the Payments  
in such Accounts are examined and allowed by  
of the *Pipe*, called the *Secondary*.  
Comptroller of the *Pipe*, who writes out the Summons *Comptrol-*  
Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged *ler of the*  
in *Pipe*.



*England.* in the great Roll of the Pipe. He also writes in his Roll all that is in the great Roll, and nothing entred in this Roll be discharged without his Privy.

The *Tellers* receive all Moneys due to the King. Each of 'em is bound to the King in 20000 l. Security, and he has two Clerks, who constantly attend his Office. Their Salary is small, but the Perquisites great.

These Tellers have two *Comptrollers*, whose Business is to Comptrol and Examine their Accounts.

The *Clerk of the Pells Office* (so called from *Pell* Skin) is to enter every *Teller's* Bill into a Parchment Roll. He has two Clerks under him, one for Incomes, the other for Issue.

Clerks of  
the *Estreats*,  
and  
Clerk of  
*Nichils*.

A *Clerk of the Estreats*, *Clerk of the Leases*, two Clerks of the *Augmentation*, and a *Clerk of the Nichils*. The first of which receives every Term the *Estreats* (or *Extracts*) out of the *Remembrancer's* Office, and writes 'em out to be levied to the King. He also makes Schedules of such Sums as are to be discharged.

Foreign Op-  
poser.

The *Foreign Opposer*, whose Office is to oppose all Schedules upon the Schedules of the *Green Wax*. He keeps his Office in *Grays-Inn*.

Surveyor of  
the *Green*  
*Wax*.  
*First-fruit*  
Office.

The *Surveyor of the Green Wax*.

To this Court belongs also the *First-Fruits* Office, in *Middle Temple*, by the *Water-Gate*. The principal Officer whereof is called the *Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths* and has two Clerks under him, besides a *Receiver*. He takes all Compositions for the said *First-fruits and Tenths*, and makes *Process* against such as do not pay them.

Lastly, to attend this Court, here is a *Marshal*, a *Usher*, four *Under-Ushers*, a *Chamber-Keeper*, and six *Messengers*.

The *Usher's* Office is to see the *Exchequer* secured Day and Night, and to find Paper, Books, &c. for the Use of the *Exchequer*.

'Tis observable, that in case of a Gift from the King, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it pays but 5 l. Cent. amongst all Officers. And out of the publick Payments as for the Navy, Ordinance, Wardrobe, Mint, &c. the King goes not amongst them so much as 5 s. per Cent.

On the other side, for Moneys paid in by any of the King's Tenants, it cost 'em at the most but 3 s. for every Payment under a Thousand Pounds; and that goes only to the Clerk for their Pains in Writing and Attending.

C H A P. XVIII.

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Their Highnesses, the PRINCE and PRINCESS of DENMARK's Court.

I. Of the PRINCE. Salary.

l. s. d.

|                                                            |     |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole       | 400 | 00 | 00 |
| Privy Purse and Master of the Robes                        | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, each                            | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Groom of the Presence                                      | 32  | 00 | 00 |
| Extraordinary Groom of the Presence, extraordinary         | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Pages of the Back-Stairs, each                             | 70  | 00 | 00 |
| Gentleman Usher                                            | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Gentlemen Waiters, each                                    | 56  | 00 | 00 |
| Man of the Wardrobe                                        | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Man of the Robes, and Barber                               | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Shaver                                                     |     |    |    |
| Secretary                                                  | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Secretary for foreign Affairs                              | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Chaplain                                                   | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Treasurer of the Revenue, and Comptroller of the Exchequer | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Commissioners of the Revenue                               |     |    |    |
| Clerk, and the Treasurer's                                 |     |    |    |
| Auditors                                                   |     |    |    |
| Man of the Kitchen                                         | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Chief Cook                                                 | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Second Cook                                                | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Man of the Wine-Cellar                                     | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Man of the Beer-Cellar, and Scullery                       | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Maids, and Seamstresses to the Body                        | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Maids to the Table                                         | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Washwoman                                                  | 46  | 00 | 00 |

K k

Belong

Belonging to the Stables.

|                                                | l.  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| <i>A Master of the Horse</i>                   | 449 | 13 | 0  |
| <i>Two Equerries, each</i>                     | 208 | 00 | 0  |
| <i>Two Pages of Honour, each</i>               | 127 | 00 | 0  |
| <i>A Yeoman Rider, and Captain of the Arms</i> | 121 | 00 | 0  |
| <i>A Clerk, and Surveyor of the Stables</i>    | 110 | 00 | 0  |
| <i>An Overseer of the Stables</i>              | 96  | 00 | 0  |
| <i>His Assistant</i>                           | 50  | 00 | 0  |

Besides 2 Coachmen, 4 Grooms, 6 Footmen, 2 Chair-men.

II. Of the PRINCESS.

|                                                                   |     |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| <i>A Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole</i>          | 400 | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Two other Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, each</i>                  | 200 | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Four Maids of Honour, each</i>                                 | 200 | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Four Bed-Chamber Women, two of 'em Dressers, each of these</i> | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| <i>The Two others, each</i>                                       | 90  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Seamstresses and Starcher</i>                                  | 40  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Laundress to the Body</i>                                      | 80  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>A Necessary Woman</i>                                          | 30  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>A Gentleman Usher</i>                                          | 76  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Four Pages of the Back-Stairs, each</i>                        | 60  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Two Gentlemen Waiters, each</i>                                | 56  | 00 | 0 |
| <i>A Page of the Presence</i>                                     |     |    |   |
| <i>Two Chaplains, each</i>                                        | 100 | 00 | 0 |
| <i>A Chappel-Keeper</i>                                           | 25  | 00 | 0 |

Belonging to the Stables.

|                                  |     |    |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| <i>A Master of the Horse</i>     | 408 | 13 | 0 |
| <i>An Equerry</i>                | 128 | 00 | 0 |
| <i>Two Pages of Honour, each</i> | 100 | 00 | 0 |

Besides 3 Coach-men, 4 Grooms, one Riding Groom, 8 Footmen, 2 Chair-men.

CH A



CHAP. XIX.

Of the Nobility of England.

THE English Nobility is divided into five Degrees,  
Viz.

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| Duke,    | Viscount, |
| Marquis, | and       |
| Earl,    | Baron.    |

All Peers of the Realm, and bearing the Title of Lord.

A Duke is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his head, and a Verge of Gold put into his hand. A Marquis an Earl, by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, with a Cap and Coronet put upon him by the King, and a Patent delivered into his hand. Viscounts and Barons are made by Patent; sometimes by Writ, whereby they are called to sit in the House of Lords.

Degree of  
our Nobility.  
The Manner  
of their  
Creation.

They have all Coronets, but with these Distinctions. A Duke has six Pearls upon the Circle; a Viscount, the Circle with five Pearls without number; an Earl has the Pearls set upon Points, and Leaves low between; a Marquis, a Pearl set in a Strawberry-leaf round, of equal height; and a Duke, without Pearls. Only the Dukes of the Royal Blood bear the Prince of Wales a Coronet of Crosses and Flower de Lucees: Which is the same with the King's, excepting the Arches, Globe, and Cross on the Top of the King's own.

Their Distinction in their Coronets and Robes.

But the greatest Distinction amongst the Nobles is their Parent Robes, in their several Gards on their Mantles, and Cloaks about their Shoulders. For a Baron has but two pearls, a Viscount two and a half, an Earl three, a Marquis three and a half, and a Duke four. Besides that the Mantle of a Marquis, and Earl, is faced with Ermine; that of a Viscount and Baron, with plain white Furr.

Dukes were at first so called *a ducendo*, being anciently Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War. Marquisses, from the Government of Marches, and Frontier Countries. Earls, in Latin *Comites*; because they had the Government of Counties. Viscounts, in Latin, *Vice-Comites*, as being Assistants and Officers in the Government of Counties. Barons, according

England. to Bracton, *Quasi Robur Belli*, the Safety of the King and People in Time of War, depending upon their Courage and Skill in Martial Affairs. But there are *Barons* in England that have no share in the Peerage. Such are the *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, and the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*.

Their Titles  
from  
whence  
fetched.

All *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, and *Earls*, at this day, have their respective Titles from some Shire, or part of a Shire, Town or City, Castle, Park, or Village. Except two *Earls* whereof one is *Officiary*, and the other *Nominal*; the first being the *Earl Marshal* of *England*, and the last, the *Earl Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an illustrious Family.

A *Duke* has the Title of *Grace* given him; and the other *Peers* that of *Lordship*, or *Honour*. Accordingly we commonly give to these the Epithet of *Right Honourable*.

Of their  
Sons and  
Daughters.

All *Dukes* and *Marquisses* Sons are called *Lords* by the *Courtesie* of *England*, and the Daughters *Ladies*. I say by the *Courtesie* of *England*; for the Law makes no such Distinction, but looks upon all as *Commoners* that have no Right to sit in the House of *Peers*. Of an *Earl*, none but the *Eldest Son* is called *Lord*, tho' all the Daughters be *Ladies*. And, as for the Issue of *Viscounts* and *Barons*, none of their Sons is *Lord*, nor of the Daughters *Lady*.

A *Duke's* eldest Son is called *Lord Marquis*; and the younger Sons by their *Christen-Names*, with the Title of *Lord* prefixt, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*, &c.

A *Marquis's* eldest Son is called *Lord* of a Place; and the younger Sons, as those of a *Duke*, by their *Christen Names* with the Title of *Lord* prefixt, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*, &c.

An *Earl's* eldest Son is born as a *Viscount*, and called *Lord* of a Place.

Their Rank  
by the  
Courtesie of  
England.

In Point of Precedency, this is the Rule. After the *Princes* of the Blood, the first amongst the Nobility are the *Dukes*; and these are; thus followed; *Viz.*

After *Dukes*,

|                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Marquisses.</i>             | <i>Marquisses</i> younger Sons. |
| <i>Dukes</i> eldest Sons.      | <i>Barons.</i>                  |
| <i>Earls.</i>                  | <i>Viscounts</i> eldest Sons.   |
| <i>Marquisses</i> eldest Sons. | <i>Earls</i> younger Sons.      |
| <i>Dukes</i> younger Sons.     | <i>Barons</i> eldest Sons.      |

*Viscounts*

Viscounts. Viscounts younger Sons.  
Earls eldest Sons. Barons younger Sons.

England.

But 'tis to be observed, that all *Dukes*, not being Princes of the Blood, are preceded by these four great Officers of the Crown when they happen to be but Barons; viz. *The Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Privy Council, and Privy Seal.* I leave the *Lord High Steward of England*, because none of this Office is continued beyond the present Occasion. As for the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household*, they sit above all of their Degree only.

Privileges.

The Nobility of England have at all times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

One is, that their Evidence in Law is taken in upon their Oath, without Oath. Insomuch that at the Trial of a Peer, the Jury he is tried by (being a Jury of his Peers) are sworn, as other Juries, but give in their Verdict upon their Oath.

Upon any Solemn Trial in a Royal Court of Judicature, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit in it uncovered.

All Peers of the Realm being lookt upon as the King's Counsellors, their Persons are at all Times privileged from Arrests, except in Criminal Cases. Therefore a Peer may not be Outlawed in any Civil Action, and no Attachment lies against him. The only Way for Satisfaction from a Peer is by Execution taken forth upon his Lands and Goods; not by Attachment, or Imprisonment of his Person.

Another is the Law of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose, called *Scandalum Magnatum*, to punish all such as bring any Sland upon them.

They are exempted from all Attendance at *Leets*, or *Sheriffs Courts*, where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance. Whereas, for the suppressing of Riots, the Sheriff may command the *Posse Comitatus*; yet he cannot command any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In Civil Causes they are not to be Impannelled upon any Jury, or Inquest *de facto*, tho' in a Matter between two Peers; if a Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there lyes a special Writ for his Discharge.

They are upon no Case to be bound to their good Behaviour,



or put to Swear they will not break the Peace; but only to promise it upon their Honour.

Every Peer of the Realm summoned to Parliament may constitute, in his lawful absence, a *Proxy* to Vote for him; which none of the Commons may do. And any Peer in a Place of Trust, is free to make a Deputy to act in his absence, whilst he attends the Person of the King.

Where a Peer of the Realm is Defendant, no Day of Grace is to be granted to the Plaintiff; the Law presuming that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and Service of the Commonwealth. Therefore he ought not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary Use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice.

In any Civil Trial, where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be at least one Knight returned of the Jury; otherwise the Array may be quashed by Challenge.

In case of Amerciaments upon Non-Suits, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced but Ten Pounds, and all others under Five.

Many other Priviledges they have, which I pass by for brevities sake. Yet none has the priviledge of the Gracdes of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence.

Nor is any of them exempted, as in France, from Taxes, but always bear a Share proportionable. And, upon a War, they bear the greatest Burden, being Taxed every one according to his Degree.

Their great  
Wealth.

To support their Dignity, they have generally great plentiful Estates, some of them beyond those of several Princes beyond Sea. And till the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I. they lived with suitable Splendor and Magnificence, keeping a plentiful Table, and a numerous Attendance with several Officers. Then they delighted in noble Exercises, and appeared abroad according to their Rank and Quality. Honour and Integrity, Justice and Sobriety, Courage and Wisdom, were Virtues they excelled in. The Lord's House was then lookt upon as a well disciplined Court, where Servants lived not only in Plenty, but in good Order, with the Opportunity of getting good Breeding, and the Prospect of raising themselves in the World, that Golden Age is gone, when 'twill return is not easily to be guessed.

Of the most  
Noble Order of the  
Garter.

To conclude, some of the prime Nobility have been ways from time to time dignified with the most Noble

Order of the Garter. First instituted by King England.  
III. in 1350, after his Glorious Exploits in France, and in

The same consists of a Sovereign, (which is always the  
of England) and 25 Companions, some Forein Princes,  
the rest Noblemen of this Kingdom. Call'd Knights  
the Garter, from the Garter constantly worn by them on  
left Leg, according to Institution. Which ought  
be deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones,  
fastned with a Buckle of Gold; especially upon So-  
Occasions. Otherwise a plain blue Ribbon serves in-  
of it.

The Meaning of the Garter is, to put the Companions  
the Order in mind, that, as by this Order they were joyn-  
in a firm League of Amity and Concord; so by their  
er, as by a fast Tie of Affection, they are obliged to  
one another. Now, to prevent an ill Construction  
King Edward commanded these French Words to be  
upon it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, Shame be to  
that thinks evil of it. And it was done in French, be-  
England being then possessed of a great Part of France,  
French Tongue was the usual Language in the King of  
and's Court.

Besides the Garter, the honourable Companions are to wear  
Installations and high Feasts, a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high  
Velvet Cap, a Collar of pure Gold, with other stately  
magnificent Apparel. The Collar composed of Roses  
enamelled Red, within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the  
Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these  
a Knot with Tassels of Gold.

An Order made April 1626. they are to wear on  
left side of their Upper Garment, (whether Cloak, or  
) an Escutcheon of the Arms of St. George, that is,  
Cross of England incircled with the Garter and Motto.  
whence round about are cast Beams of Silver, like the  
of the Sun in full lustre, which is commonly called

To this Order belongs a College, seated in the Castle of  
Winchester, with St. George's Chappel there erected by King  
Edward, and the Chapter-House. The College, being a Cor-  
poration, has a great Seal, and several Officers belonging

The principal of these is the Prelate of the Garter, which  
Office is settled on the Bishop of Winchester. Next the  
Chancellor of the Garter, the Bishop of Salisbury for the time be-  
ing. A Register, the Dean of Windsor. Garter, the principal  
at Arms, who manages and marshals their Solemn-  
ities

nities at their Installations and Feasts. And lastly, the Usher of the Garter, who is also the Usher of the Black Rod.

To the Chappel there belong 14 Secular Canons, and 13 Vicars, all Priests; besides 26 poor Knights, maintained by this College, for their Prayers to the Honour of God and St. George.

The Solemnity of this Order is performed yearly on St. George's Day, the 23th of April. And such has been the Reputation of it in all Ages since its first Institution, that there have been no less than 8 Emperors, and near 30 Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes of a lower Rank, that have been and are of this Order.

## CHAP. XX.

### Of the Gentry of England.

Their Degrees of Gentry.

NEXT to the Nobility, let us take a View of the Gentry, which keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobility and the Common People. Of which there are three Degrees viz. Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.

We have now but three sorts of Knights in England, besides the Knights of the Garter. Viz. Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors.

Knights Baronets.

Baronets are the first amongst the Gentry, and the only Degree of Knighthood that is Hereditary. An Honour first instituted by King James I, Anno 1611, conferred by a Patent upon one, and the Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten. The Purchase of it does commonly arise, Fees and all, to 12000 Money as will pay for 3 Years 30 Foot-Souldiers at 8 pence a Day to serve in the Province of Ulster in Ireland. Therefore they have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Scutcheon, the Arms of Ulster, in a Field Argent a Hand Gules. In the King's Arms they have place of honour near the King's Standard. And, for their Funerals they have also particular Privileges.

As for the other two Degrees of Knighthood, they are but Personal, and not Hereditary; so that the Honour dies with the Person Knighted, and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Bath.

Knights of the Bath are so called, from their Bathing the Night before.



the Creation within the Lists of the Bath. The first of England. were made by Henry IV, but now they are usually at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a

of Wales, they wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise, and take place of Knights Batchelours, but come after Baronets. There are but Knights of this Order.

Knights Batchelours are the lowest sort of Knights, and the common. Anciently this Degree was in great esteem, Knights Batchelours. conferred only upon Swordmen for their Military Services, who from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, were in Latin *Equites Aurati*. Whereas this Honour is bestowed upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, And all the Ceremony used in their Creation is their kneeling down before the King, and His Majesty's lightly placing them on the Shoulder with a naked Sword.

Anciently there was another Sort of Knights now disused, Knights Bannerets. the Knights Bannerets, who were Knighted in the Field, Bannerets. This Order was accounted very Honourable, had the precedence of the Knights of the Bath, and bore their Arms with supporters, which was not allowed to any under this Degree.

Next to the Knights are the Esquires, so called from the Esquires. the Esquire, this from the Latin *Scutiger*; which Name given of old to him that attended a Knight in time of war, and carried his Shield. Whereas Esquire with us is a Title of Dignity next to and below a Knight, and signifies a Gentleman, or one that beareth Arms.

They who by right claim this Title now are all the younger of Noblemen; and, by the Common Law of England, every eldest Son is Esquire, and no more. Next are the Sons of the King's Body, the eldest Sons of Noblemen's younger Sons, Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons ever. Next Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of S's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs.

Those that are reputed, or lookt upon as equal to Esquires. none of them be really so, are several Magistrates, and Officers in the King's Court; as Judges, Sergeants at Law, Justices, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, Counsellors at Law, Commissioned Officers. Heads of Colledges in Universities, Doctors of Law, Physick, and Musick, do also Place next to Knights, and before ordinary Gentlemen.

Lastly, Gentlemen are properly such as are descended of a Family, bearing a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title. And these we call Gentlemen Born. Gentlemen.

But

*England.*

But Use has so far stretched the Signification of this Word both high and low, that every Nobleman may be called Gentleman. On the other side any one that, without Coat of Arms, has either a liberal or genteel Education, looks Gentleman-like (whether he be so or not) and wherewithal to live freely and handsomely, is by the Courtesie of *England* usually called a Gentleman. Others by their Offices, are lookt upon as such; particularly of the King's Menial Servants, and the principal Officers in Noblemens Families, &c. The Military Profession, which has been always counted Noble, seems to give the very mean Professors of it a Title to this Quality. But it is more particularly adapted to two distinct Bodies of the King's Guards; the one called *Gentlemen Pensioners*, who guard his Person within Doors; and the other the *Gentlemen of the Guard* by whom is meant his Body of Horse Guards, who guard the King's Person on Horseback without Doors.

As in *Germany* all Noblemens, so in *England* all Gentlemen's Arms descend to all the Sons alike. Only the eldest Son bears Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

The Law of *England*, which is so favourable to the Nobility, has not a proportionable Regard for the Gentry. For whether they be Knights, Esquires, or Gentlemen, they are all reckoned by Law, even Noblemens Sons, among the Commons of *England*. So that the eldest Son of a Duke, tho' by the Courtesie of *England* stiled an Earl, shall be Arraigned (if charged with a Crime) by the Title of Esquire only, and tried by a Jury of Common Free-holders. In Parliament can sit only in the House of Commons, if elected, unless he be called by the King's Writ to the House of Lords.

*Knights* are distinguished in *England* by the Title of Knight prefixed to their Christen names. And Gentlemen have no other Title but that of *Master*, when spoken of; and *Esquire*, when spoken to. But, if one writes to an *Esquire*, the Direction ought to be thus, as To A. B. *Esquire*.

## CHAP. XXI.

### *Of the Commonalty of England.*

*Yeomen.*

BY the Commonalty I mean Yeomen, Merchants, Artificers, Tradesmen, Mariners, and all others getting their Livelihood after a Mechanick Way.



are such amongst the Commonalty, who having *England* of their own to a good value, keep it in their own husband it themselves, and live with their Families it. They are therefore by the Law called *Free-holders*, be- they hold Lands or Tenements Inheritable, by a perpe- Right to them and their Heirs for ever. Their Number in *England*, and many of them have Estates fit for men. Forty or Fifty Pounds a Year is very ordinary, or 100 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare. But in there are those who have 1000 *l.* and some more, per A Thing not easie to be found, amongst Men of rank, any where else in *Europe*.

*Copy-holders*, that hold Copy-holds certain, are much the same nature, a Copy-hold being a kind of Inheritance. tho' the Hold be void at the Tenant's Death, yet the of Blood paying the customary Fine ( as two Shillings an Acre, or such like ) may not be denied his Admission. are called *Copy-holders*, from the Copy of Court-Roll, the Mannor within which they hold their Land, by which only they hold it. For this is all a *Copy-holder* has to for his Title, which he takes from the Steward of the of the Mannor's Court.

as *England* is one of the most trading Countries in *Eu-* to the greatest Body of its Commonalty is that of *Traders*, men that live by Buying and Selling.

The most eminent whereof are those we call *Merchants*, who only by *Whole-sale*. These are the Men who by their Stock Industry have found the Way not only to enrich them- selves, but to make the whole Nation thrive and flourish by a continual Circulation of Trade, by exporting home-bred and foreign Commodities, by encouraging thereby Navi- gation, and procuring comfortable Employments to a vast number of Artificers, Tradesmen, and Retailers.

short, such is the benign Influence of Trade and Commerce their means all over the Nation, that there is scarce any of it but feels the Benefit thereof. And for this great Ad- vantage to the Publick, as well as their private Wealth, they get a proportionable esteem and respect from the Rest of the Nation. Insomuch that, whereas Trading formerly ren- dered a Gentleman ignoble, now an ignoble Person makes himself by Merchandizing as good as a Gentleman; and many men born ( some of them Younger Sons of Noble- men ) take upon them this Profession, without any preju- dice or blemish to their Birth. Nay, the Law of *England*, never had but a slight Opinion of Traders, and always set upon Husbandry as the most innocent Life, is so far ob- served in this Point, that, whereas by Law a Ward come to



*England.*

to Age may bring his Action of Disparagement against Guardian, for offering any such in Marriage; now 'tis common for Gentlemens and Merchants Sons and Daughters Intermarry.

In *France* indeed, if a Gentleman-born betakes himself Trade, he forfeits his Gentility; the Gentry stand so much on their Honour, that is it very rare to see a *French* Gentleman turn to Merchandizing. But there they have greater Opportunities for preferring themselves according to their Quality especially by the Way of Arms, Besides that the Gentry there apt to help one another, and so do seldom fail to give a Gentleman, under bad Circumstances, the Respect due to his Estate.

But, to return to our *Commonalty*, it may be said to comprehend three Parts in four of the Nation; the Generality them Employed in Husbandry, Trade, and Navigation, so in a higher, others in a lesser Degree. And such is the Happiness of this People in general, that none enjoy greater Privileges, or are more secure by Law from Oppression.

They are subject to no Taxes or Laws, but what they contrive themselves by their Representatives in Parliament. As in Point of Trials, none can be Tried but by a Jury of Peers, that is, by Twelve Men Commoners like himself. Nor can he be Condemned, but by the Laws of the Land.

## CHAP. XXII.

### *Of the Clergy of England, and first of Bishops.*

*Of the English Clergy.*

THE Clergy of *England* is, like the Laity, divided into several Ranks, or Degrees. For, as the Laity consists in Nobility, Gentry, and *Commonalty*; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and Inferiour Clergy.

The Bishops are those who take upon them the Government of the Church of *England*, according to Law, every one in his Diocese. And, as *England* consists of 26 Dioceses, or Bishopricks, so there are accordingly 26 Bishops or Diocesans. Besides the Bishoprick of the Isle of *Man*, which is a distinct Bishoprick.

Their Office being Pastoral, their Business is to feed the Flocks with the wholesome Doctrine of the Church, and so to oversee the Inferiour Clergy, that by their Lives and Doctrine the People may Keep the Truth, and live according to the Rules of Christianity.

And, as each of them has a Canonical Authority over

Priests of his Diocese, so they have all in chief the *Power England*.  
*ordination*; which however is never performed but by the  
 jointly with some other Priests.

They are also impowred to grant Institutions to Benefices  
 Presentation of other Patrons, to command Induction to  
 even, to order the collecting and preserving of the Pro-  
 of vacant Benefices for the Successor's Use.

They are bound to defend the Church Liberties, and once  
 Years to visit each his Diocese. In this triennial Visit-  
 they Inquire of the Manners, Carriages, and Offences  
 Ministers, Church-Wardens, and the rest of the Parishioners;  
 ally of Offenders against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.  
 of Hospitals, Physicians, Surgeons, Schoolmasters,  
 Midwives fall particularly under the Care of their Visitation.

the aforesaid 26 Bishops, there are two called *Arch-Bi-*  
 the one of *Canterbury*, and the other of *York*. These *shops*.  
 a Superintendency over all the Church of *England*, and  
 measure over the other Bishops.

They have each of them his Province, or Jurisdiction. Their di-  
 of *Canterbury* is much the greater of the two. For *strict Pro-*  
 Dioceses, it takes up 22; viz. 18 in *England*, and 4 in *vinces*.

Whereas the Province of *York* has in all but 4 Dio-  
 besides that of the *Isle of Man*.

Each of these Archbishops is called *Primate of England*, and  
 Metropolitan of his Province. Yet the first has some kind of  
 eminency over the other, and has power to Summon  
 to a National Synod.

Next to the two Archbishops are the Bishops of *London*,  
 and *Winchester*; the Order of the rest being by no  
 Rule than the Priority of their Consecration.

The Bishop of *London* has the Precedency of all the other Bi-  
 not only as being Bishop over the Metropolis of *England*,  
 Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. And upon the Vacan-  
 of the Archiepiscopal See, the Bishop of *London* has been  
 (till of late) translated to that See.

The Bishop of *Durham* has been a Count Palatine six or se-  
 hundred Years. The common Seal of his Bishoprick has  
 of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand  
 a Sword, and in the other a Church. The Earldom of  
 has been long since annexed to this Bishoprick.

The Bishop of *Winchester* was anciently reputed Earl of *South-*  
 and so stiled by *Henry VIII*, in the Statutes of the  
 honorable Order of the Garter. But that Earldom has been  
 otherwise disposed of.

There are 3 Things remarkable in the making of an *English*  
 Bishop;



*England.* Bishop; viz. his Election, Consecration, and Installation which is done with great Solemnity. When a Bishop becomies vacant, first the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral give notice of it to the King, as the Patron of all the Bishops in *England*; and humbly request His Majesty, that he will give them Leave to chuse another. Whereupon the King grants them his *Conge d'eslire*, that is, Leave to Elect; withal does usually recommend unto them whom His Majesty thinks fit. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, that is, the Prebendaries of the Cathedral; who either elect a Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew to the contrary. The Election being over, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province. Whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the great Seal of *England* (which is exhibited to the Archbishop) with command to confirm and consecrate him. In order to which the Archbishop subscribes *Fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Episcopal Seal to his Vicar General, to perform all the Acts thereunto required.

Then a Citation comes forth from the said Vicar General in the Name of the Archbishop, summoning all the Parties that have any Thing to object against the Party elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to make their Objections. Which is done first by Proclamation, three several times at *Bow-Church*; and then the Citation is affixt on the Church Door, for all the People to Read. At the Day and Place signified for the Opposers Appearance, the Vicar General sits as Judge, the Proctor for the Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop. Where being read and accepted by the Vicar General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, presents the Bishop elect, returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be called three times. This done, and none appearing, they are pronounced Contumacious; and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, in behalf of the Bishop elect. Who then upon takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience; and then the Judge of the Archies reads, and subscribes the Sentence. After which, there is usually an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present. And the Bishop elect, being thus Confirmed, may act as Bishop, even before he is Consecrated.

*The Consecration.*

Some time after this follows the Consecration. Which is performed by the Archbishop of the Province, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, with the Assistance of other Bishops; either in the Chappel of the Archbishop;



other Bishop. And it is done either upon a Sunday, or *England.*  
 after Morning-Service. Then the Archbishop  
 Deputy) begins the Communion Service. And,  
 certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, one of the  
 present reads the Epistle, *1 Tim. 3.* another the Gos-  
 pel, *John 21.* Which is followed by the Nicene Creed, and  
 then a Sermon. After Sermon, the Bishop elect, be-  
 dressed with his Rochet or Linnen-Garment, is by two  
 presented to the Archbishop, or his Deputy, sitting  
 in the Chair; who demands the King's Mandate for the Con-  
 secration, and causes it to be read. That done, the Bishop  
 takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obe-  
 dience to the Archbishop. After which they fall to Prayers.  
 The Bishop elect does Answer several Interrogatories that  
 are put to him; and after his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal  
 is put upon him. This done, they Kneel down to  
 pray again. Which being ended, the Bishop elect being  
 on his Knees, the Archbishop and Bishops there present  
 lay their Hands on his Head, and by a pious grave Form of  
 words, Consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop deli-  
 vers the Bible to the Bishop elect, with another set Form of  
 words. Then they all proceed to the Communion; and ha-  
 ving received the Sacrament, they depart with the Blessing.  
 The Consecration being over, the new Bishop treats at a  
 Dinner the Chief of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges,  
 Counsellors, &c. Which Dinner (with the Fees of  
 the Consecration) does usually amount to four or five hundred

*Installation* is made by virtue of a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Arch-Deacon of his Province. This is per-  
 formed in the Cathedral Church, upon any Day between the  
 of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick No-  
 bility. When the Bishop elect, or his Proxy, (which is most  
 usual) is introduced into the Cathedral by the Arch-Deacon,  
 or Proxy, there he declares in the first Place his Assent to  
 the King's Supremacy; and swears that unless he be other-  
 wise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the  
 Customs of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the  
 Church, and cause others to observe the same. Whereupon  
 the Arch-Deacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of  
 the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Choir, and there  
 seat him in a Seat prepared for him, between the Altar and  
 the side of the Choir. Then the Arch-Deacon pro-  
 nounces these Words in Latin, *Ego, Auctoritate mihi commissa*  
*& Inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum*  
*Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum Introitum & Exitum ex*  
*hoc*

*England.* *hoc nunc, in seculum, &c.* Upon which *Te Deum* is sung, Bishop being conducted in the mean while from his Place to the Dean's Seat; where in Token of his taking Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* and some other Prayers be ended.

After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter House, and there placed on a high Seat. Where the Arch-Deacon, together with all the Prebends and Officers of Church, come before him, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by Arch-Deacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Afterwards the new Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his *Homage* for his Temporalities or Barony. Which he does by Kneeling down before the King sitting in a Chair of State, by putting his Hands between His Majesty's Hands, and taking a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to Him, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Then he compounds for the First Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years Profits to be paid to the King, within two Years or more, if the King please.

When a Bishop is Translated from one Bishoprick to another, all the Difference there is in the Translation from one manner of making a Bishop, is, that there is no Consecration. And, when a Bishop is made Archbishop, the Difference is only in the Commission, which is directed by the King to four Bishops, or more, to Confirm him.

Now there is this Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, that whereas a Bishop's Canonical Authority reaches no farther than the Bounds of his Diocese, the Archbishop's Power extends itself all over his Province, so that he is Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly a Bishop Visits only his Diocese, but the Archbishop Visits the whole Province. The Bishop can Convocate only a Diocesan, but the Archbishop may Convocate a Provincial Synod. The Bishop with other Priests does Ordain a Priest, but the Archbishop with other Bishops does Consecrate a Bishop.

*The Bishops Priviledges, &c.*

I come now to the Prerogatives, Priviledges, Power, and great Deeds of Bishops.

All the Bishops of *England* are Barons and Peers of the Realm, and sit as such in the House of Lords. They are Spiritual Lords, lookt upon as the Fathers (or Guardians) of the Church, and therefore commonly stiled, *Right Reverend Fathers in GOD*. And as 'tis usual in *England* for unbred Children to ask their Parents Blessing Morning and Evening, with one Knee upon the Ground; so the true Sons



Church, looking upon the Bishops as their Spiritual *England* England, commonly begin their Addresses to them, by asking their Blessing in the same respectful manner.

Besides the Priviledges injoy'd by Bishops as Peers, and therefore common with those of the Temporal Lords, they have some peculiar Prerogatives, and those of a high nature. It is undeniable, that all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown. And yet the Bishops Courts, tho' held in the King's Authority, are not counted to be properly the King's Courts. For the Bishops send forth Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all the King's Courts properly so called do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to assist a Bishop in his Court judges, and passes Sentence alone himself.

A Bishop besides has this transcendent Priviledge, that he (as the King does) depute his Authority to another, as a Bishop Suffragan, his Chancellor, or Commissary. Which the King's Judges can do.

Bishops, in whatsoever Christian State they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and may, as Bishops, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Temporal Lord is in any State acknowledged such out of the Prince's Dominions as a Bishop is conferred his Honour.

The Law of *England* attributes so much to the Word of a Bishop, that, not only in the Trial of Bastardy, the Bishop's Word shall suffice; but also in Trial of Heresy, which may reach a Man's Life.

If a Clergy-Man Kills his Bishop or Ordinary, the Law looks upon it as a Parricide; and 'tis Petty-Treason, and is punishable by Law.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualify six Chaplains, which is as many as a Duke.

But, if the Bishops Priviledges be so great, the *Archbishops* The *Arch-* much greater, especially his Grace of *Canterbury's* *bishops Pri-* who is the first Peer of the Realm, and next to the Royal Priviledges *particu-* usually precedes not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown. *larly.*

Tho' he holds his Place from the King, yet in the King's Court to him he is stiled *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*; whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*, he writes *Divina Providentia*. When he is Invested in the Archbishoprick, he is said to be Inthroned.

It belongs properly to him to Crown the King; and he had formerly the Power of appointing the Lent-Preachers, which now is in the Lord High Chamberlain.



England.

The Bishop of London is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of Winchester his *Chancellour*, and the Bishop of Chester his *Chaplain*.

He has the *Probate* of all Wills in his Province, and the Power of granting *Letters of Administration*, where the Party at the time of his Death had 5 *l.* worth (or above) out of the Diocese wherein he died, or 10 *l.* within the Diocese of London. For all such as die *Intestate*, within his Province, he has Power to make Wills, and to administer their Goods to the Kindred, to pious Uses, according to his Discretion.

In all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of Rome, he has power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations*, either by himself, or his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*; Provided the same be not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative. As to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Common* or Trust. To allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice. A Beneficed Clerk, on some Occasions, to be Non-Resident for some time. A Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls. And a Lay-man to hold a Prebend, &c. whilst by Study he is preparing himself for the Service of the Church.

He may also bestow one Dignity or Prebend in a Cathedral Church within his Province upon every Creation of a new Bishop. And the new-created Bishop is to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Archbishop's Chaplains, or to maintain him till it be effected.

He has the Prerogative, with two other Bishops, to create a new-made Bishop; to appoint Coadjutors to inferior Bishops; to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call Provincial Synods according to the King's Writ directed to him; to be Moderator in the Synods and Convocations, and there to give his Suffrage last of all. It is both his Power and Duty to Visit the whole Province, and, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within the same, to appoint a Guardian of the Spiritualities. So that to belong all the Episcopal Rights and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Diocese, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastical Matters, he holds several Courts of Judicature, for which I refer you to my Third Part.

Lastly, He may retain and qualify 8 Chaplains, which is more than any Duke is allowed.

The Archbishop of York has also the Precedence of all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood; and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellour.

He is also stiled Primate of England, and Metropolitan of his Province; and has many of those Prerogatives and Privileges

ages which the Archbishop of Canterbury has within his *England*.  
Province.

Each of the Archbishops is honoured as Dukes are, with  
Title of *His Grace*. And, whereas the Inferior Bishops are  
Right Reverend, the Archbishops are in a Superlative  
Rank, stiled *Most Reverend*.

As to the *Revenues* of the English Bishops, the best Bishop-  
are those of *Canterbury*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, which  
have a plentiful Income. Amongst the rest, some have but  
competency, and others are not much better (some worse)  
many Parsonages.

*The Bishops  
Revenues.*

And yet I must say this to the eternal Praise of the Episcopal *The great  
Deeds of  
some Bi-  
shops.*  
that they have done great Things for the Publick out of  
Revenues. For most of the great publick Works now re-  
siding in *England*, acknowledge their Being, either to the

Cost and Charge, or to the liberal Contributions of Bishops.  
can not only *Palaces* and *Castles*, but *Churches*, *Colleges*,  
*Hospitals*, *Alms-Houses*, a great Number whereof have  
been founded and built by Bishops. Nay, that famous and  
wonderful Structure of *London Bridge* stands to this day obli-  
gated to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop. The excel-  
lent *Laws* (says an Author) made by several of the *Saxon*  
Bishops, were all made by the Persuasions and Advice  
of Bishops, named in our Histories. And 'twas a Bishop of  
*Winchester*, at whose request *William the Conquerour* granted it its  
Privileges. The Union of the two Houses of *York* and  
*Normandy*, (whereby a long and cruel Civil War was ended)  
was brought about by the Advice and Council of Bishop *Morton*, then a *Privy-  
Counsellour*. And the happy Union of *England* and *Scotland*  
was brought to pass by the long Foresight of Bishop *Fox*,  
then *Privy Counsellour*, in advising *Henry VII.* to Match  
his eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to

above all, the Converting *England* to Christianity, the  
reforming of it when Corrupted, and the Defence of the Re-  
ligion against all *Romish* Writers, is principally owing to  
Bishops and Prelates.

## C H A P. XXIII.

## Of the Dignify'd Clergy.

AS amongst the Laity the Gentry keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobility and the Commonalty, so amongst the Clergy of *England* there is a middle Station between the Episcopal Order and the inferiour Clergy. Which Station it properly that of the Dignify'd Clergy, the Subject of this Chapter.

For a Supply of able and fit Persons to make, or assist Bishops, a certain Number of eminent Divines were thought fit to be placed in a Collegiate manner at every Cathedral or Episcopal See; out of which Seminaries fit Persons from time to time might be chosen to govern the Church. Who living here in a Society together, have the Opportunity of getting Experience, of reading Men, and raising themselves by Degrees above their former Familiarity with the inferiour Country Clergy. Whereby they fit themselves for Government and Authority in the Church.

Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in *England* there is a certain Number of *Prebendaries* or *Canons*, and a Dean over them; most of them with a plentiful Maintenance but so that the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Deans.

Deans of the old Foundations, which were before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops. The King first sends forth his *Commissio* to the Chapter, who thereupon proceed to the Election. To their Election the King grants his Royal Assent; then the Bishop confirms the Party Elected, and gives his Episcopal Mandate to Instal him. Whereas the Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of Abbies or Priories transformed by *Henry VIII.* into Dean and Chapter) are Installed a much shorter way, by Virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

The Cathedral Churches of *St. David* and *Londaff* in *Wales* never had a Dean. But the Bishop in either is Head of the Chapter; and, in the Bishop's absence, the Chanter at *St. David's*, and at *Londaff* the Arch-Deacon.

'Tis observable besides, that there are some Deans in *England* without any Jurisdiction, but only for Honour called; as the Dean of the Chappel Royal, the Dean



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St. George's Chappel at Windsor, the Deans of Rippon and England.

Some Deans there are without any Chapter, that enjoy  
ever certain Jurisdictions; as the Deans of Croydon, Battel,

A Prebendary is so called (as some will have it) a *Prebendo* *Prebenda-*  
*Consilium* Episcopo vel Decano, from giving Help *ries*  
Counsel to the Bishop or Dean. Or (as others) from the  
ord *Prebend*, which signifies the Portion which every Mem-  
or Canon of a Cathedral Church receives for his Mainte-  
nce out of the common Stock of the Church. Of which  
bends some are *Simple*, or have no more but the Revenue  
wards their Maintenance; and others with *Dignity*, such as  
Jurisdiction annexed to them, according to the divers  
ers of Churches.

Now, among the *Prebendaries* (or *Canons*) of the old  
ndations, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right  
Vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in Herba*, that  
a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter;  
having Right to the next Prebend that shall become

The *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their  
pective Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, to frequent Pub-  
Divine Service, to Preach by turns upon Sundays, and  
Festival Days, and at due time to administer the Lord's  
pper. They ought to instruct the weakest sort of the  
untry Clergy, to direct them how and what to Preach,  
ereby they may best profit their Auditors. In short, they  
ght to shew good Example to the Inferiour Clergy.  
d, when summoned by the Bishop, they are to assist him  
ome of his Episcopal Functions; as Ordinations, Depriva-  
as *ab Officio & Beneficio*, Condemnation of obstinate Hete-  
s, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge a' Eslire*, they elect  
Bishop of that Diocese.

The chief of the *Prebendaries*, is the *Sub-Dean*, who supplies *Sub-Dean.*  
Dean's part in his absence.

Besides *Deans* and *Prebendaries*, the Church of England has *Arch-Dea-*  
*Deacons*; so called for their Charge over the *Deacons*, *cons.*  
are in every Diocese to be guided and directed un-  
the Bishop thereof by the *Arch-Deacon*. There are of  
so in all England, each Diocese having in it one or more  
*Deaconries*, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business.  
eir Office is to Visit two Years in three, the third Year  
the Bishop's Visitation Year. Then the *Arch-Deacon*  
enquire of Reparations, and Moveables belonging  
the Churches under his Jurisdiction, to reform Abuses

England.

in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese. Therefore he is called *Episcopi Oculus*, the other being the Dean. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to Induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits thereunto belonging.

Many *Arch-Deacons* have, by Prescription, their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have.

Rural  
Deans.

Lastly, there are *Rural Deans*, anciently called *Archipresbyteri*, & *Decani Christianitatis*, perhaps because they had the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Now their Office is, upon the Bishop's Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signify unto them (sometime by Letters) the Bishop's Pleasure, and to give Induction in the Arch-Deacon's place, when he lives far off.

Every Arch-Deaconry is subdivided into fewer or more *Rural Deanries*.

*Note*, That besides Bishopricks, all Deanries are in the King's Gift; and so are most Prebends and Canonicates, with many great, and some smaller Parsonages.

## C H A P. XXIV.

*Of the Inferiour Clergy; Also, of the Church Wardens, Sidesmen, and Parish-Clerks.*

**B**Y the Inferiour Clergy, I mean such as are not Dignified, whether *Rectors*, *Vicars*, *Curates*, or simply *Deacons*. We call *Rectors* such as are possessed of a Living, the *Parish Tythe* whereof is not Impropriated. *Vicars*, that Officiate in those Livings which are called Impropriations. *Curates*, such as Officiate for *Rectors* that hold several Livings, or are otherwise disabled from attending the Service of the Church. *Deacons*, those that have made but the first Step into the Service of the Church.

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, viz. *Bishops*, *Priests*, and *Deacons*. To be admitted a *Deacon*, one must be by the Canon Law Twenty three Years of Age; to be Ordained a *Priest*, Twenty four; and to be Consecrated a *Bishop*, Thirty.

The Charge of *Deacon* seems to be but Ministerial to the Priestly Office, and properly to fit him for it. He

Take Care of the Poor, to Baptize, Read in the Church, *England.*  
Assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four times in the Year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember-weeks. Which, by the Laws of the Church, is a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, that by their Prayers they may recommend to God all that are to receive Ordination. Those are the Weeks called *Quatuor tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. The proper Days for this Devotion are the *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, next after *Quadragesima Sunday*, the *Holy-Rood Day* in *September*, and *St. Lucy's Day* in *November*.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted with some of the Dignified Clergy, or others in Priestly Order. I begin with that of Deacons, which is thus.

First, after Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon about the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Arch-Deacon, or his Deputy. Then the Bishop asks, if he has made due Inquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain godly Prayers, with the Collect, and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity. After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of them; and the Bishop puts divers godly Questions to them. Which being answered, they all kneel; and he laying his Hands upon them severally does Ordain them Deacons. Then he delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them Authority to Read the same in the Church. Whereupon the Bishop appoints one of them to Read the Gospel. This done, they with the Bishop proceed to the Communion; and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is much after the same manner. The Epistle and Gospel are different; and, after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them. Which being ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers; doing of which there is a competent Time of general Silence. Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meter to be sung. And, after another Prayer, they all kneeling,



England.

the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests, there present, lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and so gives them Ordination in a grave solemn Form of Words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons. The Rest is the same as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

What the Office of a Parish-Priest is, is so well known, that I need not insist upon it. His Orders he has from the Bishop, but the Benefice he holds from the Patron. Now we call those Patrons of Churches, who by first building of Churches, or first indowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage. So that, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically Instituted.

The Revenues of the Clergy.

As to the Revenues of the Inferiour Clergy, they are (as in all Places) unequally divided; some having a very plentiful, some but a competent, and others but a small Maintenance. Some 200 l. or 300 l. per Annum, or more, others 100 l. or thereabouts, and some much short of that. Which, besides the Glebe-Land, is mostly raised by way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices, that is, the Privilege of holding more Livings than one, allowed by the Church of England for the Incouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence. For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars is much the same with that of Curates, if not worse. They properly officiate in those Livings which are called Improvements, of which there are in England no less than 3845. For above a third part of the best Benefices of England, being anciently by the Pope's Grants appropriated to Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries made Lay-fees. Which Benefices ever since have been accordingly provided, not with the best Allowances, nor with the best of the Clergy.

I conclude with the Parish-Church Officers, which are indeed Lay-men; but, as they have a peculiar Relation to the Church, they may be counted to be half-Clergy-men.

Church-wardens.

The Church-Wardens, amongst these, are the principal. Whose Office is to see, that the Church be in good Repair, and want nothing for Divine Service, &c. That the Church-yard be well inclosed, and an exact Terrier of the Glebe-Land be

They are also to sue for any Thing kept from the *England.* Church, that is of right belonging to it; to enquire after, and present to the Bishop scandalous Livers, and collect the Charity of the Parishioners. The Bishops Ornaments they are both to declare, and to execute.

They serve commonly two Years in that Station, and every week is the time for their Election. They are usually chosen by the Parson and the Parishioners, where it is so. If not, the Parson chuses one, and the Parishioners another.

In some great Parishes there are joyned *Sidesmen* to the Church-Wardens, to assist them in the Inquiries into the lives of lewd Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitation.

There is the *Clerk*, whose Office is to serve at Church the Parson and Church-wardens. He ought to be at least 20 years of age, and a Man of good Life and Conversation, that can read, write, and sing Psalms, the tuning whereof is part of his Office. He is commonly chosen by the Parson.

In many Parishes there is also one *Sexton*, or more. So we have those that attend the Parishioners at Church, and let them into their Pews. Which in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches is commonly performed by the *Vergers*, called from a Silver *Verge* which they carry in their hands.

They take care of the Parish Concerns, both Civil and Ecclesiastical. A great Power is by Law committed to the *Vestry-Men*; and from the Vestry, a Room adjoining to the Church is the Use of the Parson and Parish-Officers. They are a Number of the chief Parishioners in every Parish, within the City of London and Suburbs, and elsewhere; who yearly choose Officers for the Parish, as *Church-wardens*, *Constables*, *Aldermen*, *Collectors for the Poor*, &c. The *Beadle's* is a standing Officer.

## C H A P. XXV.

## Of Women.

Noble Wo-  
min.

**A**LL Women in England are either Noble, or Ignoble. The first are so by *Descent*, *Creation*, or *Marriage*.

By *Descent*, as when a Lady holds an Estate by a noble Title For Titles of Honour sometimes, for want of Males, descend to Females. But only to one of them, because they Things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many, as Lands and Tenements are, which descend in equal Proportion to all the Daughters. By *Creation*, Noble Women have been made, at the King's pleasure, Baronesses, Countesses, and Dutcheses.

But the greatest Part of the *English* Noble-women are so only by *Marriage*, all Women being counted Noble that are Married to any Peer of the Realm. And so (as the Latin says) *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

If afterwards therefore they Marry to Men not Noble they lose by Law their former Dignity, and follow their later Husband's Condition; tho' by the Courtesie of England they are still lookt upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of the former Husband. But Women Noble by Descent or Birth-right, or by Creation, retain by Law their Nobility, tho' they Marry afterwards to Husbands under their Degree.

'Tis observable, that any Noble-woman by Birth, being Married to a Baron, takes place but as Baroness, tho' she be the Duke's Daughter. But, if she Marry to one under the Degree of a Nobleman, as to a Knight or Gentleman, the Courtesie of England gives her place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Noble-woman Marrying to an Ignoble Man adds no Honour to him. Her Honour is all hers, and he has no share in it, tho' by Marriage he becomes Master of all her Goods and Chattels. But her Dignities, with the Lands, descend to her next Heir.

Noble-women, in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm; and accordingly they enjoy most of the Privileges of Peers.

As happy as the Condition of Married Women is generally all over England, yet the Laws of this Kingdom are in



very severe upon them. For, when a Women Marries, *England*, gives her self over, and what she brings with her, to the power of her Husband. Whatever she is possessed of, the *The Laws* Husband becomes the Proprietor of it; and her very necessary *severe up-* apparel is not hers in Propriety. If she has any Tenure, it *on Marri-* is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, ed Wo- is the Head of his Wife. And all the Chattels perfo- men.

he had at the Marriage are so much her Husband's, that, lying before her, they shall not return to his Wife, but with his other Goods and Chattels to the Husband's Exe- or Administrator. Except the *Paraphernalia*, that is, Goods which a Wife, besides her Dower or Joynture, after her Husband's Death allowed to have; as Furniture of her Chamber, wearing Apparel, and Jewels, if she be of

divi- sity. The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's consent; and without it she cannot set, sell, give away, or do any Thing.

great is her Subjection to her Husband's Will, that, in Sense of the Law, she has no Will of her own. When before a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the can neither be Principal nor Accessory; the Law sup- ing she was forced thereunto, in regard of the Sub- and Obedience she owes to her Husband.

short, by the Law of *England*, a Wife is so much in the power of her Husband, that she can call nothing her own. when she offends, 'tis in her Husband's Power to correct her as a Servant. If therefore she wrong another by her words, or by Trespass, her Husband must answer for her wrong, and make Satisfaction.

more than that, a Woman, upon Marriage, must part with her very Name, and use her Husband's Surname, con- to the Custom of other Countries.

One Thing more there is yet which evidences the great subjection of a Wife to her Husband. And that is the Pun- ishment inflicted upon a Woman that has killed her Hus- band, which is to be Burnt alive; the Offence being coun- try-Treason by Law, that is, as great a Crime as the killing of his Father, or Master.

in some Things the Law is very favourable to the Fe- *In some* Sex. For, if a Wife bring forth a Child begotten be- *Cases very* Marriage by another Man than her present Husband, *indulgent.* husband is bound to own the Child, and that Child shall be Heir at Law. So literally we take the Saying, *Pater Nuptie demonstrant.*

If

*England.*

If a Husband be a long time absent from his Wife, his Wife bring forth a Child during his Absence, he must either that Child, in case he lived all the while in this Island, *inter quatuor Maria.* And, if that Child be her first-born Son, and her Husband's Estate Intailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

Another Privilege of *English* Women is, that a Wife having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge, after her Husband's Death, the third part of his yearly Rents, if Land, during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. If there be many Children, the rest comes to the eldest; if none, to the next Heir at Law. And, if she do not approve of a Division, she may claim the Right of being Indowed with the best of the Land, to a third Part.

But, if the Law be so favourable in some Cases to married Women, Custom, or rather the good Nature of *English* Men makes their Condition much happier. Whose Respect and Tenderneſs for them is generally so great, that every where they give them the Precedency, and put them the least of a Nation upon Drudgery and Hardship. Women are not hemmed up as in *Italy* and *Spain*; and that mischievous Passion of Jealousie, which rages in those Countries, has got but little footing here. In short, married Women have here more Liberty than any where else. Their Chief Care is of the Honour and Household, according to the ancient Custom of the *Great* Wives; which is indeed the proper Office of a Wife, as the Husband's is to mind his Concerns abroad.

And such is generally their Carriage to their Husbands and their mutual Tenderneſs for them, that where the Law gives them nothing, the dying Husband often leaves behind him to the Disposal of his Wife. Except in *London*, where a peculiar Order is taken by the City agreeable to the Civil Law.

A Knight's Wife is, by the Courtesie of *England*, countess and called a Lady. If her Husband die before her, and she take afterwards a Husband of a lower estate, still she shall be called Lady, with the Surname of her first Husband, and not of the second. Which is by the Courtesie of *England*, and according to Ladies of a higher Rank, as I have before observed.

In point of real Estate, 'tis observable, that if the Wife be an Heiress, and bring to her Husband an Estate in Land, the Land descends to her eldest Son; and, if she has no Sons, only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But, if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the Heir at Law. Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof

During his Life, if he has had a Child alive of her Body. *England.*  
 also is called the *Courtesie of England.*  
 to Contracts or Covenants made before the Marriage be-  
 the Husband and the Wife, either by themselves or  
 and, they take place, and are of force according to the  
 ity thereof.  
 ally, the Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with  
 Husband, that she cannot be produced as Witness for or  
 him. And so strong is the Tie that joins them together,  
 they may not be wholly Separated by any Agreement be-  
 themselves, but only by a Judicial Sentence.  
 there is a twofold Separation, both called by the *Of Divorce.*  
 of *Divorce.* The one in case of Adultery, *a Mensa & Thoro;*  
 is nothing else but a living asunder without a liberty  
 marry, whilst either Party is alive. Whereas the other  
*Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, where-  
 each Party is free to Remarry. And this is allowed  
 a Nullity of the Marriage, or upon some essential Impe-  
 as Consanguinity or Affinity within the Degrees  
 idden, Precontract, Impotency, or such like.  
 sometimes, in case of Adultery, this plenary Divorce  
 en allowed of, in private Cases, by Act of Parliament.

## C H A P. XXVI.

### Of Children, and Servants.

*England* a Father may give all his Estate Unentailed from *Of Chil-*  
 his Children, or only to one Child; the Consideration *dren.*  
 of is apt to keep his Children in aw, and within the  
 ds of filial Obedience.  
 commonly the eldest Son inherits all Lands, and the  
 ger Children Goods and Chattels, by which is meant the  
 al Estate. Among the Nobility and Gentry, the eldest  
 Wife's Portion does usually go for the Portion of his  
 ; and the younger Sons are put out to some Profession.  
 Reason why the eldest Son is so well provided beyond  
 of the Children, is, that he may be the better able to  
 up the honour of the Family, which in Course falls to the  
 of the Eldest. For, when all is done, Titular Honour  
 out Means, is but an empty Shadow.  
 if there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods, are e-  
 divided among the Daughters.



*England:*

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being Dead, may by his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

Being of Age at 21, he is then free to pass Contracts, make a Will of Goods and Chattels; which in other Countries may not be done till the Age of 25, called *Annus Consuetudinis*.

A Daughter at the Age of 7 Years may consent to Marriage; but at 12 she is free to retract, or confirm it. If she confirms it, then the Marriage is good, and she may make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 21 she may Contract, or Alienate her Lands, by Will or otherwise.

*Of Servants.*

*Servants in England* are either tied to a certain Number of Years, or only by the Year.

By those that are tied to a certain Number of Years, I mean *Apprentices*, the usual Time for their Apprenticeship being 7 Years. This is the most Servile Condition in *England*, considering the Lash they lye under, together with their long and strict Confinement, under Articles. And, whereas *Servants* receive Wages for their Service, these commonly pay a Sum of Money to their Masters for their Prenticeship.

The Condition of other *Servants* is much easier all over *England*. For, besides that few undergo the Hardship that Prentices do, they may be free at the Year's end, giving Months Warning; and, if a Servant do not like one Master, he may go to another, where perhaps he may find more favour or advantage. But, before a Person ventures upon such a Servant, 'tis civil first to get his former Master's Leave, and prudential to have from him a Testimony of his Faithfulness and Diligence.

Now there are so many Degrees of *Servants* in *England*, that if some live meanly, there are others who live genteelly, and some of these so splendidly as to keep *Servants* of their own. In great Families where a Person of Quality makes a proper Figure, and has a suitable Attendance, there is a necessary Subordination of *Servants*; so that the Inferiour *Servants* may be at the beck of their Superiour Officers, to answer several parts of their respective Duties. Thus a great Master lives like a Prince, and keeps a Court of his own.

In general it may be said, no Country is more favourable than *England* to *Servants*; who commonly live here with more Ease and less Subjection, and have larger Salaries than elsewhere.

The Truth is, if we consider the Condition of a *Servant* how by going to Service he divests himself of what is due

Mankind, his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, *England*.  
 Sometimes proves magget-headed, cruel, or tyrannical,  
 but reasonable to have a Tenderneſs for *Servants*. For  
 amongſt other Things, was that great Man of *Spain*,  
 Cardinal *Ximenes*, ſo noted in his time; who proved ſo boun-  
 and generous a Maſter to his *Servants*, that Hiſtory to  
 day does admire him for it.

As for ſtubborn and unruly *Servants*, the Law of *England*  
 gives Maſters and Miſtreſſes Power to correct them; and  
 Offence in a *Servant* is puniſhed with ſevere Penalty:  
 If a *Servant* to Kill his Maſter or Miſtriſs is ſo high a Crime,  
 it is counted Petty Treason, or a Crime next to High-  
 Treason.

Since Chriſtianity prevailed here, *England* admits of no  
 Slaves. In foreign Plantations indeed, the *Engliſh*, as  
 Nations, buy and ſell *Negro's* as Slaves. But a foreign  
 Slave brought over into *England*, is, upon Landing, *ipſo facto*  
 free from Slavery, tho' not from ordinary Service.

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*The End of the Second Part.*

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# THE NEW STATE OF ENGLAND.

## PART III.

*the* Parliament, Privy Council, and  
all Courts of Judicature.

### CHAP. I.

*Of the* Parliament of England.

**T**HE *High Court of Parliament* being the Great Council of England, the Supreme Court of Judicature, and One of the most August Assemblies in the World, is the Court that I am to speak of in the first Place.

came to be called *Parliament* from the French *Parlement*, *The Etymon*  
this from their Verb *Parler*, to speak. We use it in a two-fold *of Parlia-*  
First, as it includes the Legislative Power of England, as *ment.*  
we say an *Act of Parliament*. In which Acception it in-  
cludes the King, Lords, and Commons, each of which have a  
positive Voice, in making Laws; so that, without their joynt  
Consent, no Law can be either abrogated, or made. Secondly,  
Vulgar Sense; as when we say *the King and Parliament*, or  
*King has called a Parliament*, by which is meant the Two  
Houses,

Houses, viz. the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

That our  
Parlia-  
ments are  
older than  
the Con-  
quest.

This Court is a Body Corporate, consisting (according to first Acceptation of the Word) of the Three Estates of the Realm. And tho' the Name of *Parliament*, by which it is now called, is not probably older than the Conquest by *William Duke of Normandy*; yet 'tis made plain by ancient Records and Precedents that the former Kings of *England*, even in the *Saxons* time, from time to time great National Councils, much of the same nature as our Parliament. In the *Saxons* Time, says *Lambard*, the great Council of the Nation consisted of the King, Lords, and Commons. It is most apparent, (says *Prinn*) by all old Precedents before the Conquest, that all our ancient Councils were nothing else but Parliaments, called by different Names in several Ages, till at last that of Parliament was fixed upon them; and that our Nobles, Senators, Aldermen, Wise Men, Knights, and Commons, were usually present, and voted their Members and Judges. The same is averred by many Records and Precedents touching this Matter, in the Appendix to *Miscellanea Parliamentaria*. Which does not quadrate with the Opinion of those who have affirmed, that there was never a Parliament in *England*, according to the present Constitution thereof, till the Reign of *Henry the III.* that is, betwixt Four Hundred and Fifty Years since; and that the grand Council consisted only of the great Men of the Nation, till that King was pleased to call the Commons to sit also in Parliament.

The Parlia-  
ment is  
Summoned  
by the King

The Power of Convening (or Calling) a Parliament is in the King. But, if the King be under Age, or not Com-  
*Mentis*, or Absent out of the Realm upon some Expedition, lodged in the Protector or Regent, who then Summons the Parliament, but still in the King's Name.

How the  
same is  
done.

The Summons ought to be at least 40 Days before the appointed for the Meeting; and it is done by Writ in Law, expressing that it is with the Advice of the Privy-Council. Which Writ is a kind of short Letter, directed and sent to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to give their Advice on some Weighty Affairs. For the House of Commons, Writs are sent to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many *Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses* in their respective Counties, as are to sit in the House.

The Election of the *Knights of the Shire* does properly belong to the Freeholders of the County, whose Freehold Land and Hereditaments (by a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VI.*) are of the Yearly Value of Forty Shillings, and lying in the County.

County. Which 40 s. in those Days was as much as 30 or 40 l. now.

The Electors, after due Notice given by them by the Sheriff, appear in the open Field at the Time and Place appointed for the Election, in behalf of their respective Candidates; who are to be Knights, Esquires, or Gentlemen at least of good Birth and Repute. The *Plurality of Voices* carries it. But, whereas Intruders having no Right to chuse do frequently stand in among those whose Right it is, if a *Poll* be desired, the same is granted, and performed as we shall see presently.

And, as *Plurality of Voices* carries it in the Election of the Knights of the Shire, the same it is with *Citizens* that stand for Cities, and *Burgesses* that stand for Boroughs. Where in some Places none but Freeholders have a share in it. And, tho' no Freeholder can be a Parliament Man; yet, if he be a Householder, his Voice is good in some Places, as *Westminster* among others.

A Burgess elected for two several Boroughs, as it sometimes happens, must waive one Election when he comes to the House, and chuse for which Place of the two he will serve; that a new Election may Issue out for a new Election to be made by the other.

None of the Judges can be chosen, that sit in the Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, because they are Assistants in the Lords House. But any that have Judicial Places in other Courts Ecclesiastical or Civil, being no Lords of Parliament, are eligible.

No Sheriff nor Clergyman can be chosen a Member of Parliament. Not the first, because his Personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick, during the time of his Sherifalty. Nor the last, because he is of another Body viz. the Convocation.

A Man attainted of Felony or Treason, &c. is not Eligible. A Person Outlawed in a Personal Cause may be a Burgess. And, tho' the Common Law does disenable the Party; yet the Privilege of the House being urged, prevails over the Law.

And whereas formerly many undue Elections were made at an excessive and exorbitant Charge (contrary to the Laws, and in violation of the Freedom due to the Election of Representatives to the Commons of England in Parliament,) an Act was made in the Seventh Year of the present Reign for preventing that Abuse, that all Elections of Members to Parliament may be hereafter made and indifferently made without Charge or Expence. By which Act, no Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void. Yet it has not had that Effect which was expected, the Election having been perhaps as guilty of Bribery as any before. And nothing (I conceive) will sooner prevent that Abuse,



than passing an Act for making the Bribing Party for ever incapable of being chosen a Member of Parliament, and the Party bribed to forfeit his Privilege of Voting in an Election.

By a Subsequent Act, For the further Regulating Elections Members to serve in Parliament, and the Preventing Irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Electing and Returning such Members, It is further provided, That *in any new Parliament shall be summoned, there must be Forty Days between the Teste and Returns of the Writs of Summons.* The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, is to issue out the Writs for Elections with all possible Expedition. The said Writs to be delivered to the proper Officer, to whom the Execution thereof doth belong, and to no other Person whatsoever. Every such Officer, upon the Receipt of the Writs, is to Indorse the Day he Received it, and make out forthwith the Precept to each Borough, &c. within his Jurisdiction, being privileged to send Members to Parliament; and within three Days after the Receipt of the Writ of Election, deliver or cause to be delivered by a proper Agent, the said Precept to the proper Officer of every such Borough, &c. and to no other Person whatsoever. Every such Officer is to Indorse upon the Back of the same Precept the Day of his Receipt thereof, in the Presence of the Party from whom he receiv'd it, and forthwith cause publick Notice to be given of the Time and Place of Election. The Election to be proceeded upon within Eight Days after his Receipt of the Precept, and the said Officer to give Four Days Notice at least of the Day appointed for it. No Officer whatsoever concerned in the Execution of any Writ or Precept is to Give, Pay, Receive or Take any Fee, Reward, or Gratuity whatsoever, for the Making out, Receipt, Delivery, Return, or Execution of any such Writ or Precept. Upon the Election of any Knight or Knights of the Shire, if a Poll be required by the Freeholders there present, the said Poll forthwith to be proceeded upon from Day to Day without any further or other Adjournment, in the Presence of the Sheriff of the County, or his Under-Sheriff, or such as he shall depute. The Clerks to take the Poll, being first Sworn to take it Truly and Indifferently, to set down the Names of each Freeholder, the Place of his Freehold, and for whom he shall Poll. Each Candidate to have one Person by him nominated to be Inspector of every Clerk. And every Freeholder, before he is admitted to Poll, to take the following Oath if required by the Candidates, or any of them, That he is a Freeholder for that County, That he has Freehold Lands or Hereditaments of the Yearly Value of Forty Shillings, lying at ..... within the said County, and that he has not been before Poll at this Election. Both the Perjurer and Suborner in this Case to incur, upon Conviction, the Penalties inflicted by a former Act, for the Punishment of such Persons as shall Procure or Commit any Wilful Perjury. Every Officer concern'd in the Execution of any Writ or Precept is to deliver a Copy of the Poll taken at such Election to the

Person

son that shall desire the same, paying only a reasonable Charge for  
 ing it. Any such Officer, for every Wilful Offence contrary to  
 Act, to forfeit the Sum of 500 l. to be Recovered by any Party  
 aggrieved, with full Costs of Suit, &c. No Trustee or Mortgagee  
 have any Vote in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament,  
 reason of his Trust or Mortgage, unless he be in actual Possession and  
 receipt of the Rents and Profits of the same; but He in Possession shall  
 may Vote for the same Estate. No more than a single Voice can be  
 given for one and the same House and Tenement, and all Conveyan-  
 ces in order to multiply Voices to be void and of none effect. No Per-  
 son under the Age of 21 Years to be admitted either to give his Voice,  
 or to stand a Candidate.

And, whereas false and double Returns of Members to serve  
 in Parliament are an Abuse of Trust in a Matter of the greatest  
 consequence to the Kingdom, an Act to prevent the same passed  
 in the same Session. By which all false Returns are Prohibited, and  
 declared to be against Law; and all Returns contrary to the last Deter-  
 mination in the House of Commons of the Right of Election in any  
 County, City, Borough, Cinque Port, or Place, adjudged to be false  
 and void. The Party grieved by such false Return, Impowered to Sue  
 the Officers and Persons making or Procuring the same, or any of them  
 in Election, and to Recover double the Damages, with his full Costs  
 of Suit. The like Remedy to be had against any Officer or Officers  
 who shall wilfully, falsely, and maliciously Return more Persons than  
 are required to be Chosen by the Writ or Precept on which any Choice  
 is made; also against the Party or Parties that willingly procure the  
 same. All Contracts, Promises, Bonds, and Securities whatsoever  
 made or given to procure any Return, or any Thing relating thereunto,  
 shall be Void; and the Party that has made or given the same, or has by  
 Reward procured such false and double Return, to forfeit  
 one Third Part thereof to the King, another Third to the Poor  
 of the County, City, Borough, or Place concerned, and one Third to  
 the Informant, with his Costs, &c. For the more easie and better  
 preventing of any such false or double Return, the Clerk of the Crown is to  
 keep in a Book for that Purpose, to be kept in his Office, every single  
 Return of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament  
 shall come to his Office, or to his Hands, and also every Altera-  
 tion and Amendment, as shall be made by him or his Deputy in every  
 Return. All Persons to have free Access to that Book at all sea-  
 sonable Times, to search and take true Copies of so much thereof as  
 shall be desired, paying a reasonable Fee for the same. The Book itself,  
 or true Copy thereof, to stand good Evidence at any Trial. And  
 if the Clerk of the Crown fail in his Duty herein, by  
 neglecting to make such Entries as aforesaid, within Six Days after any  
 Return shall come into his Office, or to his Hands, or by making any  
 alteration in any Return, unless by Order of the House of Commons,  
 or giving any Certificate of any Person not yet returned, for every  
 such



such Offence he shall forfeit to the Party and Parties aggrieved the Sum of 500 l. shall lose his Office, and be for ever Incapable of having or holding the same. Every Information or Action grounded upon the Statute to be brought within Two Years after the Cause of Action shall arise, and not after. This Act to continue Seven Years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

**The ancient Allowance to Members serving in Parliament** Anciently the Electing Members had a competent Allowance from the respective County, City, or Borough, for which they served in Parliament. A Knight of the Shire was allowed Four Shillings, and a Citizen or Burgeſs Two Shillings a Day; which in thoſe Days was conſiderable. But then the Sessions were but ſhort, ſeldom above Three or Four Weeks; and yet during that ſhort Space of Time, ſeveral great and weighty Affairs were diſpatched.

**The Place of Meeting.** The Place of Meeting for this Honourable Aſſembly is in whatſoever City, Town, or Houſe the King pleaſes. But of latter times it has been uſually at the King's ancient Palace at *Weſtmiſter*; the Lords in a Room by themſelves, and the Commons not far from them, in another Room, which formerly was *S. Stephen's Chappel*.

**The Buſineſs of the firſt Meeting.** When the Day prefix by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, His Maſteſty do's either come in Perſon to the Houſe of Lords, or elſe (as it has been the Practice of late) authorizes the Speaker of that Houſe to ſend for the Houſe of Commons, and to command them in His name to chuſe one of their Members for their *Speaker*, and to preſent him ſuch a Day to His Maſteſty.

The *Speaker* is ſo called, becauſe in effect he is the Mouth of the Houſe; and ſo neceſſary a Part thereof, that they can do no Buſineſs without him. For 'tis the *Speaker's* part to ſee the Orders of the Houſe obſerved, to ſtate the Bills that are brought in, to collect the Subſtance of the Debates, and the Senſe of the Houſe upon them. He therefore ought to be a Perſon of great Ability, and is uſually one of the long Robe. And, to avoid all Delays, the Choice is commonly ſuch as the King is like to approve of.

**The Choice of the Speaker.** This Choice is made by the Plurality of Votes. Upon which the Party choſen deſires (according to ancient Cuſtom) to be excuſed from ſo weighty an Office, and prays the Houſe to proceed to a new Election. But he is commonly answered with a full Conſent of Voices upon his Name. And then two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's Chair*; where being ſet, they return to their Places.

Then



Then the *Speaker* rises, and makes a short Speech to the House, consisting of his humble Thanks for their good Opinion of him, with Promises of his best Endeavours for their Service. At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the King (which is usually the next Day) His Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Who being come, the *Speaker* is brought between two of them (with low Obedience) to the Bar, and so presented at the Bar to His Majesty; where he makes likewise a modest Refusal. But the King approving the Commons Choice, and not allowing his Excuse, the *Speaker* makes an Oration to His Majesty; the Matter whereof is left to his own Thoughts, having no Direction about it from the Commons. It usually ends with these Petitions. First, that the Commons may have, during their Sitting, a free Access to His Majesty; Secondly, Freedom of Speech in their House; And thirdly, Freedom from Arrests.

The *Speaker's* Oration being answer'd in the King's Name, by the *Speaker* of the House of Lords, and his Petitions allowed, His Majesty makes a Speech to both Houses, concerning such Matters as He thinks fit to lay before them. Which done, He leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the *Speaker* with the Commons departs to the Lower House, with the Mace carried before him. Being come to the Chair, he makes a short Speech to the House to this effect, That, *Whereas they have been desired to chuse him for their Speaker, he hopes they will assist him in that Station, and favourably accept his sincere Proceedings for their Service.* Then some Bill or other left unpass'd the last Session is read only to give him Seisin (as it were) of his Place.

*Of the House of Lords in Particular The Solemnity of the first Meeting of the King and Parliament, in that House.*

The House of Lords, otherwise called the House of Peers, or the Upper House, consists at present of 188 Members; Viz. 162 Temporal Lords, and 26 Spiritual. Amongst the Temporal Lords there are 17 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 70 Earls, 9 Viscounts, and 65 Barons; and the Spiritual consists of 2 Archbishops, and 24 Bishops. They all sit there as Barons.

But the King may, by virtue of his Prerogative, increase the Number of his Peers to sit and Vote in their House, as Barons, by sending his Writs for that purpose to whomsoever His Majesty thinks fit for that Service.

When the King comes to meet his Parliament, he always comes in his Royal Robes, with the Crown upon his Head, and the Sword of State before Him. And His Majesty sits upon a Chair of State under a Canopy, at the upper end of the Room.

All the *Temporal Lords* appear then in their Scarlet Robes, every one according to his Degree; and the *Spiritual Lords* in the Episcopal Habit, which they do all the Sessions.

Next the Wall, On the King's Right Hand, is a Form for the two *Archbishops*. Below that, another Form for the *Bishops* of London, Durham, and Winchester. Next to which all the Rest of the Bishops sit on other Forms on the same side, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, the *Lord Treasurer*, *Lord President of the Council*, and *Lord Privy Seal*, sit upon Forms above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood.

On the same Side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquesses*, and *Earls*, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room, below the Wool-sacks, there are Forms first for the *Viscounts*, and next for the *Barons*, sitting in Order according to their Creation. Except the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Chamberlain of England*, the *Lord Marshal*, the *Lord Steward*, and *Lord Chamberlain of the Kings Household*, who take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

The *Lord Keeper*, or *Chancellour* (who is of course the *Speaker* of the House of Lords) sits on the first *Wool sack* before the Chair of State, with the Great Seal and Mace by him.

Besides this *Wool-Sack*, there are others, upon which the *Judges*, the *King's Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery* sit, when called in (as sometimes they are) to give their Advice in Point of Law. When the King is present, they stand, till the King gives them Leave to sit. Otherwise the Judges may sit, but not be Covered, till the *Speaker* signify unto them the Leave of the Lords. The *Kings Learned Council* and all *Masters of Chancery* sit also, but Uncovered.

On the Lowermost *Wool-Sack* are placed the *Clerk of the Crown* and *Clerk of the Parliament*; the first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the other in Keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. He has two *Clerks* under him, who Kneeling behind the *Wool-sack* write upon it.

The Use of these *Wool-Sacks*, continued of old to this day, is so to put us in mind of the great Advantages the *English Wool* has brought to this Nation, that it may never be neglected.

To this House belongs also the *Usher of the Black Rod*, being as it were the Messenger of it. He is so called, from the black Stick he carries in his hand, and sits without the Bar of the House. Upon the King's Command, he calls for the House of Commons to the House of Lords. And to his Custody are committed all such Peers as the House thinks fit to Commit upon any Trespas. He has under him a *Deputy Gentleman Usher*, a *Yeoman Usher* that waits at the Door within, and a *Crier* without.

It is not usual for the King to appear in the House of Lords at the first Meeting, except upon the passing of any Act, or the Close of the Session. Tho' upon any extraordinary De- in that House, it has been the Practice of the Kings of (particularly of the late King *Charles*) to assist at the ; not to argue upon it, or to influence the House one way or the other, but only to hear the Arguments of the House upon the Matter in Debate. But then His Majesty appears without his Robes, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom as if the King were not there.

It is also noted, that, when the King is Absent, the Lords at their Entrance into the House do Reverence to the Chair of

## Of the House of Commons in particular.

The House of Commons, otherwise called the *Lower House*, is the greater Body of the two, and consists of 513 Mem-

|                                                    |     |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Knights of the Shire from every County of England. | 80  |
| Citizens,                                          | 50  |
| Members from each of the two Universities.         | 04  |
| Burgesses                                          | 339 |
| Members of the Cinque-Ports,                       | 16  |
| Knights of each County of Wales.                   | 12  |
| Members from each Borough Town in Wales.           | 12  |

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In all 513

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It is to be observed, that every City of *England* sends two Members, only *London* sends four. So every Borough sends two Members, except *Abington, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham-Ferrars, Marmouth*, that send each but one.

The whole Number of Members as aforesaid, representing the whole Commons of *England*, many are usually absent, upon Affairs, or Sickness, &c. So that if they be 300 met together, they amount a pretty full House. But 40 in all make a House.

They generally consist of the Flower of the Gentry; some of Noblemens Sons, Privy Councillors, Courtiers, Men bred in the Law, Officers and Commanders, Merchants, &c. Most of them Gentlemen of good Estates, with the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. They are an aggregate Body from all Parts of the Nation, and the House a noble School for young Gentlemen chiefly, to be versed in Things relating to the *English* Government.

They sit promiscuously; except the *Speaker*, who has a Chair



Chair placed about the middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the Clerk of the House sitting near him at the Table.

None wears a Robe but the *Speaker*, except (as I hinted before) the Members of Parliament for the City of London, who at their first Meeting appear in their Scarlet Robes. Every Member wears what he fancies most; and so do the Temporal Lords in their House, on all Days when the King comes not thither in State. To Strangers, I confess, it looks something odd, to see so august an Assembly, vested with a Legislative Power, and together to make new Laws, or abrogate old ones, should have no proper Garb for so great a Council, but appear in their usual Dress. But Custom has so far prevailed against the Inconveniences that attend those Formalities, (which the English Nobility and Gentry are generally averse from) that they are like to be over-balanced by the Respect and Veneration to be gained, as in Foreign Countries, with the small Troubles to them.

The usual Time for their Meeting is in the Forenoon, from nine a Clock till one; except Sundays, high Festivals, Fast-Days.

Lastly, The Money (or Subsidy) Bills begin originally in the House, as proper thereunto, and are from hence sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.

*Of the Proceedings of both Houses, the Manner of their Debates and Passing of Bills and Acts.*

*The first Business the Parliament goes upon.*

First, Care is taken in each House to Vote Thanks to His Majesty for His Gracious Speech. Then they appoint their standing Committees, of which more afterwards. And, to discover if any Members are absent without just Cause or Leave of the House, the House is called from time to time thus. Every Member whose Name is called over, uncovers his Head, and stands at the mention of his Name. If he be absent, he is either Excused and entred accordingly; or, if none excuse him, he is entered *Deficient*. Such as are present are marked; and the Deficient called over again the same Day, or the Day after, sometimes summoned, and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. If any Intruder be discovered to sit in the House, being not a Member thereof, he is presently committed to the Serjeant's Custody for some Days; and at last, humbly begging the Pardon of the House upon his Knees at the Bar, he is Released, paying his Fees.

*Their Freedom as to the Subject Matter of their Debates.*

As to the Matter of Debates, the House is free to take what Latitude they please, without confining themselves to the Rules of Speech. As they are best acquainted with the State of the

and the publick Grievances, these often do take  
If any Laws are fit to be Abrogated, and new ones made,  
a proper Subject for them to go upon. And, whilst they  
the Welfare of the Nation, 'tis to be supposed they mind  
the King.

order to which, any Member of the House may offer a  
the publick Good; except it be for Imposing a Tax,  
is not to be done but by Order of the House first had.  
that tenders the Bill must first open the Matter of it to  
House, and offer the Reasons for admitting thereof; upon  
the House will either admit, or deny it.

if any Member desire, that an Act made, and in force, *Their Pro-*  
Repealed or Altered, he is first to move the House in it, *ceedings*  
their Resolution, before any Bill to that purpose may *upon Bills*  
ered. If the House shall think fit, upon the Reasons al-  
their usual Way is to appoint one or more of the Mem-  
bring in a Bill for that purpose.

private Bill, that concerns any particular Person, is not to  
red to the House, till the Leave of the House be desired,  
the Substance of such Bill made known, either by Motion  
ition.

itions are usually presented by Members of the same Coun-  
Petitioners are of. If they be concerning private Persons;  
to be subscribed, and the Persons presenting them cal-  
the Bar, to avow the Substance of the Petition, especially  
a Complaint against any.

the preferring of Bills, either to be Read or Passed, lies  
the *Speaker's* Power. For, tho' he be earnestly pressed  
House for the Reading of one Bill; yet, if he have not  
convenient time to Read the same over, and to make a Bre-  
thereof for his own Memory, he may claim a Priviledge to  
the Reading thereof to some other Time. Formerly the  
had Liberty to call for a private Bill to be Read every

Clerk of the House is usually directed by the *Speaker*,  
sometimes by the House, what Bill to read; who, with a  
and distinct Voice first reads the Title of the Bill, and  
(a little Pause) the Bill it self. Which done, Kissing his  
he delivers the same to the *Speaker*. Then the  
stands up uncovered, whereas otherwise he sits with  
on; and holding the Bill in his Hand says, *This Bill is*  
*read*, and then reads the Title. Whereupon he opens  
the House the Substance of the Bill; which he does, either  
ing to his Memory, or with the help of a Breviate, filed  
Bill.

the Substance of the Bill being thus opened, he declares to the  
House,

House, *that it is the first Reading of the Bill*, and delivers it to the Clerk. For every Bill is to be read three times before it can be made an Act. Except a Bill of Indemnity coming from the King, which has but one Reading in each House because the Subject ought to take it as the King will give it.

At the first Reading of the Bill 'tis not usual with the House to speak of it, or put in the Question; but rather to take time till the second Reading, in order to consider of it in the next while. Nor to move for any Addition to it, which would imply that the Body of the Bill is good, before it comes to a regular Trial upon the Second Reading.

But, if any Bill originally begun in the Lower House happens (upon the first Reading) to be debated to and fro, and that upon the Debate the House do call for the Question; the Question ought to be, *not Whether the Bill shall be read the second* (which is the ordinary Course) but *Whether it shall be Rejected*. Whereas to a Bill coming from the Lords, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if, upon the first Reading, it be spoken against, and pressed to be put to the Question, the Speaker does not make it for Rejection, as in the former Case, but for the Second Reading; and if that be denied, then for Rejection. rather in such a Case the Speaker does forbear to make the Question at all thereupon, unless he be much pressed thereon, it being more prudential to consider of it, before it be put to a hazard.

When the Question for Rejection is made, and the greater Voice is to have the Bill Rejected, the Clerk ought to read down *Rejected* in the Journal, and so to Indorse it on the back of the Bill; and it shall be no more Read that Session. But if it be altered in any Point material, both in the Body and Title, it may be revived and received a second time. If the Voice be to have the Bill Retained, then it shall have a second Reading in Course.

'Tis unusual for one and the same Bill to be Read twice in one Day, unless there be special Reasons for it. Yet it has been done sometimes, for want of other Business, when the Bill is not of any great Consequence; but still upon Motion, and special Order. Also, when special Committees appointed for drawing of a special Bill, have presented the same ready drawn to the House, it has oftentimes happened, that the same Bill has been twice Read, and ordered to be Ingrossed the same Day. By Sir Simon d' Ewes, Journ. 90. Col. 1. a Bill was read the fourth time, before it passed the House; but this is rare, and worth the Observation.

Tho' a Bill may be secondly Read the next Day after the first Reading, yet the usual Course is to forbear for two or three Days; that they may have time to consider upon it, except when Business requires haste.



When the Bill is read the second time, the Clerk humbly delivers it to the *Speaker*; who reads again the Title and his Brethren's Names as upon the first Reading. Then he pauses a while, till some Member or other of the House do speak to it. And if, at some convenient time, no Member speak against the Bill, as to the Matter or Form of it, if it be a Bill originally brought into the Commons House, the *Speaker* may make the Question touching thereof, that is, Writing of it fair in a Parchment, which he may do, if divers speak for the Bill, without expressing any against the Form thereof.

After the second Reading, the *Speaker* having delivered the State of the Bill, Debates do commonly arise upon it, in which the House usually calls for the *Committing of the Bill*, that is, for referring of it to a Committee, in order to a second Reading, which is done in this manner.

After every Speech is ended, the *Speaker* ought to stay a while before he make the Question for the Committing thereof, to see whether any Man will speak thereto. And, when he perceives the Debate is at an end, he directs the House in the following Words; *As many as are of Opinion, that this Bill shall be committed, say Yea.* And after the Affirmative Voice given, he directs thus to the Negative; *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No.* The *Speaker* ought by his Ear to judge which of the Voices is the greatest; but, if the Thing be Doubtful, the House does divide upon it. And, if upon Division of the House it appear that the Numbers are equal, the *Speaker* has the casting Voice upon all Questions.

If the Affirmative Voice be the greater, he ought to put the House in mind about Naming of the *Committees*, which is thus. Some Member of the House may be named to be one of the Committees; and the Clerk ought in this Journal to write under the Title of the Bill the Name of every one called for that purpose, and of such whose Names in that Confusion he can distinctly hear. And this he ought to do without Partiality, either to the Person named, or to the Party named. But he that has spoken against the Body of the Bill, may not be named to be of the Committee; it being supposed, that he who is against the Bill is not a proper Person to be employ'd for the bettering (or Improving) of it.

After a convenient Number being named, the *Speaker* puts the House in mind of the Time and Place, when and where the Committees may meet; which the Clerk ought likewise to enter in his Journal-Book. And, when the House is in silence, he directs with a loud Voice to read out of his Book the Committees Names, with the Time and Place of their Meeting, that they may take Notice thereof.

When a Bill sent from the Lords is twice Read, the Question is put, whether it ought to be committed.

ought to be for the Commitment. If it be denied, it ought to be Read the third time; and the next Question, not for the grossing, as when the Bill begun in the Lower House, but the Passing of the Bill. For all Bills that come from the Upper House come always Ingrossed. And, tho' the Question for the Passing of the Bill should in Course be then made, when the Bill is denied to be committed; yet it is not done, till the Bill be Read the third time.

Whilst a Bill is under Debate, the *Speaker* is not to argue for or against any Side; but only to hear the Arguments of both Houses, and (as I said before) to collect the Substance of them. Neither has he any Voice, but the Casting Voice.

Whoever speaks to a Bill ought to stand up Uncovered, and direct his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at the same time and fall speaking together, the *Speaker* has Power to determine which shall give way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not interrupted, unless by Mr. *Speaker*; which he may do in some Cases, as when the Discourse spins out to too great length, or is from the Matter in Hand, &c.

None ought to speak twice to a Bill in one Day, unless for some times by way of Explication, or when the Bill happens to be read twice. And, if any thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, one may rise up and speak to it in the middle of the Debate, in case the *Speaker* do not. For, if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard; and, while he stands up, no other must sit down. But whoever rises up to speak to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. If he do, he may be taken down by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, called to the Orders of the House.

No Member in his Discourse is to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as *that Noble Lord, that Worthy Knight*. Or by his Office, as *that Serjeant, Gentleman of the long, or short Robe*. Or by his Place, as *the Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar, on the other side*, or *that Gentleman that spoke last, or last save one*, or the like.

No reviling, or reflecting Expressions must be used. Although freedom of Speech and Debates be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is spoken in the House is subject to the Censure of the House. But, if any speak irreverently or seditiously against the Prince, or the Privy Council, he is not to be interrupted, but sometimes sent to the Tower.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* ought to put the Question for Ingrossing. If the Plurality of Voices be against it, the Clerk ought to make an Entry in his Journal, that the same was Dashed, and to make a Note of it upon the back of the Bill, and the Day when. If for it, he must make his Entry and Note accordingly.

Bill that has been Committed, and is Reported, ought not to be Re-committed, but either Dashed, or Re-committed, and most times to the same Committee. The Bill being Ingrossed, some few Days after the *Speaker* orders it to be Read the third time, for the Passing thereof. And, to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has sometimes been ordered, that no Bills should be put to the Passing until the Clock; at which time the House is Commonly assembled shortly after.

It is Observable, that the *Speaker* seldom puts any one Bill to the Passing by it self alone; for he commonly stays, till there are several Bills ready Ingrossed for the third Reading. And, when there is a convenient Number, (as four, or five) he gives Notice to the House, that he purposes next day to offer up some Bills for passing, and desireth the House to give special Attendance for that purpose. Accordingly the Day following he puts 'em to the third Reading; first private Bills, till the House be pretty full, then the Publick ones ingrossed.

When a Bill being Read the third time by the Clerk of the House, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who (as before) Reads the Title, and shews the Nature of the Bill, and then tells the House, that it has now been Read thrice, and that with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But, before he does it, he pauseth a while, that the Members may have Liberty to speak thereto. Upon the third Reading, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate, and often greater than any in the former Readings. But 'tis very rare to have it Re-committed, unless it be for some particular Clause or Proviso.

At last, the Debate being over, the *Speaker* (still holding the Bill in his Hand) puts it to the Passing thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea.* And, after the Affirmative Voice given, he proceeds thus to the Negative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No.* Whereupon the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or the *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment in the House, unless the Case be doubtful, and a Motion be made for the Division of the House. Then the Question is put, whether the *Yea's* are to go out of the House. Which commonly falls out in favour of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill; for it is but reasonable, that those should sit still who are for the present Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the Votes, the *Speaker* does nominate two of the *Yea's*, and two of the *No's*. Who, having each a Staff in his Hand, are to go to the Members that remain sitting in the House; and then stand within the Door, two on each side, and count the Number of them who went forth, as they come in.

The



The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others (the rest being all set in their Places) make their Approach together to the Table, with the usual Obeysance to the House. He that stands on the Right Hand declares to the Speaker the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. That done, they all depart with like Reverence into their Places; and Mr. Speaker makes the Report to the House.

If it be carryed in the Affirmative, the Clerk is to enter the Vote *Resolved*. If in the Negative; thus; *The Question being* (then he sets down the Words of the Question) *it passed in the Negative.*

While the House is divided, or dividing, in order to gather the Voices, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The Bill being thus passed, if it be a Bill originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk ought to write within on the top toward the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs* that is, Let it be sent up to the Lords. But, if the Bill passed originally begun in the Lords House, then ought the Clerk to write underneath the Subscription of the Lords (which always is at the Foot of the Bill) *Ace Bill les Communes ont assenti.*

And, when the Speaker has in his Hand a convenient Number of Bills ready passed, he then puts the House in mind of sending them up to the Lords, and desires the House to appoint the Messengers. Amongst which a principal Member of the House is appointed for that purpose, to whom the Bills are delivered with such order as he is to present them to the Lords, by the Direction of the Speaker, except the House be pleased to give special Direction therein.

This principal Messenger, coming in the first Rank of his Company (usually consisting of 30 or 40 Members) to the Bar of the Lords House, with three Congies, the Lords rise from their Places, and come down to meet them at the Bar. Then the chief Messenger tells them, that the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons have sent unto their Lordships certain Bills. Whereupon he reads the Title of every Bill, as they lie in order; and delivers the same in an humble manner to the Speaker of the House of Lords.

But, when any Answer is to be delivered by the Speaker of this House, in the name and behalf of the whole House, such Knights and Burgesses as come from the Commons, the Lords are to keep their Places, and the Speaker is to deliver the Answer with his Head covered, whilst the Knights and Burgesses stand uncovered toward the lower end of the House.

In this House the Lords give their Voices, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering

ring apart, *Content* or *Not Content*; first for himself, and severally for so many as he hath Letters and Proxies.

For any Peer of the Realm, by Licence of the King upon just cause to absent, may make a *Proxy*, that is, may constitute another Lord to give his Voice in the Upper House, when any Difference of Opinion, and Division of the House shall happen. Otherwise, if no such Division fall out, it never comes to be questioned or known to whom such *Proxies* are directed.

By an Order of this House, in the Reign of *Charles I*, it was ordered, that no Peer should be capable of receiving above three *Proxies*, or more to be numbred in any Cause voted.

If a Bill passed in one House, and being sent to the other, this House dissent upon it, then a *Conference* is demanded in the Painted Chamber. Where the Deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, and the Commons standing bare with great Respect. There the Business is debated; and if they cannot agree, it is nulled.

When Bills are passed by both Houses, upon three several Readings in each House, before they can have the force of Assent, they must have the *Royal assent*, which puts Life into Bills. *The Royal Assent 10*

In order to which, His Majesty comes into the House of Commons, with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes. Being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the House of Commons is sent for up (as before) with the Black Rod. Thus the King, Lords, and Commons being assembled, the Clark of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and after the Reading of every Title, the Clark of the Parliament pronounces the *Royal Assent*, in *French*, which Custom is derived from the *Normans*. If it be a publick Bill, to which the King assenteth, the Words are, *le Roy le veut*, the King wills it. If it be a publick Bill, which the King forbears to allow, the Words are, *Le Roy s'avisera*, the King will consider; which is taken upon as a civil Denial. To a Subsidy Bill, *le Roy remercie ses Loyal Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*, the King thanks his Loyal Subjects, accepts their Benevolence, and so wills it. And to a private Bill allowed by the King, *Soit fait comme il desire*, be it done as it is desired.

In case of a General Pardon, as it is the King's Gift, so the Pardon is from the Lords and Commons to his Majesty in these Words, *les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement Votre Majesté, & prient Dieu qu'il vous donne bonne & longue Vie en sa sainte grace*. The Prelates, Lords, and Commons in this Parliament assembled, in the name of all Your other Subjects, do most humbly thank Your Majesty, and pray God to give You a good and long Life in Health.

*Of the Committees, in Particular.*

*A particular Account of the Committees.*

The Use of *Committees* is so necessary for the Dispatch of Parliament Business, and their Way of managing Bills so fair and honourable, that it wont be improper to add something to what has been said before concerning them.

They consist of such Members as each House chuses from among them, to make a strict Examination of the Bills, and therein such Amendments and Alterations as their Reasons will dictate upon a full Debate among themselves, and to Report the same to the House.

Now there are three sorts of *Committees*; Viz. *Standing, Select or Private*, and *Grand Committees*.

There are in the House of Commons three *Standing Committees* usually appointed in the beginning of the Parliament, and remaining during all the Session. Viz. One for *Priviledges and Elections*, another for *Grievances*, and the third for *Trade*.

*Committee for Priviledges and Elections.*

Amongst which the *Committee for Priviledges and Elections* has always had the Precedence, being commonly the first Committee appointed, either the same Day the *Speaker* did take his Place, or the next Day after. This *Committee* consist of no set Number of Members of *Parliament*, for any Member is free to sit here. And 'tis but seldom that Matters of *Priviledge* are Committed here, they being heard most commonly in the House. But their Business is chiefly to examine, and make Report of all *Elections* and *Returns*, which ought to be done without Favour or Affection.

*Select Committee.*

By a *Select (or Private) Committee*, I mean a Committee particularly chosen to inquire into a Bill. In the Choice whereof this Rule is observed in the House, that they who have given their Voice against the Body of a Bill, cannot be of the Committee. And, tho' any Member of the House may be present at any *Select Committee*, yet he is not to give any Vote there, unless he be named to be of the Committee. As to their Number they are seldom less than eight; but have been sometimes many more, and commonly Men well versed in Parliament Business.

Upon the first Meeting of a Committee in their Committee Chamber, they chuse among them a *Chair-Man*, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House.

After any Bill is committed upon the second Reading, it may be delivered indifferently to any of the Committee. When they are first to read it, and then to consider the same by Parts. If there be any Preamble, 'tis usually considered after the other Parts of the Bill. The Reason is, because upon consideration of the Body of the Bill such Alterations may therein be made,



may also occasion the Alteration of the Preamble, which is best done last.

The Committee may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill it self; but must in a Paper by it self set down the Amendments. Which ought to be done by setting down in the Paper the Number of the Folio where the Amendment is made, naming the Place particularly where the Words of the Amendment are to be Inserted, or those of the Bill Omitted. The Breviate also annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

When all the Amendments are perfect, every one being Voted singly, all of them are to be read at the Committee, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be Reported to the House.* But when the Vote is to be put, any Member of the Committee may move to add to those Amendments, or to Amend any other part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the Committee pass in the Affirmative, then commonly the Chair-man is appointed to make the Report. Which being done, that Committee is dissolved, and can Act no more without a new Power.

The usual Time for the House to receive the Reports is, after the House is full. And 'tis commonly the first Thing they go then upon; unless there be Bills ingrossed, which are to take place, and publick Bills before private.

The Reporter must first acquaint the House, That he is to make a Report from such a Committee, to whom such a Bill was Committed. Then standing in his place, he reads each of the Amendments, with the Coherence in the Bill; opens withal the Alterations, and shews the Reasons of the Committee for such Amendments, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he must come from his Place to the Bar, and so come up to the Table; where he delivers both the Bill and Amendments to the Clerk, to be read. Whilst he stands by the Clerk, the Clerk reads twice the Amendments only that are to be Inserted, and then he delivers the Bill with the Amendments to the Speaker.

Whereupon any Member may speak against all, or any of the Amendments, and desire the Coherence to be read. But he is to make all his Objections at once to all the Amendments, without speaking again.

Note, that in the House of Lords, the Judges, and other Assistants there of the long Robe, are sometimes joyned to the Lords Committees, tho' they have no Voice in the House.

But, whereas in the House they sit covered by the Leave of *Grand Committee, or*

the Peers, at a Committee they are always uncovered. *Committee*  
A *Grand Committee*, called a *Committee of the whole House*, is the *Committee*  
House it self resolved into a freedom of Debate from the Rules of *the whole*  
*of House.*

of the House to the Nature of a Committee; therefore commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. These grand Committees are used, when any great Business is in hand that requires much Debate; as Many Bills Particularly, which always begin in the House of Commons.

In these Committees every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and answer other Men's Reasons and Arguments. So that it is a more open Way, and such as leads most to the Truth; the proceeding more Honourable and Advantageous, both to King and Parliament.

When the House inclines to resolve it self into a Committee, it is done by a Question. Which being carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the Committee makes choice of a *Chair-man*. If a Dispute arises about the Choice, the *Speaker* is called back to his Chair; and, after the Choice is cleared, he leaves it. The *Chair-man* sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the Committee; the gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

When the Committee has gone through the Matter in Hand, the *Chair-man*, having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be Reported to the House*. If that be Resolved, he is to leave the Chair; and the *Speaker* being called again to the Chair, the *Chair-man* is to Report what has been resolved at the Committee, standing in his usual Place. From whence, if it be not in the Seat next the Floor, he is to go down to the Bar, and so to bring up his Report to the Table.

In case the Committee cannot perfect the Business at that Sitting, leave is to be asked, *That the Committee may sit at another time on that Business*. But, if the Matter has been thoroughly Debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the *Speaker* is called to the Chair for that purpose.

In other Things the Proceedings are the same as in the House. And so much for the Committees.

#### *The Manner Of Adjourning, Proroguing, or Dissolving the Parliament.*

*The Man-  
ner of Ad-  
journing,  
Proroguing  
or Dissol-  
ving the  
Parliament*

The Parliament is either *Adjourned*, *Prorogued*, or *Dissolved*; and that in the House of Lords, with the same Appearance and Solemnity as I have already described.

An *Adjournment* and *Prorogation* are to some convenient Time appointed by the King himself; but with this Difference, that an *Adjournment* does not conclude the Session, which a *Prorogation* does. So that by an *Adjournment* all Things debated in both Houses remain *in statu quo*, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue. Whereas a *Prorogation* makes a Session; and then such Bills as passed either House, or both Houses, and



had not the Royal Assent, must at the next Assembly begin anew, before they can be brought to Perfection.

Upon an *Adjournment*, or *Prorogation*, the King does usually make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, with the same Formalities as on the Day of their first Sitting. If His Majesty do not come in Person, He may be represented by Commission under the Great Seal to certain Lords in Parliament, authorizing them to Begin, Adjourn, Prorogue, &c.

But 'tis Observable, that each House has also a Power to *Adjourn* themselves; which when they do, 'tis at the most but for a few Days.

A *Dissolution* is that whereby the House of Commons becomes Vacant in order to a new Election. Now a Parliament may be Dissolved by the King, whether they be actually sitting, or not.

But if a Parliament do sit, and be Dissolved, without any Act of Parliament passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention.

Formerly, upon the King's Death or Demise, if there was a *Parliament*, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being lookt upon as the Head of the *Parliament*. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and great Dangers this Nation may be exposed to by the Invasion of Foreigners, or by the Trayterous Conspiracies of wicked Men, upon the Death of His Majesty, or of any of his Heirs and Successors, before a *Parliament* can be Summoned and called by the next Heir and Successor to the Crown, an Act of *Parliament* was lately made, by which 'tis Enacted

1. That no Parliament shall determine or be dissolved by the Death or Demise of His said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; but such Parliament shall in that Case Continue, and immediately Meet, Sit, and Act (notwithstanding such Death or Demise) for and during the Time of Six Months, and no longer, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession, according to the Act of Settlement. And, if the said Parliament shall be so Prorogued, then it shall Meet and Sit on the Day, unto which it shall be Prorogued, and Continue for the Residue of the said Time of Six Months, unless sooner Prorogued or Dissolved as aforesaid.

2. That, in case there shall be no Parliament in being, at the Time of the Death or Demise of His Majesty, or any of his Heirs and Successors, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Convene, sit, and Act as aforesaid, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of old, after every Session of Parliament, for the Sheriff to Proclaim, by the King's Command, the several Acts passed in that Sessions, that none might pretend Ignorance. Tho', without that Proclamation, the Law supposes every one has notice by his Representative of what is transacted in Parliament.



liament. But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came to be of Common Use.

And, whereas by the ancient Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, frequent *Parliaments* ought to be held, and that frequent and new *Parliaments* tend very much to the happy Union and good Agreement of the King and People, therefore an Act was made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, by which a *Parliament* is to be holden once in Three Years at the least. By the same Act it is Ordered, That no *Parliament* shall have any Continuance longer than for Three Years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which by the Writs of Summons the said *Parliament* shall be appointed to Meet.

#### Of the Authority, and Power of Parliaments.

##### The Power of Parliaments.

Thus I have laid open the Supream Court of England, which without the Royal Assent can legally do nothing that's binding to the Nation, but with it can do any Thing. For whatever is done by this Consent is called firm, stable, and *sanctum*, and is taken for Law. Thus the King and *Parliament* may abrogate old Laws, and make new, settle the Succession to the Crown, Define of doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made, Appoint Taxes and Subsidies, Establish Forms of Religion, Naturalize Aliens, Legitimate Bastards, Adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age, Attaint a Man of Treason after his Death, Condemn or Absolve them who are put upon their Trial, give the most free Pardons, Restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the *Parliament* is taken to be the Consent of every *Englishman*, being there present in Person, or by Procuration.

King John having resigned up the Crown of England to the Pope, and submitted to take it at his Hand again at a Yearly Tribute, the Pope (in the Reign of Edward III.) demanded his Rent, and all the Arrears. Upon which issued this Resolve of the *Parliament*, That neither the King nor any other could put the Realm, nor the People thereof, into a foreign Subjection, without their Assent. This was a high Resolution in Law, in one of the highest Points of Law, concerning the King's Claim of an absolute Power, when the Pope was in his height. However this intimates, that with their joynt Consent the Crown may be disposed of.

Nor does the *Parliament* derive his Authority from the Privy Council, as an Author seems to hint, with whom the Council-Board is the *Primum Mobile* of the Kingdom. For, tho' the King may, by Advice of his Privy Council, Convene, Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve them; yet when Assembled, they make with the King such a *Primum Mobile*, as all inferiour Orbs derive their Motion from it. Which only can enlarge and abridge all

all other Jurisdictions and Authorities whatsoever; and 'tis by  
 the virtue of an Authority derived from this Fountain mediately  
 or immediately, or at least according to Rules and Directions  
 prescribed here, that all other Courts, Magistrates, and Offi-  
 cers act in their several Stations.

But how transcendent soever be the Power and Authority of  
 the King and Parliament, yet it does not extend so far as to  
 restrain, or make void subsequent *Parliaments*; and, tho'  
 some *Parliaments* have attempted it, yet they could never ef-  
 fect it. For the latter *Parliament* hath still a Power to abrogate,  
 suspend, qualifie, explain, or make void the former in the Whole,  
 or any Part thereof, notwithstanding any Words of Restraint,  
 prohibition, or Penalty in the former; it being a Maxim in the  
 Law of Parliament, *Quod Leges posteriores priores contrarias abro-  
 gat*. 'Twas therefore but in vain, that the late King *James*  
 pretended so to settle that Liberty of Conscience which he u-  
 dered in by his Declaration, as to make it a Law unalterable,  
 as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*. It was but a Blind for  
 Dissenters to bring them into his Snare; and, tho' he had really  
 designed it, he must have been at least Immortal to secure it.

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of *Parliaments* *Their chief*  
 is to Redress Grievances, and Ease the People of Oppressions. *Business, to*  
 the chief Care whereof is in the House of Commons, as being *Redress*  
 the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to *Grievances*  
 present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delin-  
 quents punished, as corrupted Counsellors, Judges, and Magi-  
 strates. Which makes *Parliaments* to be a great Check to Men in  
 Authority, and consequently abhorred by Delinquents; Who  
 must expect one time or other to be called to a strict Account,  
 and be punished according to their Demerits. Remember, said  
 the Lord Bacon to his Friend Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, when he was  
 made Lord Treasurer, That a *Parliament will come*.

In this Case the House of Commons (the *Parliament* sitting) *Their Pro-*  
 impeaches, and the House of Lords are the Judges. The Com-*ceedings*  
 mons Inform, Present, and Manage the Evidence; and the *upon a Tri-*  
 Lords, upon a full Tryal, give Judgment upon it. And such is *al.*  
 the Priviledge of the House of Commons in this Particular, that  
 they may Impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either  
 spiritual or Temporal. But the Lords cannot proceed against a  
 Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanor both the Lords Spiritual and Tem-  
 poral are Judges, and the King's Assent to the Judgment is not  
 necessary. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual  
 tho', as Barons, they might sit as Judges, yet they) absent  
 themselves during the Tryal; because, by the Decrees of the  
 Church, they may not be Judges of Life and Death. For, by  
 Ordinance made at the Council at *Westminster* in 21 *Henry 2.*

all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon pain to be deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

When a Peer is Impeached of High Treason, a Court is usually erected for his Trial in *Westminster-Hall*; and the King makes a Lord High Steward (commonly the Lord Chancellor) to sit as Judge thereof. The Trial being over, the Lords Temporal resorting to their House, give Judgment upon it, by Voting the Party arraigned, upon their Honours, *Guilty*, or *not Guilty*; and he is either Condemned, or Acquitted by the Plurality of Voices. If found Guilty, he receives Sentence accordingly by the Mouth of the Lord High Steward.

*The House of Lords the highest Court of Judicature.*

The House of Lords is also in Civil Causes the highest Court of Judicature; consisting of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges, assisted with the most eminent Lawyers, both in Common and Civil Law. And from this Court there lies no Appeal, only the Cause (or some Point or other of it) may be brought again before the Lords upon a new Parliament.

In Case of Recovery of Damages, or Restitution, the Parties are to have their Remedy (the Parliament being ended) in the Chancery, and not in any inferiour Court at the Common Law. But the Lords in Parliament may direct how it shall be levied.

In short, by the ancient Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, it belongs to the House of Peers to interpret Acts of Parliament, in Time of Parliament, in any Cause that shall be brought before Them.

### *The Priviledges of Parliament.*

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the House of Commons are free from Attendance on Trials in inferiour Courts from serving on Juries, and the like.

Before the late Act, for Preventing any Inconveniences that may happen by Priviledge of Parliament, all Members of the said House were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment (except in Case of Treason, or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also 40 Days before and 40 Days after the Session. Which Priviledge did likewise extend to their Necessary Servants, and the Officers attending the House.

But, by that Act passed the late Sessions, the said Priviledge ceases immediately after the Dissolution or Prorogation of any Parliament, till a new Parliament Meet, or the same be Reassembled, and immediately after any Adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above the Space of 14 Days, until both Houses shall Meet or Reassemble.

Nor shall the Plaintiff be Barred by any Statute of Limitation, or



Suited, Dismissed, or his Suit discontinued for Want of Prosecution (during the Time of Privilege) of the Suit by him begun; but from time to time, upon the Rising of the Parliament, be at liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution.

And, for the Recovery or Obtaining of any Debt or Duty originally due or payable unto His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, no Action shall be Impeached, stay'd, or Delayed, under the Colour or Pretence of any Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor or Accomptant, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

For offering to threaten, or to give abusive Language to a Member of the House, or to speak irreverently of the Court of Parliament in Time of Parliament, several have been sent for by the Sergeant at Arms to answer it to the House, and Committed.

In the Year 1641. it was Resolved, that the Setting of any Guards about the House, without the Consent of the House, is a Breach of the Privilege of this House, and that therefore such Guards ought to be removed.

Which Resolve was followed by three others, *Nemine Contrahente*. The first, that the Privileges of Parliament were broken by His Majesties taking notice of the Bill for Suppressing of Soldiers, in Agitation in both Houses, and not agreed on. The second, that His Majesty, in propounding a Limitation and Provisional Clause added to the Bill, before it was presented to Him by the Consent of both Houses, was a Breach of the Privilege of Parliament. The third, that His Majesty expressing his Displeasure against some Persons for Matters moved in the Parliament, during the Debate and Duration of that Bill, was a Breach of the Privilege of Parliament.

And, whereas in January following the King did come to the House of Commons with armed Men, some posted at the very Door of the House, and others in other Places and Passages near the House, to the Disturbance of the Members then sitting; and His Majesty, having placed himself in the Speaker's Chair, did demand of divers Members of the House to be delivered unto him: It was thereupon declared by the House, that the same was a high Breach of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament, and inconsistent with the Liberty and Freedom thereof; and therefore the House doth conceive, they could not with Safety of their own Persons, waive the Indemnities of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament, sit any longer, without a full Vindication of so high a Breach of Privilege, and a sufficient Guard wherein they might confide.

That other Privileges the House of Commons may have, is to be determined. Which puts me in mind of what a learned Man said once, That there were three Things in England, the Bounds

Bounds of which where Unknown; viz the *King's Prerogative*, the *Priviledges of Parliament*, and the *Liberties of the People*.

*The End of Parliaments, and the Way to have a Good one.*

The End of *Parliaments* is to preserve our *Liberties* under Monarch, and Screen us from *Tyranny*; to Redress *Grievances* and Relieve the *Oppressed*; to make necessary Laws for the Good of the Nation, particularly for Incouraging of *Virtue*, and restraining of *Vice*; to Keep up and improve the *Interest* and *Glory* of the Nation, by Supporting the Honour of the Crown and making Trade to flourish; and to raise from Time to Time such *Subsidies* in order to that, as Occasion requires.

Could these Things fail on the *Commons* side, we must thank our selves. And 'twere in vain for the People of *England* to complain of their *Parliament*, when the Fault ly's at their own Door. They should be careful in their Choice, and (like free Agents) suffer themselves to be biased against the publick Interest. The Consideration whereof should always lead them to make their Choice of Understanding, Sober, and Moderate Men; chiefly Men of Honour, and sound Principles, publick-Spirited and disinterested, such as love their King and Country, and will postpone their own private Interest to the publick Good, and aim at nothing so much as Union, the only Means to preserve our selves. Above all Things, they should be most shy of those who make the greatest Interest amongst them to be Electors, whose Aim is not so much to Serve their Country (which is a common Pretence) as to Serve themselves.

But, if Men be chosen to serve in Parliament that are Unqualified for it, we must take what follows, and not expect Good from Evil. 'Tis Irrational to think, that *Selfish Men* can make a Monarchy flourish, or that our Property and Liberties can be safe in the hands of *Covetous*, *Ambitious*, or *Arbitrary Persons*. In vain should we hope for the Redressing of Grievances by *Oppressors*, or a Reformation of Manners from Men of *immoral Principles*. Divisions can never be healed by *Hot and Vengeful Men*, or the King's Majesty Supported by such as are *Disaffected to His Person and Government*.

If *Charibdis* be of one side, here is *Scylla* on the other. But the Danger is great from a bad Choice, so the Nation can never be safer than under a wise Election.

CHA



## CHAP. II.

King's Privy-Council; Particularly of the Lord President, and the Two Principal Secretaries of State, with their respective Offices.

to the Court of Parliament, which is the great Wheel *Of the Privy Council.* that gives Motion to the rest, is the *King's Privy Council.* of great Honour and Antiquity; Incorporated (as it is to the King himself, and bearing part of his Cares in the Business of the Government. Upon whose Wisdom, Care, Watchfulness depends in a great measure the Honour and Peace of His Majesties Dominions, in all Parts of the World. According to their Oath, they are chiefly to advise the King upon all Emergencies to the best of their Judgment, with Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station. And, the King has the sole Nomination of them, so 'tis his main Care to make choice of such Eminent Persons as are best able, by their Wisdom, Experience, and Integrity, to answer those Ends they are appointed for.

They are sought to be Persons of several Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Council and Advice. And they are for the most part pickt out amongst the Nobility; But, for Church Members thereof, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishop of *London*, are the usual Members thereof.

The Number of them is at His Majesty's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less; but they seldom meet all together.

The King often sits with them, and proposes to the Council what His Majesty thinks fit to have their Advice upon, especially such Emergencies of State both at home and abroad that require their serious Consideration; but keeps in his own Hand what he thinks convenient. At all Debates the lowest Rank delivers his Opinion first, and the King's Judgment last determines the Matter.

The usual Day at this time for their Sitting is *Thursday* in the Week, out of Parliament or Term-time, otherwise in the Afternoon.

But, upon extraordinary Occasions, the King calls them together at any Time.

It is in the Power of the *Privy Council* to inquire into and punish all Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Offenders in order to their Trial. But, whether it be within the Jurisdiction of this Board to determine Matters touching Lands and Tenements, or the Rights between Party and Party, as Dr. *Chamberlain* intimates in his *Present State*, I leave it to the Gentlemen of the Long Council.

Only I shall alledge his Censurer's Opinion in the Thing, who



who (in Opposition to it) doth quote *Magna Charta* in Words, *Cap. 29. No Freeman shall be disseized of his Freehold by the Lawful Judgment of his Peers, and by the Law of the Land*. Upon which Writs have been grounded, at the suit of Peers that have been put to answer to Matters of Freehold at the Council-Table. He quotes likewise a declarative Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of *Charles I.* which imports, *That neither His Majesty, nor his Privy Council, have or ought to have Jurisdiction, Power, or Authority, by English Bill, Petition, Answer, Libel, or other Arbitrary Way whatsoever, to examine, or determine, or dispose of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods or Chattels of any the Subjects of this Kingdom; but the same ought to be try'd and determin'd in the ordinary Course of Justice, and by the ordinary Course of the Law.* Whether this resolves Controversies arising from the King's Grants, which seem proper to this Board, I shall not determine.

And, whereas *Dr. Chamberlain* asserts, *The Judges of England in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, till they had consulted the King, or his Privy Council,* his Censurer takes all the Fault of him here. Who grants indeed that, the Parliament, especially the Commons, were sometimes willing to ease themselves in Matters, that having a Respect to foreign Affairs did not so naturally within their Judgment. And those were commonly the Things so transmitted, tho' very often they took the Matter under Debate.

He also takes up the *Dr.* for saying, *That the King, with the Advice of his Privy Council, does publish Proclamations binding upon every Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute or Common Law.* Which he looks upon as a dangerous and false Position, and in Cases where there is no Law to the contrary, the People of the Kingdom were bound by a Proclamation; So that a Proclamation may make a Law, provided it do not thwart with a former Law. Whereas in the Reign of *King James I.* upon several Questions put to the Judges concerning the force of Royal Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, that the King could not create an Offence by his Proclamation, which was not an Offence before; that no Indictment was ever heard of to run *Contra Regiam Proclamationem*, against the King's Proclamation; and that where there is no Law, there is no Transgression.

Lastly, he checks him for saying, *That in Cases where the Publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom may be endangered, or want of speedy Redress, there the King with his Privy Council makes use of an Absolute Power, if need be.* Concerning which he desires the Doctor to remember the Case of Ship-Money and an Act of 16 Car. 1. Intituled, *An Act for the declaring unlawful the late Proceedings touching Ship-Money, and for the variation of the Records and Procefs touching the same.*

Controversies arising in point of Law amongst the Subjects in the *Norman Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, &c.* the Council are the proper Judges of them without Appeal to the King as Duke of Normandy.

It remains is to say something of the two great Offices belonging to the Council-Board; *Viz.* The *Lord Presidents*, and *Secretaries of State*.

The *Lord President*, who is one of the Nine Great Officers of the *Lord President*.

is so called, because he presides in the Privy Council in a manner the Director of it. 'Tis he that reports to the King, when His Majesty has been absent from the Council, the State of the Businesses transacted there.

The *Secretaries of State* are by their Places Members of the Council, and sit with the rest at the Board. They are only two, both enjoying an equal Authority, and both *Of the Secretaries of State*.

The *Principal Secretaries of State* are the publick Concerns of the Nation, most of which pass through their Hands, they are also concerned with Grants, Pensions, &c. relating to private Persons.

Some Concerns, publick or private, both the Secretaries receive and dispatch whatever is brought to them. In Foreign Affairs, each has his distinct Province; receiving Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches, to several Princes and States in his Province.

Each of them has his Office, with a liberal Diet at the Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it. The Place is worth 1000 l. a Year.

The *Secretary* has an Assistant under him, called *Under Secretary*, a *Principal Clerk*, and two other Subordinate Clerks.

The *Signet*, one of the King's Seals, is in their Custody. To the *Signet-Office*.

belongs the *Signet-Office*, where four Clerks wait Month-ly, preparing such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in the Privy Seal. He that is in waiting is always to attend the Court, wheresoever it removes; and to prepare such

Letters for the King to sign (not being Matter of Law) Warrant from the King, or *Secretaries of State*, or Lords

Council, he is directed to prepare. And to this Office all prepared by themselves, or the King's Learned Council

for the King's Hand, are returned, when signed, and transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one

*Principal Secretaries of State*, to be sealed with the *Signet*.

which it is directed to the *Lord Privy Seal*, and is his Warrant

out a Privy Seal upon it. But then it must be first transcribed by the Clerks of the Seal, who are also four in Number; and, the Privy Seal affixed, 'tis sufficient for the Payment of any

of the Exchequer, and for several other Uses.

If

If the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, as several do, the Privy Seal is a Warrant to the Lord Chancellor or Lord to pass it, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal. But here new Transcription must be made of the Grant.

The Reason why a Grant must go thorough so many Hands and before it can be perfected, is that it may be duly considered, and objections cleared, before it takes effect.

Of the Pa-  
per-Office.

The Paper Office is also depending on the Secretaries of State. Where all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through Offices (as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligence and Negotiations of foreign Ministers here, and the King's Ministers abroad) are from time to time transmitted, and the main, disposed by way of Library. The Keeper whereof yearly Salary of 160 l. payable out of the Exchequer.

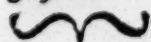
To conclude, there are four Clerks belonging to the Council; besides the King's Messengers in ordinary, whose Office is to wait both upon the Council and the Secretaries of State.

Note, that a Privy Counsellor, tho' but a Gentleman, has the precedence of all Knights Barons, and younger Sons of all Barons Viscounts. And a Secretary of State has this special Honour, if he be a Baron, he takes place (as such) of all other Barons. So honourable an Employment it is, that in the late Reign of Earl of Sunderland was both Principal Secretary of State, and Lord President of the Privy Council.

### CHAP. III.

Of the Courts of Chancery, King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, Exchequer, and Durham of Lancaster.

Courts of  
Justice.



Terms.

FOR the publick Administration of Justice, there are several Courts of Judicature that sit from time to time at Westminster. Three of them in Westminster-Hall, viz. the Common Pleas near the Gate, the Court of Chancery and the King's Bench at the further End, and the other two above Stairs.

Which Courts are opened four times a Year, called by the Name of Easter, Trinity, (or Midsummer,) Michaelmas, and the fourth Term.



|                                  |      |                                          |                      |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hilary Michaelmas Trinity Easter | Term | Begins<br>the 17th. Day after<br>Easter. | Lasteth<br>27. Days. |
|                                  |      | the fifth Day after<br>Trinity-Sunday.   | 20. Days.            |
|                                  |      | October 23.                              | 37. Days.            |
|                                  |      | January 23.                              | 21. Days             |

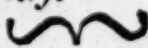
among which *Hilary Term* is so called from *S. Hilary*, a

the aforeſaid Courts, except that of the Dutchy of *Lan-*  
Baron, were not Inſtituted by any Statute or Written Law, but  
their Original from the ancient Cuſtom of *England*.

'tis obſervable, that the Twelve Judges belonging to the  
of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, fit in  
reſpective Courts in Robes, and Square Caps, like Doctors  
Trinity.

of the Court of Chancery, in particular.

All the aforeſaid Courts, the *High Court of Chancery* is the *High Court*  
ancient, and has the pre-eminence. The ſame is otherwiſe of *Chan-*  
the Court of Equity, for that Cauſes are here try'd, not ac- cery.

to the Strictneſs of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.   
the Form of Pleading in this Court is much after the Man-  
the Civil Law. Viz. 1. By a Bill. 2. By Examination of Wit-  
3. A *Subpœna* being the leading Proceſs whereby the De-  
is ſummoned to appear, and answer the Plaintiff's Bill.  
if he reſuſe or neglect to do, then 4. There iſſues out an  
ment, to Compel him. And that not being Obey'd, then  
5. An *Attachment*, with *Proclamation*. And, if the De-  
ſtill continues Contumacious, then 6. The Court  
ward againſt him a *Proclamation of Rebellion*, upon which he  
Prisoner to the Fleet.

The Judge of this Court is principally the *Lord Chancellour*,  
Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the higheſt Dignity a  
ay-man

**Lay-man** is capable of ; which he holds of the King *Durante Beneplacito*, that is, during His Majesty's Pleasure. The *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, are all one both in Dignity of Person and Extent of Jurisdiction. Only the Title of *Lord Chancellor* is a particular Mark of His Majesty's Favour. Upon the Revolution, this Office was for some time executed by Three *Lord Commissioners*.

He has always a *Sergeant at Arms* attending him with a gilt Mace, and the *Seal* carried with him, when he goes abroad.

His *Power* is so absolute, that he proceeds according to the Circumstances of the Matter in question ; guided only by Conscience and Equity, and not limited by any written Law.

*Master of the Rolls.*

Next to whom is the *Master of the Rolls*, so called as having the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances ; which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name. The very House it is kept in, where they are kept (being in *Chancery lane*,) is called the *Rolls Chapel*, which, being founded at first for the converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever unto this Office. Here are kept all the *Rolls* since the beginning of *Richard the Third's* Reign ; and the former *Rolls* in the Tower.

The *Master of the Rolls* is an Assistant to the *Lord Keeper* and sits in the Court by him. In whose Absence he hears Causes but out of Deference to his Lordship seldom brings them to an Issue without him. At the *Rolls* indeed, where (by virtue of his Office) he keeps a Court of his own, with two Assistant Masters of Chancery, he hears and determines Causes that come there before him ; but his Decrees are Appealable to the Court of Chancery.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *Durante Beneplacito*. And he has himself in his own Gift the Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, of the Examiners, the three Clerks of the *Petty Bag*, and the Six Clerks of the *Rolls Chappel*.

There is also under him a *Secretary*, two *Registers* of his Orders and an *Usher*.

Next to the Master of the Rolls are the *Masters in Chancery* Twelve in Number, of whom he is the principal. They were all anciently Doctors of the Civil Law, whose business was to inform the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Equitable part of the Civil Law, and of Conscience. But now few are Civilians, and their Business is to Report their Opinions on such Matters as are referred to their Considerations, which relate chiefly to account. In Term Time three of them commonly Sit with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper ;

out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own Houſe. They are an Office at the five Bells Court in Chancery-lane, where one of them (with his Clerk) attends daily, to take the Oaths of all Perſons unto Answers in Chancery, Affidavits, Depositions of Witneſſes, or any other Matter whereto an Oath is required by the Rules of the Court. Their Salary, which is paid out of the Exchequer, is 100 l. each, beſides Robe-Money.

The next in order is the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; who, Clerk of the Crown. himſelf, or his Deputy, is continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper. He writes and prepares for the Great Seal of England ſpecial Matters of State by Commiſſion, the like, either immediately from His Maſteſty, or by Order of his Privy-Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary. Viz. Commiſſions of Lieutenancy, of Juſtices of Niſi Prius, of Aſſiſe,oyer and Terminer, and of the Peace, with their Writs of Aſſociation, and the like. Alſo Writs of *Dedimus poſteſtatem* for taking Oaths; and all General Pardons upon Grants of them at the King's Coronation, or at a Parliament. He makes the Returns upon all Writs to Summon any Peer of the Realm, Archbiſhop, Biſhop, or other Member of the Convocation, or Knight, Citizen, Burgeſs of the Commons Houſe in Parliament. He hath alſo the making of all ſpecial Pardons and Writs of Execution upon Bonds or Statutes ſtiple forfeited to the King; which Branch is annexed unto his Office by Queen Mary, in conſideration of their continual and chargeable Attendance in time of Parliament. His Office is kept in Serle's Court, Lincolns-Inn.

The Six Clerks to whom belongs the Inrolment of all Patents, Six Clerks. Commiſſions, Licences, Pardons, and other Inſtruments that paſs the Great Seal. For which they were anciently called *Clerici Scripturarii in Rotulis*, as appears by the Conſtitutions made 12 R. 2. regulating the Practice of this Court. Since which time their Reputation hath ſo far increaſed, that they have been ſpecially aſſigned (among other Officers) to attend at the King's Coronation. They are the proper Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Cauſes depending in this Court; and have 90 Clerks under them, having each a Seat in the Office; Which is kept in Chancery-lane, over againſt the Rolls Chappel. Some of them get ſeverally 4 or 500 l. a Year, and have their Under

There are alſo two Examiners belonging to this Court. Whoſe Examiners beſides it is by themſelves, or their Deputies, to Examine Witneſſes, produced on either ſide in any Suit depending in this Court, upon their Oaths, and to put their Answers and Depositions (made to certain Interrogatories delivered unto them



them to examine the Parties thereupon) into Writing. The Office is contiguous to the *Rolls Chappel*.

**Protonotary** A *Protonotary*, who Inrols all Foreign Treaties and Alliances made between the Crown of England and other Princes and States. He also makes out all Patents for Pardons of crimes in Cases where the Party arraigned pleads *se defendendo*, *Chancery medley*, &c. At his Tryal he keeps his Office in *Middle-Temple Lane*.

**Register.** A *Register*, who being a Person of Honour of the first Rank hath his Office executed by Deputies. These Deputies give constant Attendance in Court as often as the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes, Petitions, or Exceptions, whether at *Westminster Hall* or at his Lordship's House. Where they take short Notes called *Minutes*, containing in Substance, the briefly, the Opinion of the Court in every particular Matter therein debated, which they afterwards draw out at length in Orders. Their business is also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Orders, and Injunctions issuing out of this Court. The Office is kept at *Symonds Inn*, in *Chancery Lane*.

**Clerk of the Hanaper.** The *Clerk of the Hanaper* (vulgarly *Hamper*) Whose Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, or other Writs; as also the Fees due to the Officers of the Court for Inrolling the Same, and Examining them. He is obliged to attend upon the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, daily in Term time, and at all times of Sealing, having with him leathern Bags wherein are put the Charters &c. Sealed by his Lordship. Which Bags, being Sealed up with his Lordships private Seal, are delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hanaper*.

**Comptroller of the Hanaper.** The *Comptroller of the Hanaper* his Duty is also daily to attend on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in Term time, especially at times of Sealing. His Business is likewise to take Things Sealed from the Clerk of the *Hanaper*, inclosed (as the foresaid) in leathern Bags, and opening the Same, to take Account of the just Number and Effects of those Things he has so received; and to Enter the same into a Book he is to keep for that purpose, with all the Duties appertaining to His Majesty and other Officers of the Court for the same, and to charge the Clerk of the *Hanaper* therewith.

**Petty Bag.** There is also an Office called the *Petty-bag* belonging to the Court, in which there are three Clerks, the Master of the Rolls being their Chief. Whose Business is to make all Patents for

Customs

Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, Aulnegers, all *Conge d'elires* for Bishops, all *Liberates* upon Extents of Statutes Staple and Recognizances forfeited, and all *Elegits* upon them. Also the Summons for the Nobility, Clergy, Knights of the Shire, and Burgeses to serve in Parliament. Likewise all Commissions directed to Knights and others of every County in England and Wales, for assessing of Subsidies, Aids and Taxes, and Writs for Nomination of Collectors. This Office is kept next to the *Rolls Chapel*, in *Chancery Lane*.

There are moreover 24 *Cursitors* belonging to this Court. *Cursitors.* Whose Business is to make out all Original Writs, which are returnable in the Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas, and all other Writs of Course properly belonging to the Court of Chancery. They have allotted to each of them certain Counties, into which they send such Writs as the Subjects require of them. They are of themselves a Corporation, and keep their Office in *Chancery Lane*, over against *Lincolns Inn*.

The *Alienation Office*, consisting of three Commissioners, with *Alienation* a Master in Chancery, a Receiver, and two Clerks, one called the *Office.* Clerk of the Inrollments, and the other Clerk of the Entries. Here are Fines set and Moneys received upon Writs of Covenant for Alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the King for his Licence or Consent. This Office is kept at the further end of *Miter Court*, in the *Inner Temple*.

A Clerk of the *Docquets, Dismissions, and Decrees* of this Court; Clerk of also of the Appeals from the Decrees made by the Master of the *Doc-* *quets, &c.* *Rolls* to the Lord Keeper.

The Clerk of the *Subpœna Office*, who makes out all *Subpœnas*, Clerk of whose Office is kept in *Chichester Rents, Chancery-lane.* *the Sub-*

The Clerk of the *Affidavit Office*, who hath the Filing of all *As-* *pœna Office:* *swairs*, after they are Sworn before a Master in Chancery. His Clerk of Office is kept in *Chancery Lane*, above the Pump. *the Affida-*

The Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepareth, ingrosseth and Ex- *vit Officer.* *emplifieth* all Patents or Grants from the King for any new In- *Clerk of* *vention, Discovery, or otherwise.* His Office is in *Lincolns Inn.* *the Patents.*

To this Court belongs also the *Secretary of the Presentation of* *Benefices*, a *Sealer of Writs*, the *Warden of the Fleet*, and a *Ser-* *geant at Arms.*

The *Warden of the Fleet* is he that takes Care of the Prisoners of the *Fleet* sent thither from this Court, and other Places. And the *Sergeant at Arms* is he that constantly attends the Lord Keeper with his Mace, as is before said.

To attend the Court here is also an *Usher* and a *Crier*.

Lastly, 'tis Observable that, whereas other Courts Sit only in



Term-time, and have no Power to Act as Courts of Justice out of Term, the *Chancery* is Open in Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

Seals.

In Term-time there are three *Seals* kept so many Days of the Week, for the publick Sealing of Writs. But out of Term his Lordship keeps Court at his own House, as often as he is pleased, and that under the Name of *Seal*.

### The Court of King's-Bench.

Court of  
King's-  
Bench.  
Causes  
try'd in  
this Court.

This Court is called the *King's-Bench*, because anciently the King Sat there in Person on a high Bench, whilst the Judges sat on a low Bench at his Feet.

In it are handled all Pleas between King and Subject; as Treasons, Misprision of Treason, Misdemeanours, and other Crimes against the King. Here any Officer of this Court may be sued, and impleaded by Bills; because, if he should be sued in any other Court, he would be allowed the Priviledge of this by reason of his necessary Attendance here. And the Officers of this Court are privileged by Law, for the same Reason, to Implead others in this Court.

Principal  
Judge of  
this Court.

To which belong four Judges; the principal called the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, being created by Writ, and the other three by Patents. All of them advanced to this Dignity from the Degree of Sergeants at Law, of which the *Lawn Coat* which they wear under the black Cap is a Badge. Their Salary from the King is each 1000 *l. per Annum*.

Crown-Of-  
fice.

To this Court belongs 1. the *Crown Office* in the Temple, under the Arch, by the Water-Gate. The Superiour Officer whereof, called Clerk of the Crown, is a Cap Officer; and sits covered in Court. He has under him a *Secondary, Clerk of the Rules*, and Twelve *Entering Clerks*.

Chief  
Clerks of-  
fice.

2. The *Chief Clerks Office*, kept in the Inner Temple Walk by the Water side. They are two, and both Cap Officers, having under them a Deputy called a *Secondary*, and a Clerk for signing Writs and filing Declarations, with several subordinate Clerks.

Custos Bre-  
vium &  
Nisi Prius  
Office.

3. The *Custos Brevium* and *Nisi prius Office*, a Cap Officer, who is also Clerk of the *Essoins* and *Warrants of Attorney*. He has under him six Clerks, for making up the Records throughout England. Besides two *Deputy Clerks*, one of the Inner, and the other of the Outward Treasury.

Clerks of  
the Papers.

The other Officers are two *Clerks of the Papers*, who make Copies of all special Pleadings and Demurrers, and special Verdicts. Their Office is in the *King's Bench Office*.



The Clerk of the Bails and Postleas, whose Office is in Furni- Clerk of  
the Bails  
the Clerk of Errors, Clerk of the Rules, Clerk of the Remem- and Postleas  
Clerk of  
ances, and Sealer of Writs.  
Here are moreover Twenty Filazers and Exigenters, for suing Errors, &c.  
Persons to an Outlawry in this Court. Amongst which the Filazers  
Filazer of London and Middlesex is the chief Person made use and Exi-  
genters,  
Other Officers attending this Court are the Marshal, or  
Keeper of the King's Bench Prison, two Ushers, four Tip-staves,  
Head-Crier, and two Under Criers.

### The Court of Common Pleas.

This Court is so called, because the usual Pleas between Subject  
and Subject are here debated, according to the strictness of the  
Law.  
Here are also four Judges, holding their Places by Letters Judges  
of the  
Patents, with the same Salary as the King's Bench Judges. The of the  
Principal whereof is called Lord Chief Justice of the Common Common-  
Pleas.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, tho'  
they have the Privilege to plead (as all other Barristers,) in  
other Courts.

The principal Officers belonging to this Court are the  
Custos Brevium. 3 Protonotaries, and a Cirographer, all Cap Of-  
ficers, and sitting in the Court with their Caps on.  
The Custos Brevium keep his Office in old Essex Court by the Custos Bre-  
Middle Temple. One of the Protonotaries Offices is in Hare-Court vium,  
Middle Temple; Another in Miter-Court, Inner Temple; and the  
Third in Serle's Court Lincolns Inn. The Cirographer's Office is in  
Middle Temple Lane.

The Custos Brevium his Office is to receive and keep all  
Writs returnable here, and all the Records of Nisi prius called  
Pleas. He has in his Gift the second Protonotary's Place,  
and that of the Clerk of the Furies.

The Protonotaries enter and enrol all Declarations, Pleadings, Protonota-  
ries.  
Juries, Judgments, and Actions, and make out Judicial Writs.  
In their Offices all the Attorneys of this Court enter their Cau-  
ses. And each of them has a Secondary, who draws up the  
Records of Court, &c. Now these Secondaries are commonly ta-  
ken out of the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court.

Besides these three Protonotaries, there is another for the Coun-  
ty of Monmouth.

The Cirographer's Business is to ingross Fines acknowledged. Cirogra-  
pher.  
He has under him a Register, a Clerk of the Proclamations, and  
several

several other Clerks. Who have each so many Counties allotted unto him, for which he Ingrosses the Fines levied of Lands in his respective Division.

**Clerk of the Treasury, and Inrollments &c.** Besides the aforesaid Officers, here is a *Clerk of the Treasury*, whose Place is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and his Office kept in the *Paper Buildings Inner Temple*. He is also *Clerk of the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries*. By Statute he is under the three Puisne Judges of the Court, and removable at their Pleasure.

**Clerk of the Outlawries.** The *Clerk of the Outlawries*, whose Office (kept in two Crane Court, Fleet-street) doth properly belong to the Attorney General, who exercises it by Deputy.

**Clerk of the Warrants.** The *Clerk of the Warrants*, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrols all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court. His Office is in *Hare Court Inner Temple*.

**Clerk of the King's Silver.** The *Clerk of the King's Silver*, to whom every Fine, or Final Agreement upon Sale of Land, is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*, and the Money paid for the King's Use. His Office in *Simons Inn Chancery Lane*.

**Clerk of the Furies.** The *Clerk of the Furies*, who makes out the Writs for Appearance of the Jury, and those called *Habeas Corpus*. His Office in *Miter Court Inner Temple*.

**Clerk of the Essoins.** The *Clerk of the Essoins*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence. His Office, in *Hare Court Inner Temple*.

**Clerk of the Superse-  
deas.** The *Clerk of the Superse-  
deas*, who makes out the Writs of *Superse-  
deas*, which formerly was done by an Exigenter. His Office, in the *Poultry Compter*.

**Filazers.** Here are also sixteen *Filazers* for the several Counties of England, who make out (amongst other Things) all Process upon Original Writs. Their Places are in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life.

**Exigenters.** Four *Exigenters*, who make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry does ly. In which Case the Party against whom such Process is made is summoned by the Sheriff at five several County-Courts; and, if he appears not, he is Outlawed, that is, excluded from the Protection of the Law. Which looks upon him as unworthy of it, that stands in Contempt of it.

**Four Criers, and a Porter.** Lastly, there are belonging to this Court, four *Criers* and one *Porter*.



*The Court of Exchequer.*

*The Court  
of Exche-  
quer.*

This Court is divided into three several Branches. The first about the Receipt of the King's Revenue, properly called the *Lower Exchequer*. For which see Part II. p. 144.

The Second tries all Causes relating to that Revenue, according to Law; viz. such as are concerning Accounts, Disbursements, Custody, and Fines imposed. For which there are four Judges appointed, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons formerly sitting here as Judges. Whereas in latter Times Men learned in the Law have usually filled up this Station, the Title of *Baron* being continued unto them. The first of which is called *Lord Chief Baron*.

*Barons of  
the Exche-  
quer.*

With whom sits in the Court another, called *Cursitor Baron*, but he is none of the Judges. His proper Office is to administer the Oath to the *Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Seanchers, Surveyors*, &c. of the Custom-House.

*Cursitor  
Baron.*

To this Court belongs the *Clerk of the Pleas*, who Keeps his Office in *Lincolns Inn*, by the *Walks*. Where all the *Exchequer* Officers, and other Debtors to the King, are to Plead and be Impleaded, as in the Common Law. For which here are four Sworn *Attorneys*, the first called a *Secondary*.

*Clerk of  
the Pleas.*

The Third Branch is properly a Court of *Equity*, held by the *Chancellour and Under Treasurer*, and the *Barons of the Exchequer*.

Under whom is a Principal Officer called the *King's Remembrancer*, whose Office (being in the King's Gift) has been a long time managed by a *Deputy*, and is so to this day in *Miter Court Inner Temple*.

*King's Re-  
membran-  
cer.*

He has under him *Eight Sworn Clerks*, the first two called *Secondaries*; and they have all *Clerks* under 'em.

In this Office are entered all Actions concerning the King's Revenue, except *Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accounts*; all *Securities*, either by Bond or Recognizance to the King, for the Fidelity of Persons Intrusted with any Part of His Majesty's Revenue, and all Proceedings thereupon. And from this Office issues forth Process for all Accomptants to come in, and account.

*The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.*

This Court, kept at *Grays Inn* adjoyning to the Chappel, concerns particularly the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, long since annexed to the Crown.

*Dutchy of  
Lancaster.*

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellour of the Dutchy*, assisted by the *Attorney of the same*.

*The Chief  
Judge.*



Next to whom are the *Vice-Chancellour*, the *Attorney General*, the *Receiver General and Protonotary*, the *Auditors of the North and South* who have a *Deputy*, the *Clerk of the Dutchy* who has also a *Deputy*, a *Register*, and two *Attorneys*.

To attend the Court, here is an *Usher*, and a *Messenger*.

## CHAP. IV.

### Of the Court of Admiralty, the Court Martial, and the Forest Courts.

Court of Admiralty.

THE Court of Admiralty is about Maritime Concerns, and the Judge thereof is commonly a Doctor in the Civil Law. For, the Sea being out of reach of the Common Law, the Proceeding of this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law.

Jurisdiction of this Court.

And, whereas the Sea by its Flux and Reflux advances and runs back twice a Day; it is agreed upon, that so far as the Low-Water Mark is observed, is within the Counties Jurisdiction; and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Law. But, upon a full Tide, the Admiral has Jurisdiction (as long as the Sea flows) over all Matters done between the Low-Water Mark and the Land. So that here is *Divisum Imperium* between the Common Law and the Court of Admiralty.

The Laws it goes by.

Besides the Civil Law which this Court proceeds by, great Use is made here of the Maritime Law of Rhodes and Oleron; two Islands, the former whereof is in the Mediterranean, not far from the Continent of Asia, the other in the Ocean, near the mouth of the Garonne, in the Bay of Aquitain.

Rhodian Laws.

The Rhodian Laws were compiled by the Inhabitants of Rhodes, a People anciently very powerful at Sea; and whose Maritime Laws were esteemed so just and equitable, that the very Romans (so skilful in making of good Laws) referred all Debates and Controversies in Sea Affairs to the Judgment of the Rhodian Laws.

Oleron Laws.

Those of Oleron, called *le Rolle d'Oleron* were made by Order of King Richard I. then possessed of Aquitain, and being at Oleron. Which proved such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that they came to be much respected and made use of in these Western Parts, as were the Rhodian Laws in the Levant. To which King Edward III. added very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, still in force. In imitation whereof several other Sea-faring Nations have done the like for their Nations respective Sea-Trade.

# III. Chap. IV. of ENGLAND.

41

As to Criminal Matters, especially about *Piracy*, the Proceeding in this Court of Admiralty was according to the Civil Law, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* When two Statutes were made for Criminal Matters to be tryed by Witnesses and a Jury of the King's special Commission to the Lord Admiral, wherein the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners.

The *Writs* and *Decrees* of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, Marshals, and other Officers and Ministers as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a *Register*, and a *Marshal*. The *Marshal Officers* of this Court, and carries a Silver-Oar before the Judge, *this Court*. Upon are the King's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

Where the Lord Admiral has his *Advocate*, and *Proctor*; by which all other *Advocates* and *Proctors* are Presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral, and now the Lords Commissioners.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall of the *Barons-Commons*. But the Admiralty-Sessions, for the Trial of Offenders and Crimes committed at Sea, is still held at the same Place, *viz. S. Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*.

The Court *Martial* is concerned in Dignities, or Matters of *Martial* Law, and Judges of any Suit concerning Nobility, Gentility, *Courts*.

The Place anciently appointed for holding thereof was the King's Hall, where the *Constable* and *Earl-Marshal* of England used to sit as Judges. But now that great Office of *Constable* of England is laid aside, the whole Power is vested in the *Lord High Admiral*; and the Hall in the College of Arms is the Place appointed for keeping the said Court, to the Relief of any Abuse of the Nobility and Gentry that is abused in Matters of *Honour* and Arms.

For the Conservation of the King's Forests, and to prevent The *Forest* Laws therein, there are three Courts established; one called *Courts*.

The first is *Eyre of Eyres Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the third the *Court of Attachment*.

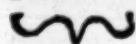
The first is (or should be, by ancient Custom) held every Year by the Justices in Eyre of the Forest, journeying up and down for the purpose aforesaid.

The *Swainmote* is another Court, as incident to a Forest, as a *Pie-Powder* Court to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forest it is held twice a Year before the *Verderors*, as Judges. What is Inquirable in the same, you may read in *Crompton*. Fol. 150.

The



The Forest  
Courts.



Attach-  
ment.

The lower Court is called the *Attachment*, because the Ver-  
rors of the Forest have therein no other Authority, but to  
ceive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Ven-  
taken by the rest of the Officers; and to Inrol them, that  
may be presented and punished at the next Justice-Seat. In  
the Attachments are made three manner of Ways. 1. By Goods  
and Chattels. 2. By the Body, Pledges, and Mainprize. 3.  
the Body only.

## CHAP. V.

*Of the Assizes, and Sessions. With an Account  
of Constables, Coroners, Justices of  
Peace, and Juries; and our Way of Try-  
ing Malefactors, so different from other Nations.*

Assizes and  
Sessions.

FOR the Distribution of Justice in the Country, both in  
Civil and Criminal Matters, the Twelve Judges afore-  
said twice a Year by Commission from the King, to exercise  
Judicial Power in the several Counties the King is pleased to  
point them for. Which their Progress is called the *Circuit*.  
their Courts the *Assizes*; distinguished into *Lent* and *Trinity*.  
*Assizes*, that falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, and this  
*Trinity-Term*.

In my Division of *England*, Page 5. of the first Part, you  
find *England* divided into six *Circuits*, to each whereof  
Judges are appointed. And, as for *Wales*, it is divided  
into two, *North* and *South-Wales*; for each of which two *Sergeants*  
at Law are appointed.

The Recep-  
tion of the  
Judges in  
their Cir-  
cuits.

Now the *Assizes* are usually held at the County Town,  
with great Attendance and Feasting. The Sheriff of the County  
is bound to attend in Person, with his Under-Officers, the  
Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Ja-  
gers, Sergeants or Beadles, and a gallant Train of Servants in  
Liveries, all riding on Horseback at the Reception of the Judges,  
whom they wait on and guard, so long as they continue in the  
County. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must de-  
pute one to fill up his Place; who is to be allowed by the Judges.  
The Justices of Peace are also to wait on the Judges. And  
either the Sheriff, or they, fail in this part of their Duty,  
without Lawful Impediment, the Judges may set a Fine upon  
them, at their Pleasure and Discretion.



The Dispatch of these Itinerant Judges in the Administration of Justice in their several Circuits is worthy our Observation. Within each County all Controversies grown to Issue in the Courts at London, are commonly determined here in two or three Days. Which is done, not as in foreign Countries by the Arbitrement of the Judges; but by a Jury of Twelve Men in each County, chosen by the Sheriff thereof, and only directed by a point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by Assize, whether the Action Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the Fact to a Jury, as it is in most Courts of the Common Law; and, as they find it, so passeth the Verdict.

*Assizes and Sessions.*  
*Dispatch of the Judges in their Circuits.*

A Commission of Oyer and Terminer, directed to them and others of the best Account, in their Circuits, they are Impowered to try all Judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors, by another Commission, called of Gaol-delivery, directed to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize Associate, they deal with every Prisoner in Gaol, for what Offence he is to be there.

*A Commission of Oyer and Terminer.*

The Commitment of Malefactors is commonly by some Justice of Peace. Who upon Examination of the Fact upon Oath, the Malefactor being brought before him by a Constable, commits him to the County Gaol, if the Evidence be found plain against him. Then the Case is brought in before the Justices of Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions. Which leads me to a short Account of Constables, Coroners, Justices of Peace, and so forth, before I speak of our Method of Trying Malefactors.

*The Commitment of Malefactors.*

Constables, called in some Places Headboroughs, and in others Tithing-Men, were formerly called (says Sir Thomas Smith) Custodes, or Guardians of the Peace, and were in much greater Authority than they are now, whose Power and Authority he seems to have been equal with that of the present Justices of Peace.

*Constables.*

Lambert looks upon this Office as a Stream of that great Dig. digged in the Lord High Constable of England. Out of this Magistracy, says he, were drawn those Lower Constables, which we call Constables of Hundreds and Franchises. First ordained by the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. 1. which appoints for the Conservation of the Peace, and View of Armour, two Constables in every Hundred and Franchise, called in Latin Constabularii, in English, High Constables. And, by reason of the Increase both of People and Offences, others were made afterwards of time, called Petty Constables, which are of like Nature but of inferiour Authority to the other.

*Lambert's Opinion of this Office.*

*Constables.*

*The Office  
of a Con-  
stable.*

The Office of a *Constable* is properly to apprehend such break the Peace, and common Malefactors, and even Persons suspected of any Crime, upon a Charge given them, or a Warrant for it from a Justice. For a Badge of his Authority, he carries a long Staff painted, with the King's Arms; and, for a Surprise sometimes he uses a short Staff, which he hides till he thinks convenient to produce it. The Party apprehended he keeps in his Custody, till he can bring him before a Justice of Peace who, upon a strict Examination of the Fact, and hearing of Evidence, commits the Party to Prison, if he sees Cause, in order to his Trial. Upon which the *Constable* conducts him to Prison and there delivers him to the Goaler's Custody, with the *Comittimus* directed by the Justice of Peace to the Goaler. And the Party must lie in Prison, till the Justices of Peace do meet either at their Quarterly Sessions, or at their Goal delivery, where the Prisoners are by Law either condemned, or acquitted.

*His Power  
when upon  
Duty.*

When he is upon Duty, and about to apprehend one, he may call his Neighbours to aid; and whoever declines to give Assistance, is liable by Law to Punishment.

*His Power  
in case of  
Theft, Rob-  
bery, or  
Murder.*

In case of Theft, Robbery, or Murder, in a Country Town or Village, if the Malefactor be upon flight, the *Constable* having notice of it, is to raise the Parish in Pursuit of him, and is called *Hue-and-Cry*. If the Malefactor be not found in the Parish, the *Constable* and his Assistants are to go to the next Parish to get the *Hue-and-Cry* raised there by the *Constable* of it. In this manner the *Hue and Cry* is carried from Parish to Parish till the Criminal be found. And that Parish which does not do its Duty, but gives way by its Negligence for the Malefactor's Escape, is not only to pay a Fine to the King, but must reimburse the Party robbed his Damages.

When the Malefactor is taken, he is presently carried by the *Constable*, or any other by whom he was apprehended, to the Justice of Peace. Who examines the Malefactor, writes the Examination, and (if he do confess) his Confession. Then he binds the Party robbed, or him that sueth, together with the *Constable*, and so many as can give Evidence against the Malefactor, to appear at the next Sessions of Goal-delivery, there to give their Evidence for the King. He binds them in a Recognizance of 10, 20, 30, 40, or 100 *l.* more or less, according to his Discretion and the Nature of the Crime. Which, being certified under his Hand, fails not to be levied upon Recognizance, if they fail of being there.

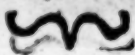
*The Choosing  
of Constables,  
and  
their Busi-  
ness.*

Thus the *Constables*, which formerly had much the same Authority as our modern Justices of Peace, are now subordinated to them upon all Occasions, either to bring the Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison. And accordingly this Office does commonly fall



Hands of Tradesmen and Artificers, and Men of small Experience and Ability; who hold it for a Year, there being commonly one of them to each Parish, chosen by the Vestry. But the chief part of their Office, in London specially, is their Watch-keeping Nights, and walking the Rounds in their several Parishes. When they have the chief Command of the Watch; and before a greater Power appears abroad at that time, before a Constable came to be called the *King of the Night*.

Constables.



*Coroners*, vulgarly pronounced *Crownors*, are a sort of Officers called, because they deal principally with Pleas of the Crown, or Matters concerning the Crown. There are four of them in every County, except *Cheshire*, and every County of that has but two. Whose Office is to inquire by a Jury of Neighbours, upon Suspicion of Murder, how and by whom the Party came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, upon View of the Body. Which Inquisition taken by the *Coroner*, he is to deliver at the next Goal-Delivery, or the same to the King's-Bench. He ought therefore to be Writing the Effect of the Evidence given to the Jury before him, and has Power to bind over Witnesses to the next Delivery in that County.

Coroners.

When doing his Office, he is to take nothing, upon grievous Accusation. But by 3 H. 7. he is to have upon an Indictment for Murder 13 s. 4 d. of the Goods of the Murderer.

The *Coroner* is, by virtue of a Writ out of Chancery, chosen by the Freeholders of the County. And his Office was held of old in great Esteem, that none could have it under the Degree of a Knight. His Court is a Court of Record.

The Choice of a Coroner.

The *Justices of Peace*, anciently called *Wardens* (or Guardians) of the Peace, are such as the King appoints by Commission to attend the Peace of the County they live in. Their Office is to receive, and commit to Prison upon good Evidence, Rioters, Robbers, Thieves, Murderers, and almost all Delinquents, to see them brought forth in due time to their Trial. If any be threatened by another and Swears himself before a Justice to be in danger of his Life, 'tis in the Power of the Justice to bind over the threatening Party to his good Behaviour; that he make him find good Security for his good Behaviour during a Year and a Day, or to commit him to Prison, if he do not.

The Number of *Justices* is not limited, but as His Majesty shall see fit. And in some Cases a Commission is directed to Seize any Three of them, with these Words in the Commission *Quorum A. B. & C. D. esse volumus*. From the Word *Quorum* these *Justices* are called *Justices of the Quorum*, without whom the rest of the *Justices* cannot proceed in some Cases.

Justices of Peace.



Justices of  
Peace.



Quarter-  
Sessions.  
Grand Ju-  
ry.

Four Times a Year do the Justices of each County ke Court, called the *Quarter-Sessions*. Where the Grand In (or Jury) of the County is summoned to appear; who, Oath, are to inquire of Malefactors, Rioters, and sus Persons.

The *Grand Jury* does commonly consist of 24 substantial tlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen b Sheriff out of the whole Shire, to consider of all Bills of In ment preferred to the Court. Which Bills they do either prove by Writing upon them *Billa vera*, or disallow by Ind *Ignoramus*. Presently, upon the Allowance of a Bill, the concerned is said to be Indicted, and is committed to Pr But what Bills are disallowed are delivered to the Bench whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn. If the app Bills touch Life and Death, they are further referred to ther Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such portance; but others of lighter moment are proceeded upon fining the Delinquents, without any more ado. Unless the traverse the Indictment, or challenge it for Insufficiency, move the Cause to a higher Court by a *Certiorari*; in two former Cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the ter transmitted to a higher Court. In short, the Trial is referred to the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuit. Originally this Court seems to have been erected on Matters touching the Peace, but now it extends much further. The Sheriff, or his Under-Sheriff, is bound to attend it, the Constables, Bayliffs, &c.

Method of  
Trying Ma-  
lefactors.

To come now to our Method of *Trying Malefactors*, the at the Assizes sit either in the Town-house, or in an open where a Tribunal is set up for Judgment. The Judges sit in middle, the principal Justices of Peace on each side of according to their Degree, and the rest on a lower Bench fore the Judges Seat. Something lower a Table is set before them, at which the *Custos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of Writs Under-Sheriff, the Escheator, and the Clerks do sit. Near Table there is a Bar for the Jury to come in, when they called; and, behind that Space, another Bar for the Prison stand at, who are brought thither in Chains.

The Cryer  
command-  
eth Silence.

Then the *Cryer* crieth, and commandeth Silence. One of Judges makes a short Speech, wherein he declares (among other Things) the Cause of their Coming. His Speech is sooner ended, but the Prisoners are called in by Name, and every one must answer to his Name. Then the Keeper of the produces the Indictments, and the Judges name one, two, or three of the Prisoners Indicted, to proceed upon their Trial.

The Clerk bids one of them come to the Bar, and hold up his hand. Then he Charges him with his Crime, to which he bids answer *Guilty, or Not Guilty.* If the Prisoner stands mute, and will not answer, (which happens very seldom) he is Judged Mute, or Dumb by Contumacy; the Punishment whereof is to be Pressed to Death, of which more afterwards. If the Prisoner cries *Guilty*, (which is but seldom too) his trial is over, and all the Business is to pronounce Sentence upon him, according to Law. If the common Answer is *Not Guilty*, tho' the Party be never apparently Guilty, and his Answer be perhaps contrary to his confession of the Fact before the Justice of Peace by whom he was examined and committed. The Reason is, because he swears himself, that he may chance to come off, for want of Evidence. For the Law of England is so tender of Men's Lives, that, unless the Evidences (which are upon their Oaths) be positive and clear against any Prisoner, he may come off. Upon the Prisoner's pleading *Not Guilty*, the Clerk asketh whether he will be Tried by God and the Country. If he answers *Yes*, the Clerk tells him, he has been *Indicted* of such a Crime, &c. That he has pleaded *Not Guilty* to it, and that being asked how he would be Tried, he has answered *by God and the Country*. Then he tells him of the *Jury* present, that represent the Country; and, if he has something to object against any of them, he bids him take a View of them, and speak, for that he stands upon Life and Death. Upon this the *Jury* is sworn, consisting of Twelve Men at least. And, if the Prisoner be a Stranger, 'tis a *Party Jury*, consisting of half of *English-men*, and half of *Foreigners*. In case the Prisoner has no Exception to make against any of them, by that time they are Sworn, these stand to give the Verdict. Whereupon the Cryer says aloud, *If any one can give Evidence, or can say any thing against the Prisoner, let him come now, for he stands upon his defence*. If none come in, the Judge do ask who sent him to Prison. And, if the Justice of Peace be present, who he delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence; who for not appearing, must pay their Recognizance. In the mean time the Judge acquit the Prisoner, tho' he has confessed the Crime to the Justice of Peace. If they come in that are bound to give Evidence for a Crime committed, first the Justices Examination is read; then the Party robbed (being present) is sworn, next to the Constable, and such as were with him at the taking of the Prisoner, and at last as many more as are there to give Evidence. Who are all set in a convenient Place to see the Judges and

Method of  
Trying Malefactors.

A Malefactor call'd  
to the Bar.

12 Jury  
Men Sworn.

The Evi-  
dence call'd  
in.



Method of  
Trying Ma-  
lefactors.

In case of  
Robbery.

The Judges  
Charge to  
the Jury.

and Justices, the Jury, and the Prisoners, so as to hear them and to be heard of them all.

In this Case the Judge, after they be Sworn, asketh first the Party robbed, if he know the Prisoner, and bids him look upon him. Upon his saying *Yes*, he relates the Robbery, with all Circumstances. But the Prisoner standing still upon the Negative, those who were at the Taking of him, or any other that can Evidence against him, are heard one after another.

The Prisoner on the other side is free to make what Defence he can. And, tho' the King be Party against him as one that broke his Peace, yet the Judges do freely hear what he can say for himself, provided he keep within Bounds. But he is allowed no Council, which in Civil and Pecuniary Matters is never denied (be it for Land, Rent, Right, or Possession,) tho' he plead against the King.

When the Judge has heard them all, he asks them if they say any more. Upon their Silence he directs the Jury, and bids them discharge their Consciences. If the Case be plain, they consult together without going from the Bar; and, if they all agree, the Fore-man of the Jury, in the Name of himself and the rest, pronounces the Prisoner *Guilty*. If the Case require a Debate, they withdraw into a Room, only with a Copy of the Indictment; and there they are to remain by themselves, they be all agreed on the Verdict, without Bread, Drink, Money, or Fire. To which Purpose there is a Bayliff appointed to wait upon them. And, if any of the Jury should happen to die in the meantime, the Prisoner would be Acquitted *ipso Facto*.

But when the Jury have agreed upon the Verdict, they give notice of it to the Bayliff, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner being sent for again to the Bar, each one of the Jury is called in by his Name, and he answers to it. The Clerk asks if they be agreed, and who shall speak for them. Which being answered, the Prisoner is bidden to hold up his Hand, to which the Clerk speaks in these Words; *Thou art Indicted by the Name of A. of such a Place, &c. and being Arraigned, Thou Pleadest thee Not Guilty; being asked how Thou wouldest be Tried, Thou saidst by God and the Country; These honest Men were given to thee by the King and thy Prince for thy Country, Harken what they say.* Then he asketh of the Jury, *What say you? Is he Guilty, or Not Guilty?* The Fore-man makes answer in one Word, *Guilty*, or in two, *Not Guilty*. The first is Death to the Prisoner, and the last Acquittal; for neither the Judges, nor the Justice, can alter or reverse this Judgment.

Then the Clerk asketh, what Lands or Chattels the Prisoner had at the time of the Felony committed. Which is commonly answered by the Jury with an *Ignoramus*. But the Sheriff and the Escheator are diligent enough to find it out, both for the Prince's and their own Advantage.



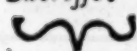
Upon this the Judge doth ask the Prisoner Convicted what he  
 say for himself, why Sentence should not pass upon him. *Method of  
 Trying Malefactors.*  
 he can read never so little; he demands the *Benefit of the Cler-*  
 an ancient Liberty of the Church, which has been confirmed  
 divers Parliaments. By virtue whereof one in Orders ar-  
 signed of Felony by a Secular Judge, might pray his Clergy;  
 which was as much as If he prayed to be delivered to hisordi-  
 nary, to purge himself of the offence objected. But the ancient  
 course of the Law, in this Point of Clergy, is much altered, so  
 that Lay-men have been made capable of this Benefit in many  
 Cases; as in Theft of Oxen, Sheep, Money, and other Things,  
 forcibly taken to the Ferrou of the Owner. So favourable  
 our Law, that for the first Fault the Felon in such Cases shall  
 be admitted to his Clergy. In order to which the Bishop sends  
 a *Clergy-man*, with a Commission under his Seal, to be Judge  
 of that matter at every Goal-Delivery. If the Prisoner demands  
 to be admitted to his Book, the Judge commonly gives him a  
 paper, and turns to what place he pleases. The Prisoner reads  
 as well as he can, and as it happens most times, but sadly. Then  
 the Judge asketh of the Bishop's Commissary, *Legit ut Clericus?*  
 to which the Commissary must answer *Legit*, or *Non Legit*; for  
 these be the formal Words, and our Men of Law are the most  
 precise in their Forms. If he say *Legit*; the Judge proceeds no  
 further to Sentence of Death. But if he say *Non Legit*, the Sen-  
 tence follows either that Day or the next, in these Words, *Thou Sentence of  
 Death.*  
*Thou hast been Indicted of such a Felony, and therefore Arraigned;*  
*Thou hast pleaded Not Guilty, and put thy self upon God and thy*  
*Country; They have found thee Guilty, and Thou hast nothing to say*  
*thy self. The Law is, that Thou shalt return to the Place from*  
*whence thou camest, and from thence Thou shalt go to the Place of Ex-*  
*ecution, where Thou shalt Hang by the Neck till Thou be Dead.*  
 whereupon he charges the Sheriff with the Execution. But he  
 that claimeth his Clergy in Cases where it is admitted, is in the  
 presence of the Judges burnt in the brawn of his Hand with a  
 hot Iron, marked with the Letter T. for a Thief, or M. for  
 a Murtherer. Then he is delivered to the Bishop's Officer, to be  
 kept in the Bishop's Prison; from whence, after a certain time,  
 he is delivered by a Jury of Clerks. But, if he be taken, and  
 found Guilty again, and his Mark discovered, then is his Lot to  
 be Hanged.  
 As for the Party whom the Jury pronounces *Not Guilty*, he is  
 acquitted forthwith and Discharged, paying the Jaylor his Fees.  
 Such Prisoners as stand not Indicted, but were only sent to  
 Prison upon Suspicion, are only proclaimed in this manner;  
 B. Prisoner stands here at the Bar; If any Man can say any thing  
 against him, let him now speak, for the Prisoner stands at his Deliver-  
 ance. If upon this no Evidence appears against him, he is set  
 free,

free, paying the Jaylor his Fees. Which Way of Deliverance is called *Deliverance by Proclamation*.

## CHAP. VI.

Of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Bayliffs and Stewards, with their respective Courts Of the Marshalsea, and Courts of Conscience.

*Sheriffs.*



IN every County there is a Magistrate by the Name of *Sheriff* whose Power extends all over the Country, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves. Only the County of *Middlesex* has two, called the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

*Election of Sheriffs.*

Heretofore the *Sheriffs* were chosen by the Suffrages of the People, whereas they are now appointed by the King, after this manner. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, Knights or Esquires of good Estates. Out of that Number three are chosen by the Privy Council, and out of these His Majesty selects whom He thinks fit. Formerly a *Sheriff* served many Years together; and to this Day, by Charter from King *John* this Office is Hereditary to the *Cliffords* in the County of *Westmorland*. Which Case excepted, 'tis now but a Yearly Office.

*The Sheriffs Office, &c.*

As it is *Ministerial*, the *Sheriff* is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts to Impannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, there is no Execution of the Law but by the *Sheriff*; for by him all Suits begin and all Process is served. He is likewise to collect all public Taxes, Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the King's Exchequer, or where-ever the King shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of it, as he shall have due Order for. At the Assizes he is to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges, so long as they continue within the County.

*County Court.*

But his Office is also *Judicial*; for he keeps two several Courts, the one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriffs Turn*. The first held every Month by the *Sheriff* himself or his Deputy the Under-Sheriff; wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings. But this is no Court of Record.

*Sheriffs Turn.*

The *Sheriffs Turn* is held twice a Year, viz. within a Month after *Easter*, and so after *Michaelmas*. In this Court he inquires

## Chap. VI. of ENGLAND.

51

of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, wherein he is not restrained by any Statute; all Peers of the Realm, and such as have Hundreds of their own to be kept, being exempted from the Jurisdictions of this Court. Which is a Court of Record, and the King's *Leet* through all the County.

In Cities the Citizens chuse themselves for their Governour a *Mayor*, commonly out of the Twelve Aldermen. And in some other Corporations, a *Bayliff* is chosen of a certain Number of Burgeses.

The *Mayor* is the King's Lieutenant, and during his Mayoralty (which is but for one Year) is in a manner a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law. Therefore he keeps a Court, with his Brethren the *Aldermen*. With these and the *Common-Council*, he can make By-Laws, for the better Government of the City, provided they be not repugnant to the known Laws of the Realm. So that the *Mayor Aldermen*, and *Common-Council* assembled, are in a manner an Image of the King, Lords, and Commons convened in Parliament.

If the Citizens be Taxed, 'tis by themselves or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted to their Prejudice.

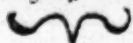
But the *Sheriffs* have also a good Share in the Government of Cities, as being the proper Judges of Civil Causes within the same, and the principal Officers appointed to see all Executions done, whether Penal or Capital.

As every County of *England* is divided into *Hundreds*, so the King's Subjects formerly had Justice ministred to them by Officers of Hundreds, called *Bayliffs*, who might hold Plea of Appeal and Approvers. But, in the Reign of *Edward III.* these *Hundred-Courts* (certain Franchises excepted,) were dissolved into the County Courts. Yet there are still divers considerable Towns, the chief Magistrates whereof have retained the name of *Bayliffs*, as *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, *Colchester*, &c. Where the *Bayliff's* Authority is the same with the *Mayor's* in other Places, and they keep Courts accordingly.

The Truth is, they differ in nothing but the Name. For the *Mayor of London*, before the Reign of *Richard the First*, was called the *Bayliff of London*. King *John*, following the Example of *Richard*, made the *Bayliff of King's Lynn* a Mayor, in the Year 1204; and *Henry V.* made the *Bayliff of Norwich* a Mayor, in 1419.

But there are others to whom the Name of *Bayliff* is still appropriate; as the *Bayliff of Dover-Castle*, who is the Governour thereof.



*Bayliffs.*

thereof. There be likewise *Bayliffs* of Mannors, or Husbandry; such as have the Oversight of Under-Servants to private Men of great Substance, that set every Man to his Labour and Task, gather the Profits to their Lord and Master, and give him an Account thereof.

*Bayliffs Errants,*

The vilest sort of *Bayliffs* to this Day are those Officers that serve Writs, and Arrest People by virtue thereof. And these *Bayliffs* of are of two sorts, *Bayliffs Errants*, and *Bayliffs of Franchises*. The *Franchises*. first are such as the Sheriff makes and appoints to go any where in the County to serve Writs, to summon the County Sessions, Assizes, and such like. *Bayliffs of Franchises* be those that are appointed by every Lord of a Mannor, to do such Offices within his Liberty as the *Bayliff Errant* doth at large in the County.

*Stewards.*

By *Stewards* I mean here such as are Employed by some Lord's of Mannors to hold their Courts, called *Court-Leet*, or *View of Frank-Pledge*; the Word *Leet*, signifying properly a Law-Day.

*Court-Leets are*

*Courts of Record.*

This is a Court of Record, not incident to every Mannor; but to those only, which by special Grant or long Prescription, hold the same. For 'tis likely Kings did not intrust any with this Power, but such as they had great Kindness for, and Confidence in. To this Court those that are within the Homage, and sometimes those out of it, are called to Swear Fidelity to the Prince. Here also Inquiry is made of Privy Conspiracies, Frays, Bloodshed, and Murders. To which was added the Oversight of Measures. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certified to the Justices of Assize, by a Statute made in the Reign of *Edward III.* For in whose Mannor soever this Court be kept, it is accounted the King's Court, because the Authority thereof originally belongs to the Crown.

*Derivation of this Court.*

*Court-Barons.*

In short, this Court (first derived from the Sheriffs Turn) is ordinarily kept but twice a Year, and that at certain times.

But there is another Court incident to every Mannor, called *Court-Baron*, Because in ancient times every Lord of a Mannor was styled Baron.

To this Court are all the Tenants Summoned that belong to the Mannor; where part of the Tenants being Sworn make a Jury, which is not called the *Inquest*, but the *Homage*. Here the *Steward* sits as Judge, and directs the Jury to enquire of such Things as are proper for this Court. And these principally inquire of Copy holders and Free holders, that be dead since the last Court, and bring in their Heirs and next Successors. They likewise inquire of any Incroachment or Intrusion of Tenants against the Lord, or amongst themselves. They also make Orders and Laws amongst themselves, with a Penalty annexed for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Mannor.

In short, these Courts are of great Use for Men that are willing to be ordered by their Neighbours, and who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry to the Trouble and Charges of Law-Suits. Otherwise either Party may procure a Writ out of a higher Court, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

*Court Barons* may be held every three Weeks, or any longer time, according to the Lord's Pleasure.

The *Marshalsea* is a Court that judges of Debts for which People have been Arrested within the King's Verge, and sent to the Prison in *Southwark* called the *Marshalsea*. Which Name it got from the proper Judge thereof, the Knight-Marshal of the King's House.

The *Courts of Conscience* are inferior Courts, established and settled by Parliament in many Parts of the Realm, for the Relief of poor People, whose Debt does not amount to Forty Shillings. So that by any of these Courts the Creditor may recover his Debt, and the Debtor pay it upon easie Terms.

## CHAP. VII.

Of the Courts of London. And first of the Mayor's Court, the Court of Aldermen, the Common-Council Court, the Court of Goal-Delivery, the Two Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain's Court.

THE Lord Mayor's Court is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of Guild-Hall. The Recorder of the City is Judge of this Court; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may sit as Judges with him, if they please. In this Court all manner of Actions may be entred and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for any Debt, Trespass, or other Matter whatsoever, arising within the Liberties of *London*, and to any Value. There are only four Attorneys belonging to it, and six Sergeants at Mace, one of them constantly attending at the Lord-Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices.

The Charge of entering an Action in this Court is but 4 d. besides the King's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. Charge, and in Fourteen Days time; the Day for Trials being every Tuesday. An Action entred in this Court will remain in

D d d 3

force

force for ever, altho' no Proceedings be had thereupon. Where as an Action entred at either of the Counters dies, and may be crossed after Sixteen Weeks.

**Attachments.**

The Advantages of making *Attachments* in this Court are considerable, as you may see in the Book, called *Lex Londinensis*, or the City Law.

**Court of Aldermen.**

The Court of Aldermen is a Court of Record, held in the Inner Chamber of Guildhall every Tuesday and Thursday, except Holy-days, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-delivery. This Court does constantly appoint the Affize of Bread, determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-courses, and Party-Walls, and here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases that pass under the City-Seal.

**Places in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, &c.**

Several Places are in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor and this Court. *Viz.* The Recorder, Sword-bearer, Four City Counsel, a City Remembrancer, the Common Hunt, Water-Bayliff, City Solicitor, Comptroler of the Chamber, two Secondaries, four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court, Clerk of the Chamber, Hall Keeper, Three Sergeant Carvers, Three Sergeants of the Chamber, Sergeant of the Channel, Yeomen of the Chamber, Four Yeomen of the Water-side, Yeoman of the Channel, Under-Water-Bayliff, Meal-Weighers, Clerk of the Cities Works, Six Young Men, Two Clerks of the Papers, Eight Attorneys in the Sheriffs Court, Eight Clerk-sitters, Two Protonotaries, Clerk of the Bridge-House, Clerk of the Court of Requests, Beadle of the Court of Requests, Thirty six Sergeants at Mace, Thirty six Yeomen, the Gauger, Sealers and Searchers of Leather, Keeper of the Green Yard, Two Keepers of the Counters, Keeper of Newgate, Keeper of Ludgate, Measurer, Steward of Southwark, Bayliff of Southwark, and Bayliff of the Hundred of Ossulston.

There are other Places in the Gift of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs; as the City Carpenter, and other Artificers, 15 Coal-Meters, 10 Corn-Meters, 4 Salt Meters, and 2 Fruit-Meters. But the Rent-Gatherer has been put in by Mr. Chamberlain.

If any Officer (says *Lex Londinensis*) shall misbehave himself in his Office, upon Complaint made thereof to this Court, and Proof of the Fact, such Offender may be, and is usually suspended from the Profits of this Place, during the Pleasure of this Court.

The Rulers of the Company of Watermen are annually elected, and appointed by this Court.

**Court of Common-Council.**

The Court of Common-Council consists of two Orders, as the Parliament of England; viz. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which represent the House of Lords, and the Common-Council-Men, which represent the House of Commons; whose Number amounts to 231, belonging to their respective Wards, whereof

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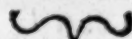
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Where. may e con- inenfs, he In- xcept This mines Valls, under d this a City icitor, of the e Ser- f the r-side, Clerk Eight mona- deadle y six f the gate, ff of men, Coal- But nself and su- e of ted, the en, cil- ber eof me

Some have more, some less. This Court is held in the Chamber of *Guild-hall*, at such Times as the Lord-Mayor appoints and directs, being in his Lordships Power to call and dismiss this Court at his Pleasure.

Court of Common- Council.



Several *Committees* are annually appointed and elected by this Court for the better and more speedy Dispatch of the City-Affairs; who make Report to this Court of their Proceedings, as Occasion requires. *Viz.* a *Committee* of 6 Aldermen and 12 Commoners, for letting and demising the Cities Lands and Tenements; who usually meet every *Wednesday* in the Afternoon at *Guildhall* for that purpose. A *Committee* of 4 Aldermen, and 8 Commoners, to let and dispose of the Lands and Tenements given by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who usually meet at *Mercers-Hall*, at such Times as the Lord Mayor for the time being directs and appoints, and the Lord-Mayor himself is commonly chosen one of this *Committee*.

Commit- tees.

This Court does also annually elect *Commissioners* for the Sewers and Pavements. And by this Court are annually elected a *Governour*, *Deputy-Governour*, and *Assistants*, for the Management of the Cities Lands in *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Also, the *Garbler* and *Commoner*, and the *Bayliff* of *Southwark* are elected by *Common-Council*.

Commis- sioners.

A Stranger born may be made Free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwise. The Places of *Common-Sergeant*, *Town Clerk*, and *Common Crier*, are in the Gift of this Court. The Judges of the *Sheriffs-Courts* have sometimes been elected by this Court, and sometimes by the Court of Aldermen.

Privileges of this Court.

The *Hustings* is a very ancient Court of Record, always held in *Guildball*, before the *Lord-Mayor* and *Sheriffs* of *London* for the time being. When any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, *Mr. Recorder* sits as Judge with the *Lord-Mayor* and *Sheriffs*, and gives Rules and Judgment therein. And tho' the Original Writ be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs jointly; yet these, by Order of the *Lord-Mayor*, are Ministers to execute all Process out of this Court.

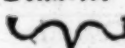
Court of Hustings.

In this Court Deeds may be Inrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out. *Replevins*, Writs of Error, Right, Patent, Waste, Partition, and Dower may be determined here for any Matters within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof.

Inrollments in this Court.

The *Attorneys* of the Lord Mayor's Court are *Attorneys* also in this Court; and the second *Attorney* is always Clerk of the *Inrollments*, and Inrolls all Deeds brought for that purpose. Now a Deed Inrolled in the *Hustings* is counted as good as a Fine at Common Law, for that it bars the Wife from claiming her Dower.

Court of  
Common-  
Council.

 Burgesses  
for Parlia-  
ment.

In this Court also the *Burgesses* to serve for the City in Par-  
liament are elected by the Livery-men of the respective Com-  
panies; which is done after this manner, in the presence of the  
Court. First, the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen* are put up (accor-  
ding to ancient Custom) for Candidates, and after them are usu-  
ally nominated four *Commoners*. And out of them all, the four  
that have the Plurality of Voices are declared by the Sheriffs  
to be duly chosen. But, if there be any Contest about the E-  
lection, it is usually decided by a Poll.

Court of  
Goal-Deli-  
very.

The Court of *Goal-delivery* is usually held eight times a Year  
at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City of *London* and County of  
*Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals. The *Lord-Mayor* is the  
chief Judge of this Court, assisted by some of the *Judges*, be-  
sides the *Recorder*, and the two *Sheriffs*. He has the Power of  
Reprieving condemned Persons.

Two She-  
riffs Courts.

The Two *Sheriffs Courts* are held in *Guild hall*, the one by one  
Sheriff, every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for Actions entred at the  
*Woodstreet-Counter*; the other by the other Sheriff, every *Thursday*  
and *Saturday*, for Actions entred at the *Poultry-Counter*.

Officers be-  
longing to  
this Court.

To these Courts belong eight *Attorneys*, whose Business here  
is not to keep any Record, but only to assist their Clients, and  
take their Fees due to them in every Cause. Two *Secondaries*,  
who allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of  
these Courts. Two *Clerks of the Papers*, whose Business is to draw  
the Subpœna's for Witnesses to appear, and to file and copy all  
Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two *Protonotaries*,  
who draw and ingross all such Declarations. Eight *Clerk sitters*,  
who enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Ver-  
dicts.

Action tri-  
ed in these  
Courts.

In these Courts may be tried Actions of Debt, Case, Trespass,  
Account and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Sequestrati-  
ons. And, if either Party shall have a Witness that cannot  
stay in *London* till the Day of Trial, his Testimony taken in  
writing will be allowed as good Evidence.

Chamber-  
lain's  
Courts.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, is kept in the Chamber of  
*Guild-hall*. As he is intrusted with the Cities Cash, and the  
Orphans Money, so when he takes his Office upon him, he  
must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen; and he  
is accountable to *Auditors* appointed and chosen for that purpose.  
Part of his Office do's also relate to the *Apprentices*, over whom  
he has a great Authority. Therefore he attends at *Guild-hall*  
usually every Forenoon, to Inrol and turn over *Apprentices*, and  
to make such Free as have duly served the full Term of Seven  
Years, and have not married nor taken Wages in that Time.

When

When any Difference happens betwixt a Master and his Apprentice, the most prudential Way is to refer the Matter before the Chamberlain, who will freely hear both Parties, and decide the Controversie for Three Shillings Charge; viz. One Shilling to the Officer for the Summons, and Two Shillings to the Clerk for Order. Whereas, if they proceed at Law for Relief, it may cost both Parties Five or Six Pounds in Charges; and the Conclusion may be less satisfactory, than if decided by such Reference.

If an Apprentice shall be unruly and disorderly in his Master's Service, or commit any notorious Fault, Mr. Chamberlain (upon Complaint made thereof) will send one of his Officers for such Apprentice, and send him to Bridewell, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence.

And, if any Master shall misuse his Apprentice, by beating unreasonably, or with unlawful Weapons, or by neglecting to instruct him, or to find him Necessaries, Mr. Chamberlain (upon Complaint thereof made) will send a Summons to the Master to appear before him; and upon hearing both Parties, will relieve the Apprentice, or leave him to take his Revenge against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. And, if the Master shall refuse to appear before the Chamberlain, being duly summoned, my Lord Mayor, or Mr. Recorder, (upon Complaint thereof) will grant a Warrant to apprehend such Freeman, and compel him to appear.

When an Apprentice is, by Consent of his Master, to be turned to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first in the Company where he was bound, and then before the Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharged from him, and the second obliged to keep him, as the Apprentice on his Part is obliged to serve him the full Term of the Indenture.

If any Master shall refuse to make his Apprentice Free, when his Term in his Indenture is expired, (upon Complaint thereof made) Mr. Chamberlain will cause the Master to be Summoned to appear before him; and, if he cannot shew good Cause to the contrary, will make the Apprentice Free.

And, if any Freeman, to make an Apprentice Free of London, shall certify, that he has really served him the full term of 7 Years, and that he has not served him so long, both he and the Apprentice, shall be Disfranchised, and Fined at the Pleasure of Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Chamberlain will in such Case cause the Freeman's Shop to be put up.

Chamberlain's Court.

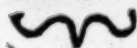
It decides Matters relating to Masters and Apprentices.



## CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Orphans Court, the Court of Conscience or Requests, the Court for the Conservation of the River, Pie-Powder-Court Ward-motes, and Hall-motes.*

*Orphans Court.*



*The Proceedings and Power of this Court.*

THE *Orphans Court* is held before the Mayor and Aldermen who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of London, that are or shall be under the Age of 21 Years at the time their Father's Decease. This Court meets at *Guild-hall* but once a Year, viz. on the *Monday* Morning after *Mid Lent Sunday* which is termed *Call-day*. For then they meet purposely to have the Names called over of all the Securities that stand bound *Orphans* Portions; and upon that Day one of the *Sureties* on to appear to give an Account, whether the other Securities living, and in good Condition, and whether the *Orphans* are single and married.

If none of the Securities appear upon that Day, they forfeit their Bonds and Recognizances. Then the Clerk of this Court (who is always the youngest Attorney in the Lord-Mayor's Court) makes out Process against them, forces them to answer account, and they must pay the Charges of the Process.

But, that you may know more fully how this great Conservation of the *Orphans* is managed for their Benefit, and what Care is taken of their Welfare, I shall make bold to enlarge a little on this Subject, out of *Lex Londinensis*.

When a Freeman of London dies, leaving Children under Age, the Clerks of the respective Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, ought to give the Name of such Freeman to the common Crier of the City. Who is thereupon to summon the Widow or Executor of such Freeman to appear before the Court of Aldermen, there to be bound to bring in an Inventory of the Testator's Estate, within the space of two Months. And that the Inventory may be given in due time, the Court of Aldermen have made an Order, not to allow any finding Money (or Interest) for any Money that shall be paid into the Chamber of London by any Executor or Administrator belonging to such Freeman's Estate, until such time as the Executor or Administrator do bring and exhibit upon Oath a true and perfect Inventory to the best of his Knowledge.

If the Party summoned do not appear, the Lord-Mayor issues his Warrant, and forces an Appearance. And, if any Executor

to become bound to bring in an Inventory, the Court of *Orphans* men have Power to send him to *Newgate*, there to remain Court. submit; and the Courts at *Westminster* will not release Person.

When the Bond given, the Executor must procure four Free-men to appraise the Testator's Goods. In order to which he cause them to appear before a Justice of Peace in *London*, take their Oaths, that they shall make a just and true Valuation and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattels of the Deceased, according to the best of their Judgments and Skills.

When the Appraisement is to be made, the *Common-Crier* is to give notice of it beforehand, being appointed by the Court of Aldermen to see the same fairly done, and to the best Advantage of the *Orphan*. And, unless the *Common Crier*, or his Clerk, be present, and the Inventory signed by the *Common Crier*, the Court of Aldermen will not allow thereof.

When the Appraisement being made as aforesaid, and signed by the *Common Crier* and the *Appraisers*, it must be given to the *Comptroller* of the City, or one of his *Clerks*, at his Office in *Shall-yard*; he being the only Person intrusted by the Court of Aldermen, to take all Inventories and Accounts of *Freemen's* Goods. If he approves thereof, he will cause it to be Ingrossed, and a Duplicate of it to be made for the Executor and Administrator. And, when the same is examined by him, and his Clerk, and set thereto in Testimony thereof, the Executor or Administrator must in the Court of Aldermen swear the same Inventory to be a true Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of the Deceased, according to the best of his Knowledge.

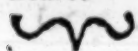
When the Inventory is so exhibited, the Executor must be bound in a considerable Penalty, either to bring in the Money that shall appear due to the *Orphans* by the Inventory, or to give good Security to pay the same into the Chamber of *London* for the Use of the *Orphans*, when they come to Age, or be Married.

The Executor pay the Money into the Chamber of *London*, the Court of Aldermen usually allow Five *per Cent* Interest for the Money of the Testator's Estate as is due to the *Orphans* by the Custom of *London*, so as the same exceed not 500 *l.* and Legacy-Money, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Cent*.

If the Executor shall not think fit to pay the Money into the Chamber, he must become bound with three Sureties to the Chamberlain of *London* for the time being in one or more *Recognizances*, or else by Bond to pay the Money due to *Orphans*. In case the Security live without the Liberties of *London*, the Executor must be bound by Bond.

As to *Recognizances*, the Custom is never to make any *Orphan* of greater Penalty than 400 *l.* and not for the Pay-

Orphans  
Court.



Payment of above 300. If therefore the Sum (for Example) be 900*l*. the Security must become bound by three Recognizances, each for the Payment of 300*l*.

If a Freeman leaves Lands and Tenements to his Childre the Executor must become bound with Sureties to account the Rents and Profits thereof.

The Securities must take particular Care that none of the *orphans* marry, or be put Apprentice with their Consents, without the Leave of the Court of Aldermen first obtained for that purpose. And as the *Orphan* comes to be of the Age of Years, or to be married with the Consent of the Court of Aldermen, the Securities must take care to bring him to Guild-hall with a Person to prove his Age. Then the *Orphan* must acknowledge Satisfaction for the Money due to him, or her, of the Testator's Estate, which must be done in the Court of Aldermen. And, upon Motion made by Mr. Common Sergeant, the Court does order, that all Bonds entred into for the Payment of *Orphans* Portion shall be delivered up, and cancelled. And the Security became bound by Recognizances, the Clerk of the *orphans* will cross and discharge such Recognizances.

The Chamber of London was counted the safest and best Security in or about London; the Moneys paid therein to the Use of the City, or any *Orphan*, being constantly repaid upon Demand without any trouble. And, when *Orphans* came to Age, were married, with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might receive their Portions (if paid into the Chamber) at an Hours notice, tho' the Sum were 1000*l*. or more, Mr. Chamberlain and his Clerks attending daily for that Purpose. But the Credit of this Chamber fell with the Charter, upon the *Quo Warranto* brought in against it in the Reign of the late King Charles.

The finding (or Interest) Money was constantly paid as became due; and such was the Care of the Court, that every *Orphan* received his (or her) Portion out of the Chamber of London, without paying any other or greater Fees than has been in time out of mind.

The Custody  
of Orphans.

The Custody of *Orphans* is committed by the Court of Aldermen to such Person or Persons as they think fit. And, if any Person whatsoever do intermarry with any *Orphan* without Leave of the said Court, such Person may be fined by that Court, according to the Quality and Portion of the *Orphan*. And, unless such Person do pay the Fine, or give Bond to pay the same in some reasonable Time, tho' he shall have ten times a better Estate than the *Orphan* he intermarries, yet the Court may commit him to Newgate, there to remain until the Fine be paid. But, if he settle an Estate upon the *Orphan* as the Court shall direct, he may make Application to the Court by Petition to have the



they will in probability shew Favour to such Person, *Custody of Orphans.*  
have done in the like Cases.

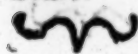
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council, have made several good Acts and Orders to prevent Freeman's Children from Marrying without Consent of their Parents and Guardians, and to keep them from Vicious Courses. More particularly an Act of Common-Council, called *Fudd's Law*, made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Anthony Fudd*, Knight, in the fifth Year of King *Edward VI.* Which tho' unrepealed, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have sometimes for special Reasons thought fit to dispence with, in Cases of *Orphans* that have sought Relief against the Penalties therein mentioned.

By the Custom of *London*, a Free-man's Widow may require a Third Part of his Personal Estate after his Debts paid, and Funerall Charges discharged, besides her Widows Chamber furnished; his Children may require another Third Part thereof. The Third Part of his Estate he may by his last Will give away, to his Wife, or any of his Children, or any other Person heever. But if he die without Issue, his Widow may receive a Moity of his Personal Estate, after Debts paid, together with her Widows Chamber furnished. And, if a *Freeman* make a Will contrary to this Custom, and give away more than a Third Part of his Estate from his Wife and Children, they may be sued against such Will, by exhibiting their Bill in this Court against the Executor, and so much of his Will as shall be contrary to the Custom will be declared void and of none effect. If a *Freeman* die without a Will, and leave a Wife and Children, this Court grants Administration of his Estate to his Widow. By the Custom of *London* she will claim a Third Part of his Estate, one Third to be divided amongst his Children, the other Third-between the Wife and Children.

If a *Freeman* shall in the time of his last Sickness give and bequeath any part of his Goods, Chattels, or Money, to his Wife or Child, or any other Person, with Intent that such Person shall use the same to his or her own Use; such Gift, being against the Custom of *London*, shall be accounted part of the *Freeman's* Estate at the time of his Death, and may be recovered by Bill in this Court. For a *Freeman* cannot in the time of Sickness if he shall die, give away any Part of his Estate, other than by his last Will.

If a *Freeman* having given in his Life-time part of his Estate to any of his Children, in Marriage or otherwise, do afterwards make a Will, and give all his Estate away to his other Children, with a Declaration that the Child he so disposed in Marriage had received 500 *l* or more of his Estate, and was thereby fully advanced; such Declaration shall not barr the Person

Orphan's  
Court.



son so Married, but he or she may recover after the Father's Decease an equal Share with the other Children. But the Money received of his Father in his Life-time must come to the Account, and be reckoned part of the Estate left by him at his Death. Which is called bringing of the Money Home.

Moreover, if a Freeman shall settle or make over any part of his Estate to the Use of his Children, with design to defraud his Wife of her full Third Part, the Widow may, after his Death, dissolve such Settlement by a Bill in this Court.

Lastly, when an Inventory is exhibited in this Court, and Orphans can prove any Goods omitted or undervalued, or Debts charged to be owing from the Deceased, which were real and just Debts; In such Case, upon Complaint made, the Clerk will summon a Jury, to inquire whether the Inventory exhibited be a true and perfect Inventory, or not. And, if the Jury find any Omissions, Under-valuations, or Surcharges, the Clerk will sue the Executor upon the Bond he gave for exhibiting an Inventory, and will thereby compel him to make good as much as shall be found by the Jury to be omitted, undervalued, or surcharged. Unless he can by Proof discharge himself thereof before the Court of Aldermen; who, upon Application made by any Executor, will examine into his Accounts, and do Right to all Parties, without any Expence to the Executor or the Orphans.

And, when it shall appear by an Inventory, that many Debts are standing out due to the Deceased, the Court of Aldermen do constantly compel the Executor to give Bond, to render an Account from time to time, when he shall be thereunto required, which is usually once in a Twelvemonth. And, if upon the exhibiting thereof, it shall appear that any Money is due to the Orphans, the Executor must either pay it into the Chamberlain of London, or give good Security to pay the same. Which if he omit, or refuse, his Bond will be put in Suit against him.

Court of  
Conscience.

The Court of Conscience, otherwise called the Court of Requests, is a Court established and settled by an Act of Parliament in the third Year of the Reign of King James I; which Impowers the Court to hear, examine, and determine with Equity or Conscience, all Matters brought before them, between Party and Party, Citizens of London, where the Debt does not amount to Forty Shillings. An Act very beneficial, both for the Relief of such poor Debtors as cannot make present Payment of their Debts, and for such poor Persons as have small Debts owing to them, and are not able to prosecute a Suit in Law for the same.

This Court sits in Guild-hall every Wednesday and Saturday.

Forenoon, consisting of two Aldermen and four Commoners, monthly appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen: any three of them make a Court.

A Cause may be brought and determined in this Court for any Pence Charge, viz Six Pence for the Plaintiff and the Summons, and Four Pence for the Order. But, if the Defendant does not appear the second Court Day after Summons, an *Attachment* will be awarded against him, which will compel him to appear, and increase the Charge.

If any Citizen be Arrested for a Debt under Forty Shillings, the Court will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action. And, if he appear not the first Court-day after the Summons left at his House, the same will grant an *Attachment* against him, to force him to take his Debt, and to pay the Defendant his Costs.

The Court for the Conservation of the Thames is held before the Lord-Mayor at such Times as he appoints and directs with the respective Counties near adjacent to the Cities of London and Westminster. *the Conservation of the Thames.*

The *Water-Bayliff* for the time being is my Lord-Mayors Deputee, and ought to give notice to his Lordship of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for the Conservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. which purpose he is by this Court Ordered and Impowered, from time to time to Authorize Two honest *Fishermen* or more, of such Town and Places as he shall think convenient, as well as above the Bridge, to be assistant to him in the Execution of his Duty, and (when they shall think fit) to go out to search for any such Offenders, take away their Nets, and deliver their Names to Mr. *Water-Bayliff*, that they be severely punished according to Law.

This Power of the Lord-Mayor for the Conservation of the River of Thames, and the Punishment of Offences within it, has been exercised by the Mayor of London and his Predecessors from time out of mind. By King Edward the Third's Charter to this effect, the Citizens are Authorized to remove and take away all Nets in the Water of the River of Thames and Medway. And, by a Statute made in the 17th Year of the Reign of Richard II. it is Ordained, that the Mayor of London shall have the Conservancy of the Thames, and put in Execution the Statutes of 13 Edward I. and 13 Richard II. from the Bridge of Stanes to London, and from thence over the same Water, and in the Water of Medway.

The *Pye-Powder Court* is a Court held during the first three *Pie-Powder Courts* of *Bartholomew Fair*, by Stewards assigned by the Lord Mayor and



and Court of Aldermen, to examine and try all Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. The Word is derived from the French *Piè a Foot*, and *Poudre Dust*; the Fairs being kept most usually in Summer, to which the Country People use to come with dusty Feet. And this Court is held in all Fairs, to yield (says my Author) Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redress of all Disorders committed in them. 'Tis held *de bon in boram*, every Hour; and such is the Dispatch made here that Justice ought to be summarily administered within three Flouds and Ebbs.

*Ward-mote.* Besides the foresaid Courts, every Alderman keeps a Court in his Ward, called *Ward-mote*, for Things relating to his Ward, but still under the Direction of the Lord-Mayor. Who annually issues out his Precept to every Alderman to hold his *Ward-mote* for the Election of Common-Council Men, and other Officers.

*Hall-motes* The Companies of Traders have also their Courts, called *Hall motes*, from the Halls where they meet, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

## CHAP. IX.

*Ecclesiastical Courts.* Of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and first of the Convocation.

*Convocation.* TO consult of Church-Matters, and make Ecclesiastical Laws, now and then the *Convocation* meets, and that time of Parliament. Which *Convocation* is a general Assembly of the Clergy, either of both Provinces, or only of one; first called a *National*, the last a *Provincial Synod*, or *Convocation*. A *National Convocation* is called after this manner. Some time before the Parliament sits, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, sends his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning of Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons, and Proctors; assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ. Upon which the Archbishop of Canterbury directs his Letters authentically sealed to the Bishop of London, as his Dean Provincial; wherein he cites him peremptorily, and willeth him to cite in like manner all the Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons, and all the Clergy of his Province, to the Place and Day prefixed in the Writ. He also directs, that one Proctor be sent for every

Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the *Convocation* of the inferior Clergy of each Diocese. All which the Bishop of London takes accordingly Care of, willing the Parties concerned personally to appear, and in the mean time to certify to the Archbishop the Names of every one so warned, in a Schedule annexed to the Letter Certificatory. Upon which the other Bishops of the Province proceed, the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the inferior Clergy of each Diocese, make choice of their *Proctors*. Which done, and certified to the Bishop of London, he returns all at the Day. And the same Method is used in the Province of York.

The Chappel of Henry VII. belonging to *Westminster Abbey*, the usual Place where the *Convocation* of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* meets; whilst the Archbishop of York holds at York a *Convocation* of all his Province in like manner. Thus, by constant Correspondence, these two Provinces (tho' far distant from each other) do debate and conclude of the same Matters.

The *Convocation* is, like the Parliament, divided into two Houses, the Upper and the Lower. And all Members have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants as the Members of Parliament have.

The Upper House in the Province of *Canterbury* (which is by much the larger of the two) consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President. Who sits in a Chair at the upper end of the great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Arch-Bishop's Hood furred with Ermin, and the Bishop's with Minever.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans and Arch-deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of the Diocese.

The first Business of each House, upon their Meeting, is to choose each a *Prolocutor*, or Speaker. The *Prolocutor* of the Lower House being chosen, is presented to the upper House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech, and the elect Person answers in another, both in Latin. To which the Archbishop answers in Latin, and in the Name of all the Bishops approves of the same.

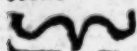
The Matters debated by both Houses are properly *Church and Religion Matters*; first proposed in the Upper, and then communicated to the Lower House. And the major Vote in each House prevails.

To conclude, the Laws and Constitutions whereby the Church of England is governed, are first general *Canons* made by general Councils:

E e e

Councils:

Convoca-  
tion.



Councils, with the *Opinion* of the Orthodox Fathers, and the grave *Decrees* of several Holy Bishops of *Rome*, which have been admitted from time to time by the Kings of *England*. Then our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several Provincial Synods, both by the Pope's Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, and by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's Prerogative. Next to those *Constitutions*, this Church is also governed by *Canons* made in Convocation of latter Times, as in the first Year of the Reign of King *James I.*, and confirmed by his Authority. Also, by some *Statutes* of *Parliament* touching Church-Affairs, and by divers memorial Customs. But where all these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

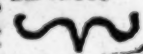
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CHAP. X.

*the Court of Arches, the Court of Audience, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Delegates, the Court of Peculiars, &c.*

Court of  
Arches.



FROM the Church *Legislative*, I come to the *Executive Power*, for which there have been several Courts provided. Amongst which is the *Court of Arches*, the chief and most ancient Consistory that belongeth to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Causes. So called from the arched Church and Tower of *S. Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, *London*, where this Court is wont to be held. The Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, or the *Official of the Court of Arches*, because with this Officiality is commonly joined a peculiar Jurisdiction in Thirteen Parishes in *London*, termed a *Deanry*, being exempt from the Bishop of *London*'s Jurisdiction, and belonging to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. All Appeals in Church-Matters within the Province of *Canterbury* are directed to this Court. In which the Judge sits alone without Assessors, hearing and determining all Causes without any Jury.

The Advocates allowed to plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil-Law. Who upon their Petition to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted, by the Judge of this Court, but must not practice the first Year.

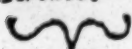
Both the Judge and Advocates always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps.

Besides the Advocates, here are also Ten Proctors, to manage other Men's Causes. Who wear Hoods lined with Lambs-Skin, not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and Petitions by the Proctors, are to be made in Latin. All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge.

To this Court belong two principal Officers that attend it. *Viz.* An *Attuary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, Registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry.

Then a *Register*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, to file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

Court of  
Arches.

Next to which is the *Beadle*, an inferiour Officer, who carries a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

Audience  
Court.

The *Audience Court* is a Court of equal Authority with the Arches, tho inferiour both in Antiquity and Dignity. The Original of this Court was thus. The Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* heard many Causes extrajudicially at home in his own Palace; but, before he would finally determine any Thing, he did usually commit them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the Civil and Canon Laws, who thereupon were called his Auditors till at last those Causes were committed to One, thence named *Causarum Negotiorumque Audientia Cantuariensis Auditor seu Officialis*. And with his Office was joied heretofore the Archbishop's Chancery, which properly meddles not with any Point of Contentious Jurisdiction, or deciding of Causes between Party and Party, but only of Office; as the Granting the Custody of the Spiritualities during the Vacation of Bishopricks, Institution of Benefices, Dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. But this is now distinguished from the *Audience*.

Prerogative  
Court.

The *Prerogative Court* is the Court wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, where the Deceased had goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocese wherein he died. And that Value is usually  $\text{£}1$ . except it be otherwise by Composition between the Archbishop and the Bishop; as in the Diocese of *London*, where it is  $\text{£}10$ . If any Contention arise between Two or more touching any such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court. The Judge whereof is termed *Judex Curie Prarogative Camuariensis* the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Who is attended in the Court by a *Register*, or his Deputy, whose Office is to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased that have left *Bona Notabilia*, &c. His Office is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans-Court* near *St. Paul's Church Yard*; where, for a Moderate Fee, one may have a Copy of any such Testament. And under the *Register* are six *Clerks*, severally appointed for such and such Counties.

This Court formerly held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*, next Day after the Arches, in the Afternoon.

All Places belonging to this Court are in his Graces Gift.

The Archbishop of York has also the like Court, which is termed his *Exchequer*, but far inferiour to this in Power and Profit, he has also an *Audience Court*.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the *Court of Delegates*. A Court which consists of Commissioners delegated or appointed by the King's Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to Him in the Court of Chancery, and is granted in three Cases. First, when a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop, or his Official. Secondly, when any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause in which the party is exempt. Thirdly, when Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine, by Order of the Civil Law.

*Court of Delegates.*

The Judges are appointed by the Lord Chancellour, under the Great Seal of England, *pro illa vice*; and upon every Cause of Business there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. As sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and Civilians; at other times Common-Law Judges, and Civilians; and sometimes Civilians only.

This Court is kept in the same Place as the former, the next day after the Prerogative Court in the Afternoon. Here the Petitions and Decrees run in the King's Name, and to this Court belongs a standing *Register*.

From this Court lies no Appeal, in common Course. But the King may (and sometimes does) grant a *Commission of Review* under the Great Seal.

The *Court of Peculiars* is about certain Parishes that have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. being exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 'Tis an ancient Priviledge of the See of *Canterbury*, that wheresoever any Annors or Advowsons do belong to it, they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed *Peculiars*. And there are reckoned in his Province no less then 57 such *Peculiars*. So the King's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from Spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King himself, who is Supreme Ordinary.

*Court of Peculiars.*

Besides these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop has his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese. Over which he hath a *Chancellour*, anciently termed the Church Lawyer, who being skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, sits there as Judge. But, if his Diocese be large, he has in some more remote Place a *Commissary*, whose Authority is only in some certain

*Bishops Courts.*



Places of the Dioceſe, and certain Cauſes limited to him by the Biſhop in his Commiſſion. Theſe are called *Conſiſtory Courts*.

*Arch-Deacons Courts.* Every Arch-Deacon beſides has his *Court* and Jurisdiction where ſmaller Differences ariſing within his Limits are pleaded. The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral, or Collegiate Church have alſo a *Court*, wherein they take Cognizance of Cauſes hap-  
pening in Places belonging to the ſaid Churches.

*Matters belonging to Eccleſiaſtical Courts.* The proper Matters belonging Eccleſiaſtical Courts, are *Ordinations, Inſtitution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general Baſtardy, Probate of Wills, Adminiſtrations, Penſions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c.* the Cognizance whereof does not belong to the Common Law. Alſo *Apoſtacy from Chriſtianity, Simony, Hereſe, Schiſms, Blaſphemy, Fornications, Inceſts, Adulteries*

*Manner of Trial in theſe Courts.* The Manner of *Tryals* here is different from thoſe at Common Law, as thus. Firſt goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*; after that they proceed to *Proofs, Witneſſes*, and *Preſumption*, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted. Upon which the definitive *Sentence* of the Judge paſſeth without any Jury, and then *Execution* follows. And for Criminal Cauſes, they are here tryed by *Accuſation* as when one takes upon him to prove the Crime. Or by *Denunciation*, when the Church-Wardens preſent, and are not bound to prove, becauſe it is preſumed they do it without Malice, and that the Crime is Notorious.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Punishments inflicted on Criminals.

TO restrain Vice, and keep Men within Bounds, the Law does inflict several Sorts of Punishment, according to Offence.

Punish-  
ments in-  
flicted on  
Criminals.

The Stocks are used for Vagabonds and the like, who can give good Account of themselves. Therefore their Legs are set in the Stocks, for certain Hours, and are thus exposed to public View.

The Stocks.

The Cucking Stool is a particular Punishment for Scolds, that always teasing their Neighbours. To cool therefore their Heat and Choler, the Way is to set a Scold in a Cucking-Stool, and over some deep Water, and to duck her three several Times.

Cucking-  
Stool.

The Pillory is used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and Blasphemers. In which Case the Party convicted is to stand in public View an Hour or two in the Pillory, with a Paper shewing his Offence. But sometimes the Offender is Sentenced besides to have one of his Ears, or both, cut off, and Nailed to the Pillory. In case of Blasphemy, sometimes the Blasphemer's Tongue has been bored through with a hot Iron.

Pillory.

Whipping is properly inflicted for Petty Larceny, or small Theft, under the ancient Value of Twelve Pence. But of late Years Transportation has been frequently used instead of it, the Offender being transported for some Years into the West-Indies, to live a Slavish Life.

Whipping.

Burning in the Hand is used for Felons admitted to their Clergy. Amongst others, Men found guilty of Manslaughter, the Hand of Chance-medley, which is thus in Law.

Burning in  
the Hand.

Manslaughter is the unlawful Killing of one, without premeditated Malice. As when two that formerly meant no harm to one another, are together; and falling out upon some sudden Occasion, the one Kills the other. It differs from Murder, because it is not done with fore-  
Malice; and from Chance-Medley, because it has a present Intent to Kill. 'Tis Felony, but it is allowed the Benefit of the Clergy the first time.

Chance-medley, or Manslaughter by Misadventure, is the casual Killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent. For which the Offender shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act. As when two are fighting together, and a third Man coming to part them, is Killed by

**Punishments inflicted on Criminals.** one of the two, without any Malice fore-thought, or evil Intent in him that Killed the Man; yet the Offender shall be brought in Guilty of Murder, because fighting with another he was doing an unlawful Act. And, if they were met with premeditated Malice, the one intending to Kill the other, then it is Murder in them both.

**Fines, and Imprisonments.** Besides the foresaid Punishments, not reaching to Death, there are Fines, Forfeitures, and Imprisonment limited, or perpetual. In case of a *Premunire*, and of *Misprision of Treason*, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all his Goods besides Imprisonment for Life.

I come now to Capital Punishments, that is, such as reach to Death. And these are of four sorts, viz. Pressing to Death, Hanging, Burning, and Beheading.

**Pressing to Death.** Pressing to Death, called by the Law *Peine forte & dure*, is a Punishment for such as stand Mute, when Arraign'd either of Petty Treason or Felony, and refuse to Answer, or to put themselves upon the ordinary Trial of God and the Country. For which Contumacy the Offender is to be sent back to the Prison whence he came, there to be laid in some low dark Room, all naked but his Privy Members; his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room, and as much Iron and Stone laid upon his Body as he can well bear. The next Day he is allowed but three Morsels of Barley-Bread, without Drink; and the Day after as much of the next Water to the Prisoner as he can drink three several times, except it be running Water, and that without any Bread. And this is to be his Diet, till he Die. Which grievous kind of Death some resolute Men have chosen, to save their Estates to their Children. But, in case of High-Treason, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been Convicted, and his Estate shall be Confiscated.

**Hanging.** Hanging, the most common of all the Capital Punishments in England, is either for High-Treason, Petty-Treason, or Felony.

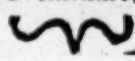
**For High-Treason.** High-Treason is a Crime against the Government, by Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up with Arms against the King and Government, and endeavouring to Subvert the same. Counterfeiting and Clipping the King's Coin is also High-Treason by Law.

**Petty-Treason.** Petty-Treason is, when a Child Kills his Father, a Servant his Master or Mistress, a Wife her Husband, or a Clergy-man his Prelate.

**Felony.** By Felony are meant Murders, Thefts, Robberies, and other Capital Crimes.

A Traytor to the King and Government is by Law to be drawn upon a Hurdle or Sledge to the Place of Execution and there to be Hanged by the Neck; but to be cut down alive.



Entrails pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before his Face, Punish-  
Head cut off, and his Body divided into four Parts, and *ments in-*  
the Head and Body hung up or impaled where the King shall *flitted on*  
command. But of late Years the Execution of Traytors has *Criminals:*  
so favourable as not to cut them down alive, nor are 

of 'em denied Christian Burial.  
false Coiners and Men-Clippers, tho' guilty of High-Treason  
Law, yet are only Hanged (as Felons) by the Neck, till  
be Dead. But they are drawn, as Traytors in a Sledge,  
the Place of Execution. If Women, the Law condemns  
to be Burnt alive.

As for Persons found guilty of Murder, Theft, or Robbery;  
other Capital Crimes, they are conducted in a Cart to the  
Place of Execution, and there hanged, till they be dead.  
When the Robbery is attended with Murder, the Cri-  
minal, after he is hanged and dead, is taken down to be hanged  
in Chains; and so to hang *in terrorem*, till the Body be quite  
rotted off, or eaten by the Birds of the Air.

*Burning alive* is a Punishment the Law inflicts upon Witches, *Burning*  
other Women guilty of High or Petty-Treason. But, instead *alive:*  
suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, they are usually  
strangled to Death, before the Fire takes hold of them at the

the Times of Popery, (especially in the Reign of Queen  
Mary) this was the proper Punishment for Hereticks, that is (in  
Popish Sense) for Protestants. But then the Sentence was li-  
tely executed, and no Bonfires were more diverting to the  
otted Papists of those Times, than such Humane Sacrifices.

*Beheading* is proper only to Persons of Quality, when convicted *Beheading:*  
any capital Crime. For, tho' the Judgment be the same with  
of common Persons, yet by the King's Favour they are  
commonly Beheaded, Which is performed upon a Scaffold e-  
rected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head lying upon a  
block, to be there struck off with an Ax. Which in some Foreign  
Countries is more dexterously performed at one blow with a  
sword, whilst the Criminal is either kneeling or standing.

Now, whereas beyond Sea an executed Criminal is common-  
ly denied Christian Burial, it is otherwise with us, who charita-  
bly look upon such People as reconciled to God upon their peni-  
tential Departure out of this World. Therefore we frequently  
upon Execution Days, their Coffins go along with them  
(as a *Memento Mori*) to the Place of Execution. Wherein their  
Bodies being laid after Execution by the Care of their Friends;  
are brought back in Coaches, in order to their Burial.

*Punish-  
ments from  
Spiritual  
Courts.*

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*, worth our while to Inquire into. Some peculiar to the Clergy, some common to the Laity and Clergy.

Those peculiar to the Clergy are called in Latin, *Suspensio ab Officio*, *Suspensio a Beneficio*, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, and *Deprivatio ab Officio*.

The *first* is, when a Minister is, upon some Trespas, suspended for a time from his Office. The *second*, when he is for some time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice.

The *two last* are commonly for some hainous, or capital Crime which makes him be deprived for ever of his Living, or (which is worse) of his Orders. In which Case he is solemnly stripped by the Bishop of his Priestly Vestments in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

I come now to the *Punishments* that have been formerly inflicted by these Courts both on Lay-men and Clergy-men, but of late Years very much disused.

*Excommu-  
nication.  
Exclusion  
from the  
Church.*

One is *Excommunication*, of which there are two Degrees, *Minor* and *Major*, the lesser and the greater.

The *first* is an Exclusion from the Church, or at least from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellour. And then the Party thus Excommunicated is disabled from being Plaintiff in a Law-suit, &c.

*Greater  
Excommu-  
nication.*

The *greater Excommunication*, being for Crimes of a high Nature, as Heresie, Incest, Adultery, is pronounced by the Bishop himself in Person. And this is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns. For a Person so Excommunicated cannot in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court be Plaintiff, or Witness. And, if he continue Forty Days Excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, the Chancery grants the King's Writ against him, *De Excommunicato capiendo*, to take him up, and cast him into Prison, without Bail; where he is to lye, till he has fully satisfied for his Offence.

*Anathema.*

*Anathema's* are only used for obstinate Hereticks; Whereby the Offendor is declared a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation. And this is done by the Bishop himself in Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

*Publick Pen-  
itence.*

Sometimes the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault, and to bewail it in the Church before the whole Congregation. Which is called a *publick Penance*, and

the Manner of it is thus. The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-porch upon a *Sunday*, bare-headed and bare-footed, in a white Sheet, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Having bewailed himself, and begged every one that passes by to pray for him, he enters the Church, falling down, and striking the Ground. Then he is placed in the middle of the Church in a Conspicuous Place over against the Minister. He makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and having received his humble Acknowledgment of the same, and his solemn Promise with God's Help and Assistance to watch more carefully for the time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, pronounces in Christ's Name the Absolution. The Penitent on his side humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and in Testimony thereof to purchase out of their Christian Charity to say with him aloud the *Lord's-Prayer*. Which seems to be the Way used by the primitive Church.

But, when the Crime is not notorious and publick, the foregoing Penance may, by the Canons of the Church, be commuted (at the Parties Request) into a *Pecuniary Mult*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other Pious Uses; provided that it may appear to be the more probable Way for the Delinquent's reformation. Such is the Temper of some Men, that, far from being likely to be Reclaimed by a Publication of their Crime, they will rather grow Obdurate and Impudent, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

A LIST





Part I

I

His  
Office  
Lord

In the

M. R. T.  
of  
Comp.  
Wharton  
of the  
Felton.  
Clerks Com.  
Mac, A.

comen,  
Morgan  
rooms,  
Shaw.  
essenger

In the  
Clerk  
men,  
Schouten  
rooms, I

# THE LISTS.

## And I. A LIST

of His Majesties Household, beginning with His  
Officers and Servants below Stairs, under the  
Lord Steward,

William Duke of Devonshire.

### In the Accompting- House.

MR. Treasurer, Francis Earl  
of Bradford.  
Comptroller, Thomas Lord  
Wharton.  
of the Household, Sir Tho.  
Felton.  
Clerks Comptrollers, Sir Charles  
Macc, Anthony Row, Esquires.  
Yeomen, Mr. Garnham, Mr.  
Morgan.  
Grooms, Mr. Thornburgh, Mr.  
Shaw.  
Messenger, Mr. Sampson.

### In the Bake-House.

Clerk, Mr. Manning.  
Yeomen, Mr. Marsloe, Mr.  
Schouter, Mr. Caussatt.  
Grooms, Mr. Ball, Mr. Walton.

### Pantry.

Gentleman, Mr. Lingen.  
Yeoman, Mr. Brewster.  
Grooms, Mr. Justice, Mr. Whit-  
more, Mr. Clurrett.

### Cellar.

Sergeant, Mr. Perkins.  
Gentleman, Mr. Dalton.  
Yeomen, Mr. Frontin, Mr.  
Jones, Mr. Clark.  
Yeomen of the Field, Mr. Van  
Brackel, Mr. Lemon, Mr. Hey-  
mans.  
Groom, Mr. John Jones.

### Buttery.

Gentleman, Peter Betholt.  
Yeoman, Mr. Lloyd.  
Grooms, Mr. Murray, Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Clayi.

### Spicery.

Clerks, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Bond.  
F f f Ghandry?

## Chandry.

Sergeant, *James Vernon*, Esq;  
Yeomen, *Mr. Vokins*, Mr.  
*Taylor*.

Grooms, *Mr. Full*, *Mr. Pavy*,  
*Mr. Mellun*.

## Confectionary.

Yeomen, *Mr. Du Comin*, Mr.  
*Gunthorp*.

Grooms, *Mr. Chace*, *Mr. Drake*.

## Ewry.

Yeomen, *Mr. Poulter*, *Mr. Berry*.  
Grooms, *Mr. Reddish*, *Mr. Rou-*  
*pel*.

Laundress, *Mrs. Wolfe*.

## Kitchin.

The chief Clerks, *James Clark*,  
Esq;

The two other Clerks, *Mr. Webb*,  
*Mr. Lowman*.

Master-Cooks, *Mr. Lamb*, Mr.  
*Horittiner*.

Under-Cook, *Mr. Limbeck*.

Yeoman of the Mouth, *Mr. S.*  
*Livre*.

The three other Yeomen, *Mr.*  
*Hicks*, *Mr. Lincecomb*, Mr.  
*Arnaud*.

Grooms, *Mr. Beecher*, *Mr. Ar-*  
*thur Beecher*, *Mr. Cooper*, Mr.  
*Sell*.

Children, *Mr. Goulding*, Mr.  
*Pritchard*, *Mr. Daniel*, Mr.  
*Frolling*.

Scowrs, *Mr. Tomling*, Mr.  
*Drew*, *Mr. Hausard*, Mr.  
*Boyer*.

Turn-Broaches, *Mr. Webb Senior*,  
*Mr. Lisney*.

## Privy Kitchin.

Turn-Broaches, *Mr. Gatley*, Mr.  
*Grimston*, *Mr. Webb Junior*,

*Mr. Scoffield*, *Mr. Cramwell*,  
*Mr. Coles*, *Mr. Dissell*, Mr.  
*Fosbrook*.

Door-Keepers, *Mr. Wynn*, Mr.  
*Eckershall*.

## Household-Kitchin.

Master-Cook, *Mr. Henry Smith*.  
Yeoman, *Mr. Thomson*.

Children, *Mr. Arnold*, *Mr. Wills*  
Jun.

Scowrs, *Mr. Symonds*, Mr.  
*Tradwell*.

Turn-Broaches, *Mr. Smith*, Mr.  
*Deakins*, *Mr. Nightingale*.

Door-Keeper, *Mr. Hubbard*.

## Larder.

Sergeant, *Mr. Poole*.

Yeomen, *Mr. Jasper Lysney*, Mr.  
*Wildon*.

Grooms, *Mr. Howard*, *Mr. Bray*,  
*Mr. Minors*.

## Acatry.

Sergeant, *Mr. Halfey*.

Yeomen, *Mr. Gascoign*, Mr.  
*Jackson*.

Yeoman of the Salt-Store, Mr.  
*Tuckwell*.

## Pastry.

Clerk, *Mr. Durell*.

Yeomen, *Mr. Lamb*, Mr. *Brand*,  
Grooms, *Mr. Salter*, *Mr. Allen*.

Child, *Mr. Sheppard*.

Furner, *Mr. Heard*.

Salfary-man, *Mr. Brand*.

## Poultry.

Clerk, *Mr. John Thompson*.

Yeoman, *Mr. Clark*.

Grooms, *Mr. Searlett*, Mr. *D.*  
*vis*.

## Scalding-House.

Yeomen, *Mr. Goodwin*.

Groom, *Mr. York*.





Scullery.

Coroner, Mr. White.

Harbingers.

Gentlemen Harbingers, Mr. Waitfield, Mr. Tozier.  
Yeomen, Mr. Wall, Mr. Hugh Jones, Mr. La Roche, Mr. Meritt, Mr. Tye.

Porters at the Gate.

Sergeant Porter, Mr. Hubert.  
Yeomen, Mr. Miller, Mr. Kinton, Mr. Seager.  
Grooms, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Lovett, Mr. VVindham.

Cartakers.

Yeomen, Mr. Harold Miller, Mr. Scoresby, Mr. Zevenhoven.  
Grooms, Mr. Killmane, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Munden.

Purveyors.

OF Poultry, John VVyberd, Richard VValkden.  
Butchers-Meat, Joan Heard.  
Sea-Fish, Francis Tuckwell.  
Fresh-Water Fish, Sam. VValton.  
Oysters, Ann Bridges.  
Grocery, Peter la Vigne.  
Wine, John Thompson.  
Malt-Drink, John England.  
Candles, — Rutter.

Almonry.

Yeoman, Mr. Bennet.  
Room, Mr. Matton.

Hall.

Right Marshal, Sir Philip Meadows.  
Most Marshals, Theophilus Mustard, Mr. Birt, Mr. Bockest, Mr. Jewster, Mr. Appleby.  
Waiters, Mr. Everall, Mr. Moody, Mr. Phillips.

Verge.

Clark of the Verge, Mr. Hardesty.

*Officers and Servants of His Majesties Household  
above Stairs, &c.*

**I. Under**

The Lord Chamberlain, *Edward Earl of Jersey.*  
Whose Secretary is Sir *John Stanley*; and his  
Clerks, Mr. *Newbury*, Mr. *James*.

**T**HE Vice-Chamberlain,  
*Peregrine Bertie, Esq;*  
Privy Purse, ———  
Deputy Privy Purse, Mr. *Sayers*.

**In the Presence Cham-  
ber.**

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Wait-  
ters, Sir *David Mitchel*  
Black-Rod, Mr. *Aston* his  
Deputy, *Jeremiah Chaplain*,  
and *Tho. Erle, Esquires*.

Gentleman Usher Assistant, Mr.  
*Sunderland*.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarrer-  
Waiters, Mr. *Awnsham*, Mr.  
*Mervette*, Mr. *Beling*, Mr.  
*Godfrey*, Mr. *Bird*, Mr. *Edlyne*,  
Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Turcy*.

Pages, Mr. *Fenn*, Mr. *Reynolds*,  
Mr. *Wills*, Mr. *Walwyn*.

**In the Privy Chamber.**

The Forty Eight Gentlemen,  
Sir *Tho. Ogle*, Mr. *Sheppard*,  
Mr. *Courtney*, Mr. *Waller*, Mr.  
*Rawleigh*, Sir *John Clayton*,  
Col. *Tippin*, &c.

Gentlemen Ushers, *Henry Austen*,  
Esq; Mr. *Sherrard*, Mr. *Wal-  
lis*, Mr. *Lawrence*.

Grooms, Mr. *Duppa*, Mr. *Whit-  
more*, Mr. *Barkham*, Mr. *Wal-  
lis*.

**In the Great (or Guard)  
Chamber.**

Grooms, Mr. *Sheppard*, Mr.  
*Lysney*, Mr. *Cooper*, Mr. *Cook*,  
Mr. *Dent*, Mr. *Lyndsey*, Mr.  
*Morse*, Mr. *Nash*, Mr. *Crowe*,  
Mr. *Whitburst*, Mr. *Edmond*,  
Mr. *Jenkinson*, Mr. *Martyn*,  
Mr. *Stone*.

**To attend on Publick  
Occasions.**

Cup-Bearers, Mr. *Bretter*, Mr.  
*Tyrrell*, Sir *Charles Gylley*,  
Jun. Kt.

Carvers, Mr. *Campbells*, Mr.  
*Rossington*, Mr. *Tilbourn*.

Sewers, Mr. *Fenn*, Mr. *Smith*,  
Mr. *S. Clare*, Mr. *Morley*.

Sewers of the Chamber, Mr.  
*Pawling*, Mr. *Savage*, Mr.  
*Baugh*, Mr. *Cramp*, Mr. *John*  
*ston*, Mr. *Murray*, Mr. *Wynne*.

Esquires of the Body, Sir *Tho*  
*Grantham*, Mr. *Sydenham*.

Surveyour of the Chamber, Mr.  
*Wellington*.

Under the Lord Cham-  
berlain are also the

Treasurer of the Chamber, the  
Lord *Edward Russel*.

His Deputy, Mr. *Sizer*.

Knights

Night Harbinger, Sir Lambert  
 Blackwell.  
 Room-Porter, William Rowley,  
 Esq;  
 Gentleman of the Guns, Mr.  
 Baubuiſſon.  
 Coman of the Guns, Mr. Co-  
 linge.  
 Offer-Bearers at the Back-  
 Stairs, Mr. Woolrich, Mr.  
 Watters.  
 Master of the Great Wardrobe,  
 Ralph Earl of Mountague.  
 His Deputy, Mr. Bland.  
 Clerk, Mr. Townsend.  
 Seamstrefs, Mrs. Arnold.  
 Messenger, William Hayes.  
 Porter, Matthew Pinke.  
 Keeper of the Standing Ward-  
 robe, at Whitehall, Mr.  
 Child.  
 Wardrobe-Keeper at St. James's,  
 Mr. Hume.  
 Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor-  
 Castle, Mr. Hall.  
 Keeper of the Removing Ward-  
 robe, Mr. Hume.  
 Grooms, Mr. Chase, Mr. Taylor.  
 Pages, Mr. Smith, Mr. Heron,  
 Mr. Sewell.  
 Master of the Robes, Cornelius  
 de Nassaw.  
 Yeoman, Mr. Williams.  
 Grooms, Mr. Drake, Mr.  
 Jozua, Mr. Fremin.  
 Page, Mr. Bland.  
 Clerk of the Robes and Ward-  
 robes, William Vanbuls, Esq;  
 Master of the Jewel-House,  
 Charles Godfrey, Esq;  
 Under-Officers, Mr. Pauncefort,  
 Mr. Yardley, Mr. Sedgwick.

Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey  
 Kneller.  
 Painter in Enamel, Mr. Boit.  
 Keeper of the Pictures, Mr. Son-  
 nius.  
 Surveyor of the Pictures, Mr.  
 Walton.  
 House-Keeper of VVhite-Hall,  
 Mr. Kirk.  
 —Of Kensington, Mr. Lowman.  
 —Of VVindsor-Castle, Mr. Kan-  
 due.  
 —Of Audley-end, Earl of  
 Suffolk.  
 —Of Ludlow-Castle, Earl of  
 Bradford.  
 —Of VVestminster, Mr. In-  
 cledon.  
 —At Newmarket, Mr. VVal-  
 ker.  
 Under House-Keeper of Hamp-  
 ton-Court, Mr. English.  
 —At Greenwich, Mr. Yardley.  
 —At Richmond, Mr. White.  
 Master of the Revels, Charles  
 Killigrew, Esq.  
 Yeoman, Mr. Harris.  
 Master of the Buck-hounds,  
 Baron Hompesch.  
 Sergeant, Mr. Branch.  
 Master of the Harriers, John  
 Latton, Esq;  
 Serjeant of the Hawks, Mr. Rus-  
 sell.  
 Falconers, Mr. Conway, Mr.  
 Poole, Mr. Cotes, Mr. Francis  
 Poole, Mr. Webb, Mr. Rives,  
 Mr. Silvester, Mr. Feinagle,  
 Mr. Garrell, Mr. Polben.  
 Fowl-Keeper in St. James's  
 Park, Anthony Row, Esq;  
 Ranger



Ranger of St. James's Park,  
John Earl of Bath.

—Of Hyde-Park, Edward  
Earl of Jersey.

—Windsor Park, Earl of Port-  
land.

—Greenwich Park, Earl of  
Rumney.

—Hampton-Court Park, Wil-  
liam Young, Esq.

—Audley-End Park, Mr. Ro-  
binson.

Master of the Ceremonies, Sir  
Charles Cottrel.

His Assistant, Mr. Dormer.

Serjeants at Arms, Mr. Templer,  
Mr. Charnock, Mr. Turst, Mr.  
Lawson, Mr. Hutton, Mr.  
Gregge, Mr. Williamson Ju-  
nior, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Wil-  
liamson Senior, Assistant.

To attend the Lord Chancel-  
lour, or Lord-Keeper, Mr.  
Persehouse.

To attend the Lords of the  
Treasury, Mr. Reginald Ry-  
ley.

To attend the House of Com-  
mons, Mr. Powell.

Messengers, Mr. Beake, Mr.  
Clark, Mr. Coachman, Mr.  
Hopkins, Mr. Legatt, Mr.  
Poyke, Mr. Newlyn, Mr. Beal,  
Mr. Nich. Hill, Mr. Davis,  
Mr. Knolls, Mr. Fry, Mr.  
Revell, Mr. Kenge, Mr. Gibbs,  
Mr. Kittson, Mr. Richardson,  
Mr. Chapman, Mr. Young, Mr.  
Collins, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Chan-  
cey, Mr. Evans, Mr. Knight,  
Mr. Tho. Newlin, Mr. King,  
Mr. Sutton, Mr. Sam. Hill,  
Mr. Freeman, Mr. Jones, Mr.

Grice, Mr. Brown, Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Moreseo, Mr. Allen, Mr.  
Thornburgh, Mr. Morris, Mr.  
Wilcocks, Mr. Dagley, Mr.  
Nightingale, Extraordinary.

Messengers to attend the Lord  
Keeper, Mr. Briscoe.

The Treasury, Mr. Thurbottle.

The Exchequer, Mr. Penny,  
Mr. Mamwaring.

The Chancellour of the Ex-  
chequer, Mr. Hall, Mr.  
Snook.

Auditor Shales, Mr. Wvyst,  
Mr. Pulleyn.

The Lord Chief Justice in  
Eyte, Mr. Roberts.

Instrumental Musick, Mr. John  
Eccles, Master.

Tho. Clayton, Edw. Horton,  
Henry Heale, William Gor-  
ton, Henry Eacles, Solomon

Eacles, Frederick Stepkins,  
Christian Stepkins, John Lew-  
ton, Charles Smith, John

Ridgeley, Francis Cruys, Edw.  
Flower, John Bannister, Robert

King, Mr. Abrahall, Theophi-  
lus Fitz, Daniel Short, Alex-  
ander de la Tour, Rich. Brad-

ley, Robert Lewis, Tho. Park-  
inson, John Shore, William

Jones.

Harper, Mr. Reynolds.

Keeper of the Instruments,  
John Mosley.

Trumpetters, Mr. William  
Shore, Serjeant Trumpetter.

John Richler, John Stepkins,  
Gosfrid Ernst, Jervas

Walker, Henrick de Vant, Da-  
niel le Fevre, Mr. Boulange

Mr. S. Amant, Mr. Doure-

scount, Bernard van Bafin,

Francis

Francis Giddens, John Williams, Nich. Dewell, John Seignior, William Pike.

Drum Major, Rob. Maugridge, John Ashbury.

Devereux Clothier, John Skyrme, Rob. Maugridge, John Clothier.

Master of the Tennis Court, Mr. Moor.

Master of the Tents, Toyls, &c. Mr. Gorsuch,

Master of the Barges, Mr. Vvarner, under whom there are

48 Water-men.

For Physical Uses.

Physicians to his Majesties Person. Viz. Dr. Hutton, Sir Tho. Millington, Sir Richard Blackmore, Dr. Harrell, Dr. Harris, Dr. Lawrence.

Apothecaries to the King's Person, Mr. Chace, Mr. Rattermond.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr. Jones.

Surgeon, Mr. Vanloon.

Surgeon to the Person, Mr. Roujat.

Surgeon to the Household, Mr. Gardiner.

Secretary, Richard Hill, Esq;

Chaplain, Dr. Bentley.

Laureat, Mr. Nath. Tate.

Chorographer, Mr. Tho. Rie

Officers, and Clerks of the Works.

Surveyor General, Sir Christopher VVen.

Comptroller, Mr. Tallman.

Pay-Master, Mr. Lloyd.

Deputy, Mr. Taylor.

Master Mason, Mr. Oliver.

Master Carpenter, Mr. Banks.

Master Carver, Mr. Gibbons.

Serjeant Painter, Mr. Streeter.

Serjeant Plummer, Mr. Arber-ton.

Master Joiner, Mr. Forth.

Master Glazier, Mr. Ireland.

Purveyor, Mr. Hobson.

Clerk Ingrosser, Mr. Dickenson.

Clerk Itinerant, Mr. Haughton.

Clerk at White-hall, Mr. Gammen.

At Hampton Court, Mr. Ball.

Kensington and Greenwich-Hospital, Mr. Hawksmore.

Somerset-House and the Tower, Mr. Rotheram.

Newmarket, Mr. Winstanley.

Greenwich, Mr. Dickenson.

Tradesmen sworn Servants to His Majesty.

Jeweller, Sir Stephen Evance.

Goldsmith, Mr. Charles Shales.

Woollen Draper, Mr. Deagle.

Mercer, Mr. Rigby.

Linnen Draper, Mr. Cupper.

Millener, Mr. Rugeley.

Hofier, Mr. Kynesman.

Perwig-maker, Mr. VVindor.

Imbroiderer, Mr. VVest.

Sword Cutler, Mr. Howgood.

Hat-maker, Mr. Butternorth.

Yeoman Taylor, Mr. de Rire Taylor.

Taylor, Mr. John Hayer.  
 Bookseller, Mr. William Church-  
 bill.  
 Watch-maker, Mr. Herbert.  
 Arras-maker, Mr. Vandenbanks.  
 Musical Instrument-maker, Mr.  
 Walsh.  
 Organ-maker, Mr. Smith.

Joiner, Mr. Roberts.  
 Joiner to the Privy Chamber  
 Mr. Norris.  
 Brazier, Mr. Smith.  
 Pewterer, Mr. Templeman.  
 Iron-monger, Mr. Collins.  
 Gun-Smith, Mr. Shaw.  
 Lock-Smith, Mr. Greenway.

## II. Under

The Groom of the Stole, Earl of Rumney, first Gen-  
 tleman of the King's Bed-Chamber.

Eight other Gentlemen of  
 the Bed-Chamber, viz. Earl  
 of Arran, Earl of Scarborough,  
 Duke of Queensberry, Earl of  
 Selkirk, Earl of Essex, Lord  
 Lexington, Earl of Burlington,  
 Duke of St. Albans, Earl of  
 Carlisle.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber;  
 Mr. Adrian Van Bokercelan, Mr.  
 John Sayers, Col. James Stan-  
 ley, Col. Hatton Compton, Col.  
 Emanuel Horn, Col. Tho.  
 Windsor, Col. Cholmondley,  
 Lord Raby, and these two

Extraordinary, Mr. Jemmett  
 Mr. Dormer.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber, Mr.  
 Watson, Mr. La Fontaine, Mr.  
 Sewell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ren-  
 closet-keeper, Mr. Sell, Mr.  
 Harris,

Barbers, Mr. Fremin, Mr. D.  
 Brienne, Mr. Longbottom.

Laundress to the Body Linen  
 - Mrs. Lowman.

Sempstress, Mrs. Colledge.  
 Starcher, Mrs. Ireland.  
 Necessary Woman, Ann du Hurst

Officers and Servants belonging to the King's  
 Stables, under

The Master of the Horse, Henry de Nassau, Lord  
 Auverquerque.

Gentleman of the Horse,  
 Henry Ireton, Esq;  
 Avener, John Latton, Esq;

Equerries, John Latton, Henry  
 Ireton, William Lloyd, Roger  
 Pope, Charles Dormer, Gen-  
 Fiddling



|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fielding, Peter Voyer Ri-<br>chaussée, and Henry Foubert,<br>Esquires.                                             | Geo. Lampen, Mr. Robert<br>Manning.                                                                 |
| Pages of Honour, Robert Rich,<br>Allan Ventworth, Tho. Harri-<br>son, William Colt, John<br>Brockhuisen, Esquires. | Master of the Studs, Mr. Tho:<br>P.allein.                                                          |
| Purveyor of the Race-Horses,<br>Tregonnel Frampton, Esq;                                                           | Serjeant, and Marshal Farrier,<br>Mr. Andrew Snape.                                                 |
| Purveyor of the High-ways,<br>Mich. Studholm, Esq;                                                                 | Yeoman Farrier, Mr. John<br>Villis.                                                                 |
| Purveyors of the Stables, Fran-<br>cis Negus, Sam. Skute, and<br>Simon de Brienne, Esquires.                       | Groom Farriers, John Marshall,<br>John Newberry, Josiah Watts;                                      |
| Clerk of the Stables, Mr. Evert<br>Jollyvet:                                                                       | Squire Saddler, Mr. John Raw-<br>lins.                                                              |
| Clerk Avenary, Mr. Robert<br>Manley.                                                                               | Yeoman Saddler, Mr. Lawrence<br>Shaft.                                                              |
| Gentleman Armourer, Mr.<br>Peter Deverre.                                                                          | Groom Saddler, Mr. John Raw-<br>lins:                                                               |
| Page of the Back-Stairs, Mr.<br>William Tisford.                                                                   | Coach-maker, Mr. Sam. Auber-<br>ry.                                                                 |
| Yeoman of the Scirrup, Mr.<br>Gendraule.                                                                           | Purveyors, Mr. Adam Cardon-<br>nel, Mr. James Vezian, Mr.<br>Mr. Arthur Powel, Mr. James<br>Vincen. |
| Yeomen Riders, Mr. Frederick<br>Roote, Mr. John Woolfrade.                                                         | Riding Purveyor, Mr. Richard<br>Pye.                                                                |
| Serjeant of the Carriages, Mr.<br>James du Peron.                                                                  | Mews-Keepers, Mr. Adrian de<br>Mylde, Mr. John Robson, Mr.<br>Tho. Eagle, Mr. Andrew Gui-<br>dan.   |
| Yeomen of the Carriages, Mr.                                                                                       | Porter, Isaac Hacksteene.                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                    | Messenger, Edw. Parsons.                                                                            |

*The Officers, and Band of Gentlemen Pensioners,  
Under their Captain,*

*Charles Duke of St. Albans.*

|                                          |                                              |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Lieutenant, Henry Hevering-<br>ham, Esq; | Clerk of the Chécque, Rob. Man-<br>ley, Esq; |
| Standard-bearer, Charles Fane,<br>Esq;   | Gentleman Harbinger, Rich.<br>Busby, Esq;    |
|                                          | G g g Pay-                                   |

Paymaster, William Smith, Esq; Tho. Musgrave, Henry Linny,  
 Nich. Arnold, Tho. Lloyd,  
 The Band, of which three Sturry Kniveton, Stephen Ash-  
 Knights, and all the rest Es- ton, Paul Colton, Jos. Somner,  
 quires by their Places. Viz. Henry Turner, James Cresset,  
 Tho. Hales, Walter Baker, Sir John Champante, Gregory  
 Gerard-Dutton Fleetwood, Kt. Westcombe, James Gray, Tho.  
 Daniel Vivian, Sir Tho. Kni- Freckleton Jun. Sommerford  
 veton Bar. William Rowley, Oldfield, William Cholmondley,  
 Ambrose Secomb, Sir John Tho. Saunders, Rob. Colby, Wil-  
 Cooper Kt. Tho. Orme, John liam Oldes, William Westcombe,  
 Tydcomb, Charles Norton, Tho. Roger Egerley, Tho. Gery,  
 Boteler, Tho. Pyrke, Alex. Nath. Brown, Jos. White-  
 Barham, John Grube Jun. head.  
 Tho. Freckleton Sen.

Officers, and Yeomen of the Guard, under their  
 Captain,

Charles Earl of Manchester.

Lieutenant, Tho. Maule Esq; Yeomen Ushers, John Milward,  
 Ensign, Rich. Unhill Esq; John Hinge, John Scorer, John  
 Clerk of the Checque, Charles Kirton, Nich. Hawkins, Rob.  
 Hanburg Esq; Kidwell, John Lane, John  
 Corporals, Mr. Dormer, Mr. Holmden.  
 Biggs, Mr. Davenant, Mr. The other Yeomen I pass by  
 Meers. for Brevities sake.

His Majesties Servants, attending His Chappel.

Dean of the Chappel, Henry Lord Bishop of  
 London.

Sub-Dean, Dr. Ralph Battle.  
 Clerk of the Closet, Dr.  
 Montague.

The Chaplains, for the Month  
 of March, Dr. Maynard, Dr.

Bentley, Dr. Smolt, Dr. Wa-  
 ple.  
 For April, Dr. Mills, Mr.  
 Bradford, Dr. Young,  
 Dr. Dunstar.

May,

May, Dr. Haley, Dr. Resbury,  
 Dr. Aldridge, Dr. Wake.  
 June, Mr. Jvett, Dr. Lynford,  
 Dr. Sherlock, Dr. Herne.  
 July, Dr. Hescard, Dr. Willis,  
 Dr. Hesketh, Dr. James.  
 August, Dr. Gee, Dr. Man-  
 deville, Dr. Charlott, Dr.  
 Campion,  
 September, Dr. Manningham,  
 Dr. Alams, Dr. Edwards,  
 Dr. Brabant.  
 October, Dr. Pelling, Dr.  
 Hickman, Mr. Moss, Dr.  
 Atterbury.  
 November, Mr. Verncy, Mr.  
 Blackhall, Sir William  
 Dawes, Dr. Stanhope.  
 December, Dr. Blackburne,  
 Dr. Roife, Dr. Freeman, Dr.  
 Wickart.  
 January, Dr. Lamb, Dr. Hoop-  
 er, Dr. Nurse, Dr. Brady.  
 February, Dr. Tyler, Dr.  
 Whitfield, Dr. Trimmell, Mr.  
 Fleetwood.

Gentlemen, or Clerks of the  
 Chappel, Mr. White, Dr. Wil-

liam Turner, Mr. Vestment,  
 Mr. Snow, Mr. Howell, Mr.  
 Linacre, Mr. Watkins, Mr.  
 Goodgroom, Mr. Richardson,  
 Mr. Hart, Mr. Gosling, Mr.  
 Woodson, Mr. Bentham, Mr.  
 Damazeen, Mr. Birnes, Mr.  
 Williams.

Instrumental Musick. Organists,  
 Dr. John Blow, Master of the  
 Ten Children, Mr. Smith.  
 Other Musicians, the same as  
 before, under the Lord  
 Chamberlain.

Serjeant of the Vestry, Mr.  
 Parker.  
 Yeoman, Mr. Alford.  
 Chamber-Keeper, Mrs. Cook.  
 Closet-keeper, Mr. Thornbe-  
 rough.



## A LIST

Of the Officers and Servants in the Court of Their  
Royal Highnesses, the PRINCE and PRIN-  
CESS of Denmark.

## I. Of the PRINCE.

THE Gentleman of the  
Bed-Chamber, and Groom  
of the Stole, *John Lord De  
la War.*

Privy Purse, and Master of the  
Robes, *Monsieur De Plessen.*

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber,  
*Charles Churchill, George  
Churchill, and Thomas Maul*  
Esquires.

Grooms of the Presence, —

Pages of the Back-Stairs, *Mr.  
Peter Laroche, Mr. Dan Cro-  
haire.*

Gentleman Usher, *Edmund  
Webb Esq;*

Gentlemen Waiters, *Mr. John  
Laing, Mr. John Anderson.*

Yeoman of the Wardrobe, *Mr.  
Roger Hallet.*

Yeoman of the Robes, and  
Barber, *Mr. Buckholt.*

Harbinger, *Mr. Geo. Gunthorpe.*

Secretary, *Edw. Griffith Esq;*

Secretary for Foreign Affairs,  
*John Geo. Huck Esq;*

Chaplain, *Dr. John Meckens.*

Treasurer of the Revenue, and  
Comptroller of the Household,  
*Sir Benj. Bathurst Kt.*

Commissioners of the Revenue,

*Sir Benjamin aforesaid, Edw.  
Griffith, and Tho. Maul, Es-  
quires.*

Their Clerk, and the Treasurers,  
*Mr. John Rooper.*  
Auditors, *Edw. Griffith, and  
Tho. Maul, Esquires.*

Clerk of the Kitchen, —  
Master Cook, *Mr. Haverball.*  
Second Cook, *Mr. Hounslow.*

Laundress to the Body, *Mrs.  
Dorothy Cowper.*

Laundress to the Table, *Mrs.  
Jane Gunthorpe.*

Necessary Woman, *Mrs. Mary  
Douglas.*

Belonging to the Stables.

Master of the Horse, the Earl  
of Sandwich.

Equerries, *Mr. Laurence St. Loe,  
Mr. Humphrey Griffith.*

Pages of Honour, *Mr. Sam.  
Masham, Mr. Henry Hawley.*

Yeoman Rider, and Captain of  
the Arms, *Mr. Timothy Scoll.*

Clerk, and Surveyor of the  
Stables, *Mr. Michael Stud-  
holm.*

Overseer of the Stables, *Mr.  
John Miller.*

II. Of

II. Of the PRINCESS.

Ady of the Bed-Chamber,  
and Groom of the Stole,  
the Countess of Marlborough.

Other Ladies of the Bed-Cham-  
ber, Lady Fretchevill, Lady  
Charlotte Becerwett.

Maids of Honour, Madam Isa-  
bella Wentworth, Madam Ann  
South, Madam Letitia Frowd,  
Madam Charlotte Godfrey.

Bed-Chamber Women, Madam  
Mary Danvers, Madam Mar-  
gery Fielding, Madam Agnette  
Cowper, Madam Ann Hill.

Amstrefs and Starcher, Mrs.  
Ann Rainford.

Amstrefs to the Body, Mrs.  
Eliz. Atkinson.

Necessary Woman, Mrs. Mary  
Fyson,

Gentleman Usher, Mr. Henry  
Sandys.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Mr.  
Edw. Brown, Mr. John Bonine,  
Mr. John Foster, Mr. Gilb.  
Abraham.

Gentlemen Waiters, Mr. Roger  
Cowper, Mr. Edw. Harrison.

Page of the Presence, Mr. Wil-  
liam Humble.

Chaplains, Dr. Young, Dr. Pratt.  
Chappel-Keeper, Mr. Charles  
Lucas.

Belonging to the Stables.

Master of the Horse, John Lord  
Fitzharding.

Equerry, Mr. Hugh Chudleigh.

Pages of Honour, Mr. Tho.  
Pultney, Mr. John Gough.

A LIST of the PEERS of the REALM, otherwise called the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal. Viz. Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons.

Amongst which 'tis to be observed, that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, take Place of all Dukes not being of the Royal Blood. As on the other side the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the Earl Marshal of England, and the Lord Steward of the King's Household take Place of all of the same Degree.

### DUKES.

Prince George of Denmark,  
Duke of Cumberland.  
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord President of the Council.  
— Howard, Duke of Norfolk,  
Earl Marshal of England.  
William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the King's Household.  
Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.  
Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.  
Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Southampton.  
Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.  
James Butler, Duke of Ormond.  
Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.  
George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.  
Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.  
Meinhard Schonberg, Duke of Schonberg.  
Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.  
Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds.  
Wriothesly Russel, Duke of Bedford.  
John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

### MARQUIS.

John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby.

### EARLS.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.  
Lord Great Chamberlain of England.  
Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey.  
Lord Chamberlain of the Household.  
Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.  
Anthony Grey, Earl of Kent.  
William Stanley, Earl of Derby.  
John Manners, Earl of Rutland.  
— Hastings



— Hastings, Earl of Hunting-  
 don.  
 Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.  
 Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk.  
 Charles Sackville, Earl of Dor-  
 set and Middlesex.  
 James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.  
 — Cecill, Earl of Exeter.  
 — Egerton, Earl of Bridge-  
 water.  
 Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester.  
 George Compton, Earl of Nor-  
 thampton.  
 Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick  
 and Holland.  
 Philip Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.  
 Rowlet St. John, Earl of Bo-  
 lingbroke.  
 Thomas Fane, Earl of Westmor-  
 land.  
 Charles Montague, Earl of Man-  
 chester.  
 Thomas Howard, Earl of Berk-  
 shire.  
 Richard Savage, Earl Rivers.  
 Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peter-  
 borough and Monmouth.  
 Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford.  
 Charles Finch, Earl of Win-  
 chelsea.  
 Melin Pierpont, Earl of King-  
 shon.  
 Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnar-  
 von.  
 Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chester-  
 field.  
 Thomas Tufston, Earl of Thanet.  
 Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunder-  
 land.  
 Peter Leake, Earl of Scarisdale.  
 Edward Montague, Earl of Sand-  
 wich.  
 Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.  
 Vernon Capell, Earl of Essex.  
 Robert Brudenell, Earl of Car-  
 ligan.

James Amestey, Earl of Angle-  
 sey.  
 John Granville, Earl of Bath.  
 Charles Howard, Earl of Car-  
 liffe.  
 Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ailes-  
 bury.  
 Charles Boyle, Earl of Burling-  
 ton.  
 Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of  
 Shaftsbury.  
 Edward Henry Lee, Earl of  
 Lichfield.  
 Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suffex.  
 Lewis de Duras, Earl of Fever-  
 sham.  
 Charles Gerard, Earl of Maccles-  
 field.  
 Charles Bodville Roberts, Earl of  
 Radnor.  
 William Paston, Earl of Yar-  
 mouth.  
 Charles Berkeley, Earl of Berke-  
 ley.  
 Daniel Finch, Earl of Notting-  
 ham.  
 Laurence Hyde, Earl of Roche-  
 ster.  
 Mountague Bertie, Earl of Abing-  
 don.  
 Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsbo-  
 rough.  
 Robert Darcie, Earl of Holder-  
 ness.  
 Henry Windsor, Earl of Pli-  
 mouth.  
 Edward Ratcliff, Earl of Der-  
 went-water.  
 William Bentinck, Earl of Port-  
 land.  
 Ralph Montague, Earl of Men-  
 tague.  
 John Churchill, Earl of Marl-  
 borough.  
 Arthur Herbert, Earl of Tor-  
 rington.

Richard

Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.

George Booth, Earl of Warrington.

Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford.

Henry Sidney, Earl of Rumney.

William Zulestein, Earl of Rochford.

Arnold Joost van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.

Thomas Coventry, Earl of Coventry.

Edward Russel, Earl of Orford.

Henry d'Arverquerque, Earl of Grantham.

## VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

Francis Brown, Viscount Mountacute.

William Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele.

Rowland Bellasis, Viscount Falconberg.

Charles Townsend, Viscount Townsend.

Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.

Christopher Hatton, Viscount Hatton.

Henry Tolverton, Viscount Longvile.

Richard Louthier, Viscount Lonsdale.

## BARONS.

George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny.

— Touchet, Lord Audley.

Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

John West, Lord De la War.

Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrers.

Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitzwalter.

Edward Ward, Lord Dudley and Ward.

Edward Stourton, Lord Stourton.

Richard Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke.

Ralph Eure, Lord Eure.

Thomas Wharton, Lord Wharton.

Hugh Villoughby, Lord Villoughby of Parham.

VWilliam Paget, Lord Paget.

Thomas Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham.

VWilliam North, Lord North and Gray of Rolleston.

James Bruges, Lord Chandos.

Robert Cary, Lord Hunsdon.

Thomas Petre, Lord Petre.

Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley.

Thomas Arundel, Lord Arundel of VVardour.

Christopher Roper, Lord Tenham.

Foulk Grevill, Lord Brook.

John Lovelace, Lord Lovelace.

John Pawlett, Lord Pawlett of Hinton St. George.

Banester Maynard, Lord Maynard.

Charles Howard, Lord Howard of Escrick.

Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.

Thomas VVentworth, Lord Raby.

Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh.

Thomas Fermyn, Lord Fermyn.

VWilliam Byron, Lord Byron.

John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan.

Francis Carrington, Lord Carrington.

VWilliam VViddrington, Lord VViddrington.

John Colepeper, Lord Colepeper.

Robert Lucas, Lord Lucas.

Lewis VWatson, Lord Rockingham.



Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington.  
Marmaduke Langdale, Lord  
Langdale.  
William Berkeley, Lord Berkeley  
of Stratton.  
Charles Granville, Lord Gran-  
ville.  
Charles Cornwallis, Lord Corn-  
wallis.  
Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew.  
John Arundel, Lord Arundel of  
Trevise.  
William Craven, Lord Craven.  
Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford of  
Chudleigh.  
Peregrine Osborne, Lord Osborne.  
John Carteret, Lord Carteret.  
Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston.  
William Legg, Lord Dartmouth.  
William Stawell, Lord Stawell.  
Francis North, Lord Guilford.  
Sidney Godolphin, Lord Godolphin.  
Henry Fermyn, Lord Dover.  
John Jefferyes, Lord Jefferyes.  
James Waldegrave, Lord Wal-  
degrave.  
Hugh Cholmley, Lord Cholmley.  
John Ashburnham, Lord Ash-  
burnham.  
William Farmer, Lord Leimp-  
ster.  
Charles Butler, Lord Weston.  
Henry Herbert, Lord Herbert of  
Chirbury.  
John Thompson, Lord Haver-  
sham.  
John Sommers, Lord Sommers.  
Christopher Vane, Lord Barnard.  
Charles Mountague, Lord Hali-  
fax.

# ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Dr. Thomas Tennison, Lord  
Archbishop of Canterbury.  
Dr. John Sharp, Lord Arch-  
bishop of York.

Dr. Henry Compton, Lord Bi-  
shop of London.  
Dr. Nathaniel Crew, Lord Bi-  
shop of Durham.  
Dr. Peter Mew, Lord Bishop of  
Winchester.  
Dr. William Beau, Lord Bi-  
shop of Llandaff.  
Dr. William Lloyd, Lord Bi-  
shop of Worcester.  
Dr. Thomas Smith, Lord Bishop  
of Carlisle.  
Dr. Thomas Spratt, Lord Bishop  
of Rochester.  
Dr. Jonathan Trelawny, Lord  
Bishop of Exeter.  
Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop  
of Sarum.  
Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, Lord  
Bishop of Bangor.  
Dr. Nicholas Stratford, Lord  
Bishop of Chester.  
Dr. Simon Patrick, Lord Bi-  
shop of Ely.  
Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Lord Bi-  
shop of Hereford.  
Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop  
of Litchfield and Coventry.  
Dr. John Moore, Lord Bishop  
of Norwich.  
Dr. Richard Cumberland, Lord  
Bishop of Peterborough.  
Dr. Edward Fowler, Lord Bi-  
shop of Gloucester.  
Dr. Richard Kidder, Lord Bi-  
shop of Bath and Wells.  
Dr. John Hall, Lord Bishop of  
Bristol.  
Dr. Edward Jones, Lord Bi-  
shop of St. Asaph.  
Dr. James Gardner, Lord Bi-  
shop of Lincoln.  
Dr. John Williams, Lord Bi-  
shop of Chichester.  
Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bi-  
shop of Oxford.

The Peers in all 177.

H H H



*A List of the present House of Commons, the  
Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, being the  
Representatives of the People in Parliament.*

*Bedfordshire, 4.*

**K** Nights of the Shire, the  
Lord Edward Russel, Sir  
William Gostwick, Bar.  
Town of Bedford, Samuel Rolt,  
and William Spencer, Es-  
quires.

*Berks, 9.*

Sir Humphrey Forster Bar. Rich.  
Nevil Esq;  
Borough of New-Windsor, John  
Lord Viscount Fitzharding,  
Richard Topham Esq;  
Borough of Reading, Sir Owen  
Buckingham Kt. Francis Knol-  
lys Esq;  
Borough of Wallingford, Wil-  
liam Jennens, and Thomas  
Rendue Esquires.  
Borough of Abingdon, Simon  
Harcourt Esq;

*Bucks, 14.*

Goodwin Wharton Esq; William  
Lord Cheyne, Viscount of  
Newhaven.  
Town of Buckingham, Sir Rich-  
ard Temple, and Sir Edmund  
Denton, Baronets.  
Borough of Chipping-Wicomb,  
Charles Godfrey, and Fleet-  
wood Dormer Esquires.  
Borough of Ailsbury, Sir Tho-  
mas Lee Bar. James Her-  
bert Esq;

Borough of Aymondestham, Wil-  
liam Lord Cheyne, Viscount  
of Newhaven, Sir John Ger-  
rard Bar. Idem.

Borough of Wendover, John  
Blackwell, and Richard  
Hampden Esquires.

Borough of Great-Marlow, Sir  
James Etherege Kt. James  
Chase Esq;

*Cambridgeshire, 6.*

John Lord Cutts, Baron of  
Goran, Sir Rushout Cullen Bar.  
University of Cambridge, Hen-  
ry Boyle, and Anthony Ham-  
mond Esquires.  
Town of Cambridge, Sir John  
Cotton, and Sir Henry Pick-  
ering Baronets.

*Cheshire, 4.*

Sir John Manwaring Bar. Sir  
Robert Cotton Kt. and Bar.  
City of Chester, Sir Henry Bun-  
bury Bar. Peter Shakerley Esq;

*Cornwall, 44.*

John Speccot Esq;  
Borough of Dunbruid, alias  
Launceston, Henry Lord Hyde,  
William Cary Esq;  
Borough of Leskard, William  
Bridges, and Henry Dwell  
Esquires.

Borough of *Lestwithiel*, Sir *John Moleworth* Kt. and Bar. *George Booth* Esq;

Borough of *Torb*, Sir *John Hawles* Kt. *Henry Vincent* Esq;

Borough of *Bodmin*, *Russel Roberts*, and *John Hoblyn* Esquires.

Borough of *Helston*, *Charles Godolphin*, and *Sidney Godolphin* Esquires.

Borough of *Saltsash*, *James Buller*, and *Alexander Pendarves* Esquires.

Borough of *Camelford*, *Henry Manaton*, and *Dennis Glyn* Esquires.

Borough of *Portpigham*, alias *Westlow*, *James Kendall*, and *John Mountstevens* Esquires.

Borough of *Grampound*, Sir *William Scawen* Kt. *Francis Scobell* Esq;

Borough of *Eastlow*, *Francis Godolphin* Esq; Sir *Henry Symour* Bar.

Borough of *Penryn*, *Samuel Trefusis*, and *Alexander Pendarves* Esquires.

Borough of *Tregony*, *Francis Robarts*, and *Hugh Fortescue* Esquires.

Borough of *Bossiney*, *Francis Robarts*, and *John Tregagle* Esquires.

Borough of *St. Ives*, *James Praed*, and *Benjamin Overton*, Esquires.

Borough of *Foway*, *John Williams*, and *John Granvill* Esquires.

Borough of *St. German*, *John Speccot*, and *Henry Flemming* Esquires.

Borough of *St. Michael*, *William Beaw*, Doctor of Laws, Sir *Richard Vivian*.

Borough of *Newport*, *Francis Stratford*, and *John Prideaux* Esquires.

Borough of *St. Mawes*, Sir *Joseph Tredenham* Kt. *John Tredenham* Esq;

Borough of *Callington*, Sir *William Coryton* Bar. *Robert Rolle* Esq;

### Cumberland, 6.

*Richard Musgrave*, and *Jeffrey Lawson* Esquires.

City of *Carlisle*, *Philip Howard*, and *James Lowther* Esquires.

Borough of *Cockermouth*, *William Seymour*, and *George Fletcher* Esquires.

### Derbyshire, 4

*William Lord Marquis of Hartington*, *John Lord Ross*.

Town of *Derby*, *James Cavendish* Esq; Sir *Charles Pye* Bar.

### Devonshire, 26.

*William Courtenay*, and *Samuel Roll* Esquires.

City of *Exeter*, Sir *Edward Seymour* Bar. Sir *Bartholomew Shower* Kt.

Borough of *Totness*, *Francis Gwyn*, and *Thomas Coulson* Esquires.

Borough of *Plimouth*, *Cha. Trelawny*, and *Henry Trelawny* Esquires.

Town of *Okehampton*, *William Harris*, and *Thomas Northmore* Esquires.

Borough of *Barnstaple*, *Nicholas Hooper* Serjeant at Law, *Arthur Champneys* Esq;

H h h 2

Borough

Borough of Plympton, Courtney Croker, and Martin Rider Esquires.

Borough of Honiton, Sir William Drake Kt. and Bar. Sir Walter Yonge Bar.

Borough of Tavistock, Lord Edward Russel, Lord Robert Russel.

Borough of Ashburton, William Stawell, and Richard Duke Jun. Esquires.

Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardnes, Frederick Herne, and Nathaniel Herne Esquires.

Borough of Boralston, Sir Rowland Gwynne Kt. Peter King Esq;

Borough of Tiverton, Charles Spencer, and Thomas Bere Esquires.

### Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, and Thomas Freke Esquires.

Town of Poole, Sir William Phippard Kt. William Jolliffe Esq;

Borough of Dorchester, Nathaniel Napier, and Thomas Trenchard Esquires.

Borough of Lyme-Regis, Robert Henley Esq; Joseph Paice Merchant.

Borough of Weymouth, Henry Thyne, and Charles Churchill Esquires.

Borough of Melcomb Regis, Maurice Ashley, and Michael Harvey Esquires.

Borough of Bridport, Alexander Pitfield, and William Gulston Esquires.

Borough of Shafton, alias Shaftsbury, Edward Nicholas, and Thomas Chalin Esquires.

Borough of Wareham, Thomas Earl, and George Pitt Esquires.

Borough of Corfe Castle, John Bankes, and Richard Furnes Esquires.

### Durham, 4.

William Lambton, and Lyonel Vane Esquires.

City of Durham, Charles Montague, and Thomas Conyers Esquires.

### Essex, 8.

Sir Charles Barrington, and Sir Francis Masham Barons.

Borough of Colchester, Sir Thomas Cooke, and Sir Isaac Rebow Knights.

Borough of Malden, Irby Montague, and William Fytche Esquires.

Borough of Harwich, Sir Thomas Davall Kt. Dennis Lydell Esq;

### Gloucestershire, 8.

John Howe Esq; Sir Richard Cocks Bar.

City of Gloucester, William Selvin, and John Bridgman Esquires.

Borough of Cirencester, James Thynn, and Charles Cox Esquires.

Borough of Tewkesbury, Richard Dowdeswell, and Edmund Bray Esquires.

### Herefordshire, 8.

Sir John Williams Kt. Henry Gorges Esq;

City of Hereford, Thomas Foley, and James Brydges Esquires.

Borough



Borough of Lempster, Thomas Lord Coningsby, Edward Harley Esq;

Borough of VVenbly, Henry Cornwall, and John Birch Esquires.

### Hertfordshire, 6.

John Freeman Jun. and Thomas Halsey Esquires.

Borough of St. Albans, George Churchill, and ——— Gape Esquires.

Borough of Hertford, Charles Caesar, and ——— Gulsen Esquires.

### Huntingtonshire, 4.

John Dryden, and Henry Proby Esquires.

Borough of Huntingdon, Charles Boyle, and Francis Worsley Esquires.

### Kent, 10.

Thomas Hales Bar.

City of Canterbury, George Sayer, and Henry Lee Esquires.

City of Rochester, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Sir Clowdesty Shovell Knights.

Borough of Maidstone, Sir Robert Marsham Kt. and Bar.

Thomas Blifs Esq;

Borough of Queenborough, Robert Crawford, and Thomas King Esquires.

### Lancashire, 14.

James Stanley, and Richard Bold Esquires.

Borough of Preston in Amounderness, Edward Rigby, and Henry Ashurst Esquires.

Borough of Lancaster, Robert Heysham, and Roger Kirkby Esquires.

Borough of Newton, Thomas Legh, and Thomas Brotherton Esquires.

Borough of Wigan, Sir Roger Bradshaigh Bar. Orlando Bridgeman Esq;

Borough of Clithero, Thomas Stringer, and Christopher Lister Esquires.

Borough of Leverpoole, Sir William Norris Kt. VWilliam Clayton Esq.

### Leicestershire, 4.

John Verney, and John Wilkins Esquires.

Town of Leicester, Sir VWilliam Villiers Bar. Laurence Carter Jun. Esq;

### Lincolnshire, 12.

Charles Dymocke Esq; Sir John Thorold Bar.

City of Lincoln, Sir John Bolles Bar. Sir Thomas Meres Kt.

Borough of Boston, Edmund Boulter Esq; Sir William Yorke Kt.

Borough of Great Grimsby,

Thomas Vyner Esq;

Town of Stamford, William Cecil, and Charles Bertie Esquires.

Borough of Grantham, Thomas Baptist Maners Esq; Sir William Ellis Bar.

### Middlesex, 8.

Hugh Smithson, and Warwick Lake Esquires.

City of Westminster, James Vernon Esq; Principal Secretary

ary of State, Thomas Crosse Esq;

City of London, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashurst, Sir William Withers, and Sir John Fleet Knights.

### Monmouthshire, 3.

John Morgan Esq; Sir John Williams Bar.

Borough of Monmouth, John Morgan Esq;

### Norfolk, 12.

Roger Townshend Esq; Sir Jacob Astley Kt. and Bar.

City of Norwich, Robert Davey, and Thomas Blofeld Esquires.

Town of Lyn Regis, Sir John Turner, and Sir Charles Turner Knights.

Town of Great-Yarmouth, George England, and Samuel Fuller Esquires.

Borough of Thetford,

Edmund Soame Esq;

Borough of Castlerising, Thomas Howard, and Robert Walpole Esquires.

### Northamptonshire, 9.

Sir Justinian Isham Bar. John Parkhurst Esq;

City of Peterborough, Sidney Wortley, (alias Mountague) and Gilbert Dolben Esquires.

Town of Northampton, Christopher Montague, and Thomas Andrews Esquires.

Town of Brackley, Charles Egerton, and Harry Mordant Esquires.

Borough of Higham-Ferrars, Thomas Elkins, Esq;

### Northumberland, 8.

Ferdinand Forster, and William Howard Esquires.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, William Carr Esq; Sir Henry Liddell Bar.

Borough of Morpeth,

Sir Henry Belasyse Kt.

Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Ralph Grey, and Samuel Ogden Esquires.

### Nottinghamshire, 8.

Sir Thomas Willoughby Bar. George Eyre Esq;

Town of Nottingham, William Pierrepont, and Robert Sacheverell Esquires.

Borough of East-Retford, John Thornbagh Esq; Sir Willoughby Hickman Kt.

Town of Newark upon Trent, John Rayner Esq; Sir George Markham Bar.

### Oxon, 9.

Sir Robert Jenkinson Bar. Sir Edward Norreys Kt.

University of Oxon, Henry Finch, and William Bromley Esquires.

City of Oxon, Thomas Rowney, and Francis Norreys Esquires.

Borough of New-Woodstock, James Bertie Esq; Sir Thomas Littleton Bar.

Borough of Banbury, Charles North Esq;

### Rutlandshire, 2.

Sir Thomas Mackworth Bar. Richard Halford Esq;

Salop,



Salop, 12.

Mumfry Briggs Bar. Robert Lloyd Esq;  
Town of Salop, John Kynaston, and Richard Mitton Esquires.  
Borough of Bruges, alias Bridgnorth, Sir Edward Aston Bar. Roger Pope Jun. Esq;  
Borough of Ludlow, Sir Thomas Powys Kt. William Gower Esq;  
Borough of Great-Wenlock, Sir William Forester Kt. George Weld Esq;  
Town of Bishop's-Castle, Charles Mason, and George Walcott Esquires.

Somersetshire, 18.

John Trevelyan Bar. John Hunt Esq;  
City of Bristol, Sir William Daines Kt. Robert Yate Esq;  
City of Bath, William Blathwayt, and Alexander Popham Esquires.  
City of Wells, William Coward Serjeant at Law, Henry Portman Esq;  
Borough of Taunton, Sir Francis Warre, Edward Clarke Esq;  
Borough of Bridgwater, John Gilbert, and George Batch Esquires.  
Borough of Minehead, Alexander Lutterell Esq; Sir Jacob Banks Kt.  
Borough of Ilcester, Sir Philip Sydenham Bar. James Anderton Esq;  
Borough of Milburn-Port, Sir Thomas Travell Kt. Sir Richard Newman Bar.

Southampton, 26.

Thomas Feroise, and Richard Chaundler Esquires.  
City of Winchester, The Lord William Pawlet, George Rodney Bridges Esq;  
Town of Southampton, Roger Mompesson Esq; Milsford Crowe Merchant.  
Town of Portsmouth, Thomas Erle Esq; Sir George Rooke Kt.  
Borough of Tarmouth, Henry Holmes, and Anthony Morgan Esquires.  
Borough of Petersfield, Ralph Bucknal, and Richard Marks Esquires.  
Borough of Newport, alias Medena, — Mitchell, and — Greenhill Esquires.  
Borough of Stockbridge, Anthony Stuart, and John Pitts Esquires.  
Borough of Newton, James Worsey, and Thomas Hopson Esquires.  
Borough of Christ-Church, Edward Viscount Cornbury, William Ettricke Esq;  
Borough of Lymington, Thomas Dore, and Paul Burrard Esquires.  
Borough of VVhitchurch, Lord James Russel, Richard VVoolaston Esq;  
Borough of Andover, John Smyth Esq;

Staffordshire, 10.

Henry Pagett, and Edward Baggott Esquires.  
City of Litchfield, Richard Dyort, and VVilliam VValmifley Esquires. Borough



Borough of Stafford, John Chetwynd, and Thomas Foley Jun. Esquires.

Borough of Newcastle under Line, Sir John Leveson Gower Bar. Rowland Cotton Esq;

Borough of Tamworth, Sir Henry Gough Kt. Thomas Guy Esq;

### Suffolk, 18.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston Bar. Lyonell Earl of Dysert.

Borough of Ipswich, Joseph Martin Esq; Sir Charles Duncomb Kt.

Borough of Dunwich, Sir Charles Blois Bar. Robert Kemp Esq;

Borough of Orford, Sir Edmund Bacon Kt. Sir Edward Turner Kt.

Borough of Aldborough, Sir Henry Johnson Kt. William Johnson Esq;

Borough of Sudbury, Sir Gervas Elves Bar. Sir John Cordell Bar.

Borough of Eye, Spencer Compton Esq; Sir Joseph Jekyll Kt.

Borough of St. Edmondsbury, Sir Robert Davers Bar. John Hervey Esq;

### Surrey, 14.

Sir Richard Onslow Bar. John Weston Esq;

Borough of Southwark, Charles Cox, and John Cholmley Esquires.

Borough of Blechingly, Sir Edward Gresham Bar. John Ward Esq;

Borough of Ryegate, Sir John Parsons Kt. Stephen Hervey Esq;

Borough of Guilford, Morgan

Randyll, and Denzill Onslow Esquires.

Borough of Gatton, Thomas Turgis, and Maitrice Thompson Esquires.

Borough of Haslemere, Sir Thomas Oglethorpe Kt. George Woodroffe Esq;

### Suffex, 20.

Henry Lumley, and John Miller Esquires.

City of Chichester, Sir Thomas May Kt. William Elson Esq;

Borough of Horsham, Henry Yates, and Henry Cowper Esquires.

Borough of Midhurst, John Lewknor, and Lawrence Alcock Esquires.

Borough of Lewes, Thomas Pesham Esq; Sir Thomas Trevor Kt.

Borough of New-Shoreham,

Charles Sergison Esq;

Borough of Bramber;

Thomas Owen Esq;

Borough of Steyning, Goring Esq; Sir Edward Hungerford Knight of the Bath.

Borough of East-Grinstead, John Conyers, and Matthew Pryor Esquires.

Borough of Arundel, John Cooke, and Edmund Dummer Esquires.

### Warwickshire, 6.

Sir John Mordaunt, and Sir Charles Shuckburgh Baronets

City of Coventry, Sir Christopher Hales Bar. Thomas Hopkins Esq;

Borough

Borough of Warwick, Francis Greville Esq; Sir Thomas Wagstaffe Kt.

## Westmorland, 4.

Henry Grahame Esq; Sir Christopher Musgrave Kt. and Bar.  
Borough of Appleby, Gervais Pierpoint, and Wharton Dunch Esquires.

## Wiltshire, 34.

Sir George Hungerford Kt. Richard How Esq;  
City of New-Sarum, Robert Eyre Esq;

Borough of Wilton, John Gauntlett, and Thomas Phipps Esquires.

Borough of Downeton, John Eyre, and Carew Rawleigh Esquires.

Borough of Hindon, Sir James Howe Bar. George Morley Esq;

Borough of Heytersbury, William Ashe, and Edward Ashe Esquires.

Borough of Westbury, Robert Bertie, and Richard Lewis Esquires.

Borough of Calne, Walter Long, and Walter Hungerford Esquires.

Borough of Devizes, Sir Francis Child Kt. Francis Merewether Esq;

Borough of Chippenham, John Lord Mordaunt, Walter White Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury, Edward Pauncefort Esq;

Borough of Cricklade, Edmund

Dunch Esq; Sir Stephen Fox Kt.

Borough of Great-Bedwin, Francis Stonehouse Esq; Charles Davenant Doctor of Laws.

Borough of Luggershall, Edmund Webb, and John Webb Esquires.

Borough of Old-Sarum, William Harvey, and Charles Mompeyson Esquires.

Borough of Wootton-Basset, Henry St. John Jun. and Henry Prunel Esquires.

Borough of Marleborough, Richard Earl of Ranelagh, John Jeffreys Esq;

## Worcestershire, 9.

William Walsh, Esq; Sir John Packington Bar.

City of Worcester, Thomas Wylde, and Samuel Swift Esquires.

Borough of Droitwich, Edward Harley, and Phillip Foley Esquires.

Borough of Evesham, Sir James Rushout Bar. John Rudge Esq;

Borough of Bewdley, Salwey Winnington Esq;

## Yorshire, 30.

Thomas Lord Fairfax, Sir John Kay Bar.

City of York, Sir William Robinson Bar. Edward Thompson Esq;

Town of Kingston upon Hull, Sir William St. Quintin Bar. William Maisters Esq;

Borough of Knaresborough, Robert Byerley, and Christopher Stockdale Esquires.

Borough of Scarborough, Arthur Viscount Irwyn, Sir Charles Hotham Bar.

Borough of Rippon, *John Aislaby*,  
and *Jonathan Jennings* Es-  
quires.

Borough of Richmond, *Thomas*  
*Torke*, and *James Darcy*  
Esquires.

Borough of Heydon, *Sir Robert*  
*Bedingfeild* Kt. *Anthony Dun-*  
*comb* Esq;

Borough of Boroughbrigg, *Sir*  
*Henry Goodrick*, and *Sir*  
*Bryan Staplyton*, Baronets.

Borough of Malton, *Sir William*  
*Strickland* Bar. *William*  
*Palmes* Esq;

Borough of Thirsk, *Sir Godfrey*  
*Copley*, and *Sir Thomas*  
*Frankland* Baronets.

Borough of Aldborough, *Robert*  
*Monckton*, and *Cyrill Arthing-*  
*ton* Esquires.

Borough of Beverly, *Sir Mi-*  
*chael Wharton* Kt. *Ralph*  
*Wharton* Esq;

Borough of North-Allerton, *Sir*  
*William Hustler* Kt. *Ralph*  
*Milbank* Esq;

Borough of Pontefraſt, *Sir John*  
*Bland* Bar. *John Bright* Esq;

Port of Dover, *Sir Charles*  
*Hedges* Kt. Principal Secre-  
tary of State, and *Matthew*  
*Aylmer* Esq;

Port of Sandwich,

*John Taylor* Esq;

Port of Seaford, *Sir William*  
*Thomas* Bar. *William Lowndes*  
Esq;

## W A L E S, (24.)

Angleſey, 2.

*Richard* Lord Viscount Bulke-  
ley.

Borough of Beaumaris, *Conings-*  
*by Williams* Esq;

Brecon, 2.

*Sir Rowland Gwynne* Kt.

Town of Brecon, *Sir Jeffery*  
*Jefferys* Kt.

Cardigan, 2.

Carmarthen, 2.

*Sir Rice Rudd* Bar.

Town of Carmarthen, *Richard*  
*Vaughan* Esq;

Carnarvan, 2.

*Thomas Bulkeley* Esq;

Town of Carnarvan, *Sir John*  
*Wynne* Kt.

Denbigh,

## B A R O N S of the Cinque-Ports, (16.)

Port of Hastings, *John Poulte-*  
*ney*, and *Peter Gott* Esquires.

Town of Wincheſſea, *Thomas*  
*Newport*, and *Robert Bristow*  
*Jun.* Esquires.

Town of Rye, *Sir Robert Au-*  
*ſten* Bar. *Joſeph Offley* Esq;

Town of New-Rumney, *Sir*  
*Charles Sedley* Bar. *John*  
*Brewer* Esq;

Port of Hyeth, *Sir Phillip Boteler*,  
Bar. *John Boteler* Esq;



## Denbigh, 2. Montgomery, 2.

Sir Richard Middleton Bar.

Town of Denbigh, Edward  
Brereton Esq;

Edward Vaughan Esq;

Town of Montgomery, John  
Vaughan Esq;

## Flint, 2.

Sir John Cornway Bar.

Town of Flint, Thomas Mostyn  
Esq;

## Pembroke, 3.

Sir Arthur Owen Bar.

Town of Haverford-West, Wil-  
liam Wheeler Esq;Town of Pembroke, Sir John  
Philips Bar.

## Glamorgan, 2.

Town of Cardiffe, Sir Edward  
Stradling Bar.

## Radnor, 2.

Thomas Harley Esq;

Town of New-Radnor, Robert  
Harley Esq; Speaker.

## Merioneth, 1.

Hugh Nanney Esq;

Commons in all 513.

A L I S T  
Of the Lords and Others of His Majesties most  
Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL.

- H**IS Royal Highness,  
Prince **G E O R G E** of  
Denmark.  
*Thomas*, Lord Archbishop of  
Canterbury.  
*Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper of  
the Great Seal of England.  
*Thomas*, Earl of Pembroke,  
Lord President of the Coun-  
cil.  
*William*, Duke of Devonshire,  
Lord Steward of the King's  
Household.  
*Charles*, Duke of Somerset.  
*James*, Duke of Ormond.  
*Charles*, Duke of Bolton.  
*Meinhard*, Duke of Schonberg.  
*Charles*, Duke of Shrewsbury.  
*Thomas*, Duke of Leeds.  
*Robert*, Earl of Lindsey, Lord  
Great Chamberlain of Eng-  
land.  
*Edward*, Earl of Jersey, Lord  
Chamberlain of the Hou-  
sehold.  
*Aubrey*, Earl of Oxford.  
*Charles*, Earl of Dorset and  
Middlesex.  
*Charles*, Earl of Peterborough  
and Monmouth.  
*Thomas*, Earl of Stamford,  
*John*, Earl of Bath.  
*Charles*, Earl of Carlisle,  
*Charles*, Earl of Berkeley.
- Laurence*, Earl of Rochefter.  
*William*, Earl of Portland.  
*Ralph*, Earl of Montague.  
*John*, Earl of Marlborough.  
*Richard*, Earl of Scarborough.  
*Francis*, Earl of Bradford.  
*Henry*, Earl of Rummy.  
*Edward*, Earl of Oxford.  
*Richard*, Earl of Ranelagh.  
*Henry*, Lord Bishop of Lon-  
don.  
*Robert*, Lord Fevers.  
*Thomas*, Lord Wharton.  
*Robert*, Lord Lexington.  
*Sidney*, Lord Godolphin.  
*Charles*, Lord Halifax.  
*Thomas*, Lord Coningsby.  
*Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; Vice-  
Chamberlain.  
*James Vernon* } Secretaries of  
Esq; } State.  
*Sir Charles Hedges* Kt.  
*Sir John Trevor* Kt. Master of  
the Rolls.  
*Sir John Holt* Kt. Lord Chief  
Justice of the King's Bench.  
*Sir Henry Goodrick* Kt.  
*Sir Joseph Williamson* Kt.  
*Henry Boyle*, Chancellour and  
Under Treasurer of the Ex-  
chequer.  
*John Smith* Esq;

Clerks of the Council.

- Sir John Nicholas.*  
*William Blathwait* Esq;
- John Powey* Esq;  
*Edward Southwell* Esq;

*The Two Principal Secretaries of State,*

James Vernon *Esq;*

Under Secretaries, Mr. Mr. Eggar, Mr. Filson, Mr. La  
Yard, Mr. Hopkins, Faye.  
Clerk, Mr. Welby. Chamber-Keepers, Mr. Shorter,  
Coordinate Clerks, Mr. Jones, Mr. Turner.

*Sir* Charles Hedges *Kt.*

Under Secretaries, Mr. Ellis, Payzant, Mr. Vanbrugh, Mr.  
Mr. Tucker. Hussy.  
Clerk, Mr. Swinfort. Chamber-Keepers, Mr. Smith,  
Under Clerks, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Mr. Ramzey.

*In the Signet Office.*

Clerks, Sir John Nicholas *Kt.* Under-Clerks, Mr. Woodson,  
Nich. Maurice, and John Mr. Tench, Mr. Grigson.  
Gauntlet, Esquires.  
Keeper of the Paper-Office, —

*The Lords Commissioners of the Privy Seal.*

Edward Southwell,  
Christopher Musgrave, } *Esquires.*  
James Vernon *Jun.*

Their Clerks, Sir Geo. Peirse Under Clerks, the same as  
Bar. Tho. Watkins, T. Goslin, above in the Signet-Office.  
and Geo. Sawyer, Esquires.



## A LIST

Of the OFFICERS at LAW.

And I, In the Chancery Court.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir Nathan Wright  
His Secretary, Richard Webster Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor Kt. His Secretary, Mr. Hans Janson.

## The Twelve Masters in Chancery.

|                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls. | John Mathwyn Esq;       |
| Sir Lacon William Child.              | Samuel Kerk Esq;        |
| Sir John Hoskins.                     | Sir Richard Holford Kt. |
| Sir John Franklin.                    | Tho. Pitt Esq;          |
| Sir Robert Legard.                    | Henry Newton, LL. D.    |
| John Edisbury, LL. D.                 | Tho. Gerey, Esq;        |

Clerk of the Crown, — Wright Esq; Son to the Lord Keeper  
His Deputy, Mr. William Gristley.

## The Six Clerks.

|                                                        |                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basil Herne Esq;                                       | William Lambe Esq;                                                |
| John Suffield Esq;                                     | Nath. Barnadiston Esq;                                            |
| John Highlord Esq;                                     | Sir John Meers Kt.                                                |
| Prorogatory, Jonathan Gustavus Snow Esq;               | Registers for the Rolls, Edmund Goldsborough Esq; Richard Pr...   |
| Examiners, William Emerton Esq; Arthur Trevor Esq;     | Clerk of the Hanaper, Henry Seymour Esq;                          |
| Principal Register, His Grace the Duke of St. Albans.  | His Deputy, Mr. Edmund Seymour, whose Clerk is Nath. Geo. Castle. |
| Deputy Registers, Geo. Edwards Esq; Carew Guidott Esq; |                                                                   |

Comptroller of the Hanaper,  
Mr. Henry Cross.

Clerks of the Petty Bag, John  
Dawling, Alex. Griffith, and  
Daniel Bland, Esquires.

Curfitors, Michael Terry Esq;  
Principal, who has the his  
Counties Nottingham and  
Northampton.

His Assistants, Mr. Abraham  
Skinner, Curfitor of Essex  
and Berks; and Mr. John  
Shorthose, for Devon and  
Kent.

Mr. Henry Martin, Mr. Sam.  
Leyton, William Fish Esq;  
Mr. Henry Cesar, Curfitors  
for London and Middlesex.

Mr. John Pager, and Mr.  
Humphrey Miller, for Lin-  
coln and Somersetshire.

Mr. Francis King, for Cam-  
bridge and Gloucester.  
John Hungerford Esq; for

Yorkshire and Westmorland.  
Mr. John Reynolds, for South-  
ampton and Warwick.

Mr. Charles Pickering, for Nor-  
folk and Cumberland.

Mr. William Finch, for Dorset  
and Northumberland.

Mr. Tho. Barnes, for Leicester  
and Cornwall.

Mr. Stephen Terrey, for Surrey  
and Salop.

Mr. Robert Hart, for Oxon  
and Rutland.

Mr. Jeremy Hale, for Staf-  
ford and Wilts.

Mr. William Richardson, for  
Bucks and Bedford.

Mr. William Wyckliff, for  
Sussex and Worcester.

Mr. Henry Thornycroft, for  
Hartford and Derby.

Mr. Andrew Gillingham, for  
Hereford and Monmouth.

Mr. Richard Nelson, for Sus-  
folk and Huntington.

Alex. Pitfield Esq;

Commissioners of the Alienation Office.

Mr. Villiers, James Saunderson,  
and William Glanville,  
Esquires.

Receiver Mr. Nich. Whitacre.

Clerk of the Inrolments,

Mr. Bernard Halspeny.

Clerk of the Entries, Mr.

Tho. Webb.

Clerk of the Docquets, &c. Mr.

Castle.

Clerk of the Subpoena Office,

Sir Henry Vane Kt.

His Deputy, Nich. Hook Esq;

Clerk of the Affidavit Office,

Sam. Pointer Esq;

Clerk of the Patents, — Cox

Esq;

His Deputy, Tho. Brook Esq;

Secretary of the Presentation  
of Benefices, John Twelves  
Esq;

Sealer of Writs, Mr. Harvey,  
commonly called Sergeant  
Harvey.

Warden of the Fleet, William  
Veedon Ford Esq;

Serjeant at Arms, Tho. Charnock  
Esq;

Usher, Matthew Bluck Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Abraham

Darby.

## II.

In the Court of King's Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Holt.

Justices { Sir Littleton Powis.  
Sir John Turton.  
Sir Henry Gold.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Samuel Astrey Kt.

His Secondary, Simon Harcourt Esq;

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Robert Seyhard.

The Entering Clerks, Mr. Horton Senior, Mr. VVeekly, Mr. Folkes, Mr. Fanshaw, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Brwon, Mr. VVintour, Mr. Leighton, Mr. VVecke, Mr. Davies, Mr. Maisterman, Mr. Rich. Horton Junior.

Chief Clerks, Rowland Holt Esq; Mr. Robert Colman.

Their Secondary, Mr. Giles Clerk.

The Clerk for filing Writs, &c. Mr. Bromfield.

Custos Brevium, Tho. Gooding, Serjeant at Law and Tho. Goodall Esq; Principal.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records, Mr. James Hooton, Mr. Henry Boulton, Mr. William Tully, Mr. John Sedgewick,

Mr. John Holliman, and Mr. Tho. Gooding.

Deputy Clerks of the Treasury, Mr. VVilliam Tullie, Mr. Robert Page.

Clerks of the Papers, Mr. Rob. Stone, Mr. Adam Baines.

Clerk of the Bails and Postes, Mr. Thacker.

Clerk of Errours, Mr. Pettit.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Symon.

His Deputy, Mr. Pickering.

Clerk of the Remembrances, Mr. Warter.

Scaler of Writs, Mr. Pepps.

Filazers and Exigenter, John Try Esq; the Principal, Filazer of London and Middlesex. Who is the only Person in a manner made use of for Suing to an Outlawry in this Court; the other Filazers being Men of small Business.

Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, Mr. Sutton. His Deputy, Mr Cook.

## III. In



## III.

## In the Common Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight.

Justices { Sir Edward Nevil,  
Sir John Powell, } Knights.  
Sir John Blencow, }

Custos Brevium, Earl of Lichfield.

Sworn Masters, Sir Walter S. John Kt. and Bar. Sir Richard How Bar. John Cary Esq;

Secondary, Mr. Yates.

Chief Protonotary, John Cook Esq;

His Secondary, Mr. Richard Cook.

Second Protonotary, Thomas Vinford Esq;

His Secondary, Mr. Nicholas Hall.

Third Protonotary, William Tempest Esq;

His Secondary, Mr. George Cook.

Protonotary for the County of Monmouth, Richard Stiles Esq;

Prographer, ——— Drake Esq; an Infant.

Master in Trust for him, Robert Bird Esq;

Secondary, Mr. Storer.

Register, John Drake Esq;

Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Woodward.

Other Clerks, Mr. Robert Bird, Mr. Thomas Newman,

Mr. Peter Storer, Mr. Michael Glydd, Mr. Joseph Biscoe, Mr. Richard Cam-

pyon, Mr. Nathaniel Herbert.

Clerk of the Treasury, also of the Inrolment of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edward Mills.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. Dummer.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. William East.

His Deputy, Mr. Roberts.

Clerk of the King's Silver, Daniel Cook Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Roberts.

Clerk of the Juries, Mr. Wyndham.

His Deputy, Mr. Hampden.

Clerk of the Essoins, Mr. William Hall.

Clerk of the Superseas, Mr. Jonathan Perry.

Filazers, Mr. Buffield, Mr. Stringer, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Sheppard,

Mr. Holmden, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Allington, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Child, Mr. Bickwell, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Rider, Mr. Brook,

Mr. Ape.

Exigenters, Mr. Avery, William Nordcliff Esq; Mr. Farrington, Mr. Cotton.

K k k IV.

## IV.

In the Court of Exchequer.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Sidney, Lord Godolphin

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

Henry Boyle, Esq; Chancellor.

Thomas Pelham Esq;

Their Secretary, William Lounds Esq;

Clerks of the Treasury, Mr.  
Glanvil, Mr. Tylour, Mr.  
Rowys, Mr. Tilson.

Under Clerks, Thomas Ben-  
dish, Edward Webster,  
Miles Granger, Thomas Jerts,  
Thomas Medley.

Chamberlains, Sir Nich. Stew-  
ard Bar. Charles Cole Esq;  
Deputy Chamberlains, Mr.  
John Ballow, Mr. John  
Smith.

Treasurer's Remembrancer, Le-  
onard Thompson, Esq;  
His Attorneys, or sworn  
Clerks, John Taylor, and  
Charles Battely Esquires,  
and Secondaries, Mr. John  
Hamond, Mr. William Ab-  
lanson, Mr. Henry Thompson,  
Mr. Thomas Madox.

Auditor of the Receipts, Chri-  
stopher Mountague Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest, Cu-  
stoms, and other foreign Ac-  
counts, Brook Bridges, and  
Thomas Done Esquires.

Clerks in Mr. Bridges's Office,  
Mr. Francis Byrbell Deputy,

Mr. Thomas Sampson, Mr.  
Duke Parsons, Mr. Henry Row-  
landson.

Clerks in Mr. Done's Office, Mr.  
James Moody his Deputy,  
Mr. Jer. Oakeley.

Auditors of the Revenue, John  
Shales, and Anthony Par-  
sons, Esquires; Ralph  
Grey Esq; Auditor for  
Wales, and Mr. Taylor Au-  
ditor for Cornwall.  
Deputy to Ralph Grey Esq;  
Mr. Cretwin.

Clerk of the Pipe, Lord Ro-  
bert Russel.

His Deputy, Peter Frowde Esq;  
The sworn Clerks, Walter  
Vallinger, and Thomas  
Cole Esquires.

Secondaries, Mr. Joseph Cra-  
mer, Mr. Charles Milborne,  
Mr. Peter Frowde, Mr. Phi-  
lip Tullie, Mr. William  
Vroth, Mr. Charles Horneby.  
Boards-end Clerks, Mr. William  
Vrightson, Mr. Thomas  
Ring.

Comptroller of the Pipe, John  
Potenger Esq;

His

Part III. The L I S T S. 115

His Clerks, Mr. William Pottenger, Mr. Nich. Hughs.  
 The four Tellers, John Lord Viscount Fitz Harding, the Lord Spencer, Henry Carew, and Guy Palmes Esquires.  
 Comptrollers of the Tellers, Peter Hume, and Cremour Esquires.  
 Clerk of the Pells, Mr. Pelham.  
 Clerk of the Estréats, John Cook Esq;  
 His Deputy, Mr. Thomas Roberts.  
 Clerk of the Leases, Mr. Charles Horneby.  
 Clerks of the Augmentation, Mr. Charles Battely, Mr. Tho. Madox.  
 Clerk of the Nichis, Mr. Arnold Squibb.

Foreign Opposer, Charles Whitacre Esq;  
 Surveyor of the Green Wax, Nathaniel Booth Esq;  
 Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, John Fenn Esq;  
 His Deputy, Mr. Robert Butler.  
 Clerks, Mr. Daniel Pigeon, Mr. John Ecton.  
 Receiver of the First-Fruits, William Glanvil Esq;  
 Marshal of this Court, Michael Baker Esq;  
 Ushers,

In the Law Exchequer.

Lord Chief Baron, Sir Edward Ward.  
 Barons { Sir Henry Hatsel Kt.  
 Robert Grady Esq;  
 Sir Thomas Bury Kt.

Cursitor Baron, Sir William Sympfon Kt.  
 Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Marriot Esq;  
 The four Attorneys, Thomas Arden Esq; and Secondary, Mr. Samuel Anderson, Mr. David Fulder, Mr. Thomas Owen.

In the Equity Exchequer.

The Chancellor and under Treasurer, Henry Boyle Esq;  
 And the aforefaid Barons of the Exchequer.



The King's Remembrancer,  
Charles Viscount Fanshawe.

His Deputy, Henry Ayliffe Esq;

The Attorneys, or sworn Clerks,  
George Watts, and Francis

Butler Esquires, and Secor-  
daries, Mr. Gabriel Armingar,  
Mr. William Bathurst, Mr.  
William Walker, Mr. Thomp-  
Eyre, Mr. John Thompson, and  
Mr. Thomas Harris.

## V.

*In the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.*

Chancellour of the Dutchy, Thomas Earl of  
Stamford.

Vice-Chancellour, Sir Joseph  
Tily Kt.

Deputy Clerk, Mr. Benjamin  
Ayliffe.

Attorney General, Lawrence  
Carter Esq;

Auditor of the North, Henry  
Ayliffe Esq;

Attorney of the County Pala-  
tine, Henry Ashurst Esq;

Auditor of the South, John  
Van Burgh Esq;

Other Attorneys, Mr. Rich-  
ard Husbands, Mr. Thomas  
Ashton.

Deputy Auditor of North  
and South, John Bennet Esq;

Register, Mr. John Baker.

Receiver General, and Provo-  
notary, Sir John Elwaies Kt.  
Clerk of the Dutchy, Cheek  
Gerard Esq;

Usher, Edward Cook Esq;  
Messenger, Mr. Samuel Gelli-  
brand.

## VI.

The King's Attorney, and Sollicitor General. The  
Serjeants at Law. And his Majesty's Learned  
Council at Law.

Attorney General, Edward  
Northey, Esq;

Sollicitor General, Sir John  
Hawles Kt.

George Hutchins Kt. Sir Am-  
brose Philips Kt. Nathaniel  
Bund Esq; Sir Salathiel Lovel  
Kt. Sir John Darnel Kt. Sir  
Joseph Fekell Kt. Charles  
Whitacre Esq;

The King's Serjeants at Law,  
Sir William Wogan Kt. Sir

The other Serjeants at Law,  
Sir

Sir Robert Atkins Kt. Sir Robert  
Shafte Kt. Sir George Stroude  
Kt. the Honourable William  
Mountague Esq. Sir Edward Big-  
land Esq. Sir Francis Wythens  
Kt. Sir Thomas Femor Kt.  
Edwin Wyatt Esq. Sir Edward  
Birch Esq. Sir Edward Lut-  
wich Kt. Sir Richard Heath  
Kt. Sir Henry Selby Kt. Sir  
Thomas Powel Kt. Sir William  
Rawlinson Kt. Sir William  
Killingworth Esq. Sir  
Charles Ingleby Kt. William  
Le Hunt Esq. Sir John Rother-  
ham Kt. Sir Henry Obancey  
Kt. Henry Trinder, Francis  
Fuller, John Thurburne, Wil-  
liam Powler, William Cornard,  
Dr. George Oxenden, Official  
Principal of the Arches  
Court of Canterbury, Vicar  
General, and Principal Offi-  
cial to the Lord Archbishop  
of Canterbury, and Dean or  
Commissary of his Grace's  
Peculiars.

### VII. The Judges, Chancellours, and Doctors of the Civil Law, belonging to Doctors Commons.

Sir Charles Hedges Kt. Doctor  
of Laws, one of the Princi-  
pal Secretaries of State,  
Judge of the high Court of  
Admiralty, Master of the  
Faculties, and Chancellour  
of the Diocese of Roche-  
ster.  
Sir Richard Raines Kt. Doctor  
of Laws, Judge of the Pre-  
rogative Court of Canter-  
bury.

Thomas Godding, Reginald  
Bretland, Joseph Girdler, and  
Charles Bonytham Esquires.  
John Green, Charles Whitacre,  
Thomas Gibbins, Thomas Bar-  
nary, John Keen, Phillip Neve,  
Nicholas Hooper, Henry Turner,  
Robert Tracy, James Mundy,  
John Hook, Lawrence Agar,  
John Pratt, William Wall,  
James Selby, John Smith,  
and Thomas Carthew Esquires.

His Majesties Council Learned,  
Sir Nathaniel Powel Kt. John  
Congers, — Cooper, Willi-  
am Clerk, and John Aglionby  
Esquires.

Sir Thomas Bourchier Kt. Com-  
missary of the Diocese of  
Canterbury.

Dr. Watkinson, Vicar General to  
the Archbishop of York.

Sir John Cook Kt. His Majesties  
Advocate General, and Of-  
ficial of the Arch-Deaconries  
of London and Colchester.

Dr. Henry Falconbridge, Chan-  
cellour of the Diocese of St.  
Davids.

Dr. William Oldys, Chancellour  
of the Diocese of Lincoln.

Dr. John Edisbury, Chancellour  
of the Diocese of Exeter,  
Commissary to the Dean  
and Chapter of Westminster,  
and one of the Masters in  
Chancery.

Tho.

*The Tanner Esq;* Master of Arts,  
Chancellor of the Diocese  
of Norwich.

*Sir Henry Newton Kt.* Chancel-  
lour of the Diocese of Lon-  
don, and one of the Masters  
in Chancery.

*Dr. Tho. Ayloffe,* Chancellor of  
the Diocese of Oxford, and  
Official to the Arch-Deacon  
of Bucks.

*John Price Esq;* Batchelour of  
Law, Chancellor of the  
Diocese of Worcester.

*Charles Baldwin Esq;* Chancel-  
lour of the Diocese of Here-  
ford.

*Dr. Tho. Briggs,* Chantellour of  
the Diocese of Chichester.

*Dr. Brookbank,* Chancellor of  
the Diocese of Durham.

*Dr. William Cook,* Chancellor  
of the Diocese of Ely.

*Peter Mews Esq;* Batchelour of  
Laws, Chancellor of the  
Diocese of Winchester.

*Dr. Powell,* Chancellor of the  
Diocese of St. Asaph.

*Dr. Rich. Parsons,* Chancellor  
of the Diocese of Gloucester.

*Dr. Henry Jones,* Chancellor of  
the Diocese of Landaff.

*Dr. Tullie,* Chancellor of the  
Diocese of Carlisle.

*Dr. William Hughes,* Chancel-  
lour of the Diocese of Bath  
and Wells.

*Rich. Reynolds,* Doctor of Laws,  
Chancellor of the Diocese  
of Peterborough.

*Henry Raines,* and *William Wal-  
missy,* Batchelours of Law,  
and Chancellours of the Dio-  
cese of Coventry and Lich-  
field.

*Dr. Wainwright,* Chancellor of  
the Diocese of Chester.

*Dr. Jones,* Chancellor of the  
Diocese of Bristol.

*Dr. Pennington,* Chancellor of  
the Diocese of Bangor.

*Edw. Spencer, M. A.* Chancel-  
lour of the Diocese of Sa-  
rum.

### Other Doctors of the Law, that are not Chan- cellours.

*Sir William Thurbal Kt.* *Dr. Jos.  
Taylor,* *Dr. Charles Davenant,*  
*Dr. John S. John,* *Dr. Geo.  
Brampston,* *Dr. Stephen Waller,*  
*Dr. Matthew Tindal,* *Dr.  
John Conant,* *Dr. Tho. Lane,*  
*Dr. Rich. Paget,* *Dr. John*

*Harwood* Commissary to the  
Dean and Chapter of St.  
*Paul's,* *Dr. William Clements,*  
*Dr. William King,* *Dr. John  
Bridges,* *Dr. Nath. Lloyd,* *Dr.  
John Eaton,* *Dr. Charles  
Herriott.*



The Proctors, Register, and Actuary of the Arches  
Court of Canterbury.

## Proctors.

Mr. Franklin Esq;  
 Everard Exton Esq;  
 Mr. John Hill.  
 Mr. Tho. Smith.  
 Mr. Rich. Newcourt.  
 Mr. Francis Nixon.  
 Mr. Tho. Tylor.  
 Mr. Peter Barret.  
 Mr. Godfrey Lee.  
 Mr. Tho. Swallow.  
 Mr. Tho. Rock.  
 Mr. John Hungerford.  
 Mr. John Miller.  
 Mr. Keate Waller.  
 Mr. Edw. Share.  
 Mr. John Lavel.  
 Mr. John Roberts.

Mr. Geo. Sawyer.  
 Mr. Rob. Constable.  
 Mr. Rob. Pierson.  
 Mr. Edw. Cook.  
 Mr. John Cottle.  
 Mr. Rich. Shaler.  
 Mr. James Bridges.  
 Mr. Jeffrey Glasier.  
 Mr. William Jones.  
 Mr. William Haslefoot.  
 Mr. Tho. Rous.  
 Mr. Tho. Newman.  
 Mr. Mark Sayer.  
 Mr. Sam. Bobema.  
 Mr. Rob. Wilmer.  
 Mr. Tho. Willymot.  
 Mr. Edw. Alexander.

Register of the Court, Mr. Lodowick Maudwell.

Deputy Register, Mr. Rob. Wilmer.

Actuary, Mr. John Brian.

Deputy Actuary, Mr. Tho. Tylor.

The Registers of the Court of Delegates, and the  
Prerogative Office of Canterbury, with the Clerks  
of this last.

Register of the Court of Dele-

gates, Rich. Crawley Esq.

His Deputy, Mr. Tho. Cantrel.

Register of the Prerogative  
Office, Mr. Edw. Exton, Bat-  
chelour of Laws.

His Deputy, Mr. Tho. Welham.

The Clerks, Mr. Charles Pinner.

fold, Mr. John Cottle, Mr.

John Holman, Mr. William

Dew, Mr. Geo. Smith, Mr.

Rupert Brown.

## In the Court of Admiralty.

Register, Sir Orlando Gee.

His Deputy, Richard Craw-  
ley Esq;

Marshal of this Court, Mr. John  
Cheek.

In

*In the Court Martial.*

The King's Advocate, *William Oldys*, Doctor of Laws.  
Register, *Mr. John Cheek*.  
Secretary, *Francis Negus Esq;*

Bachelour of Laws, *Mr. John Hill*, *Mr. Francis Nixon*,  
*Mr. Sam. Wiseman*, *Mr. Keate*  
*Waller*, *Mr. Tho. Willymot*.

Proctors, *Mr. Everard Exton*, Marshal, *Mr. John Curry*.

## A L I S T

*Of the Principal Officers, Commanding the King's  
Land and Sea Forces.*

## I. The Principal Officers of His Majesties Gards.

*Horse-Gards.*

**T**HE Duke of Ormond, Captain of the First Troop of  
Horse-Gards.

Earl Rivers, Captain of the Second Troop.

Earl of Albemarle, Captain of the Third.

*Granadiers.*

Geo. Cholmley, Esq; Captain of the Troop of Granadier Gards.

*Foot-Gards.*

Earl of Romney, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Gards.

The Lord Cutts, Colonel of the Second Regiment.

## II. Of his other Land Forces.

*Horse.*

Earl of Oxford, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse, com-  
monly called the Oxford Regiment.

Henry Lumley Esq; Colonel of another Regiment.

Cornelius Wood Esq; Colonel of another.  
 Earl of Arran, Colonel of another.  
 Hugh Windham Esq; Colonel of another.  
 Duke Schomberg, Colonel of another.  
 Earl of Macclesfield, Colonel of another.

## Dragoons.

The Lord Raby, Colonel of the First Regiment;  
 William Lloyd Esq; Colonel of the Second.  
 Earl of Essex, Colonel of the Third.

## Foot.

William Selwyn Esq; Colonel of a Regiment;  
 Henry Trelawny Esq; Colonel of another.

### III. The Governours of Forts, Castles, and other Garrisoned Places; with the Officers belonging particularly to the Tower of London.

|                                                              |                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Governour of the Tower, the Lord Lucas.                      | Upper Castle, Col. Rous.                        |
| Tilbury Fort, Brigadier Schern Esq;                          | Hurst Castle, Sam. Pitman Esq;                  |
| Landguard Fort, Col. Jones.                                  | Pendennis, Sir Bevil Granville.                 |
| Sheerness, Robert Cranford Esq;                              | Sandon, Col. March.                             |
| Dover Castle, Earl of Romney.                                | Beaumaris, Earl of Radnor.                      |
| Deal Castle, ——— Aylmer Esq;                                 | Hull and Block-house, Duke of Leeds.            |
| Windsor Castle, His Royal Highness Prince GEORGE of Denmark. | Tinmouth Castle, Henry Villiers Esq;            |
| Calshot Castle, William Knapp Esq;                           | Berwick and Holy Island, Major General Levison. |
|                                                              | Carlisle, Earl of Carlisle.                     |
|                                                              | Chester, Col. Roger Kirby.                      |

### Officers of the Tower, under the Lord Lucas.

|                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lieutenant Governour, Col. Farewell. | geant Esq;                    |
| Gentleman Porter, John Ser-          | Tower Major; Marmaduke Soules |



## Officers of the Ordnance.

|                                                                 |                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Master General, <i>Henry Earl of Rumney.</i>                    | Chief Engineer, <i>Sir Martin Beckman.</i>   |
| Lieut. General, <i>Sir Henry Goodrick.</i>                      | Second Engineer, <i>Col. Holcroft Bloud.</i> |
| Surveyour General, <i>John Charlton Esq;</i>                    | Third Engineer, <i>—</i>                     |
| Assistat Surveyour, <i>Mr. Boulter.</i>                         | Master Gunner, <i>Mr. Geo. Brown.</i>        |
| Clerk of the Ordnance, <i>Christopher Musgrave Esq;</i>         | His Mates, <i>Mr. Leak, Mr. Dodge.</i>       |
| Keeper of the Stores, <i>James Lowther Esq;</i>                 | Yeoman of the Tents, <i>Mr. Howard.</i>      |
| Clerk of the Deliveries, <i>John Poulteney Esq;</i> who is also | Chief Fire-Man, <i>Mr. Henry Hopke.</i>      |
| Secretary to the Master General.                                | His Mate, <i>John Baxter.</i>                |
| Treasurer and Pay-Master, <i>Henry Mordant Esq;</i>             | Waggon Master, <i>Mr. Ball.</i>              |
| Deputy-Keeper of the Armoury, <i>VWilliam Nicholas Esq;</i>     | Proof Masters, <i>Mr. Blake, Mr. Allen.</i>  |
| Keeper of the small Guns, <i>Mr. Gardiner.</i>                  | Clerk of the Checque, <i>Mr. Blyton.</i>     |
|                                                                 | Messenger, <i>Mr. Snapes.</i>                |

## Commissary General of the Musters.

**L**ord *VValden.*  
His Deputy, *David Crowford Esq;*

## Pay-Master General.

*Richard, Earl of Ranelagh.*  
His Deputy and Casheer, *Mr. Pouncefort.*  
Secretary, *Mr. Bryan.*

## Secretary at War.

*VWilliam Blathwait Esq;*  
His Chief Clerk, *Mr. Cardonnel.*

## Judge Advocate.

*Tho. Clark Esq;*

## IV. The Lord Lieutenants of Counties, having the chief Command of the Militia.

artin

Hol-

Geo.

Mr.

Mr.

Henry

Mr.

Bly.

William, Duke of Devonshire,  
 James, Duke of Ormond,  
 Charles, Duke of Bolton,  
 Charles, Duke of Shrews-  
 bury,  
 Thomas, Duke of Leeds,  
 John, Duke of Newcastle,  
 Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford,  
 Thomas, Earl of Pem-  
 broke,  
 Robert, Earl of Lindsey,  
 Aubrey, Earl of Oxford,  
 John, Earl of Rutland,  
 Charles, Earl of Dorset,  
 Charles, Earl of Peterborough,  
 Charles, Earl of Manchester,  
 Thomas, Earl of Stamford,  
 George, Earl of Northampton,  
 Richard, Earl Rivers,  
 Charles, Earl of Carlisle,  
 Charles, Earl of Maccles-  
 field,  
 Charles, Earl of Radnor,  
 Richard, Earl of Scarbo-  
 rough,  
 Francis, Earl of Bradford,  
 Henry, Earl of Rumney,  
 Thomas, Lord Wharton,  
 William, Lord Paget,  
 Charles, Lord Cornwallis,  
 Bennet, Lord Sherrard,

Lord Lieutenant of

Darbyshire.  
 Somersetshire.  
 Hampshire and Dorset.  
 Herefordshire and Worcester-  
 shire.  
 Yorkshire.  
 Nottinghamshire.  
 Middlesex.  
 Wiltshire, Monmouthshire, and  
 South-Wales.  
 Lincolnshire.  
 Essex.  
 Leicestershire.  
 Sussex.  
 Northamptonshire.  
 Huntingdonshire.  
 Devonshire.  
 Warwickshire.  
 Cheshire.  
 Cumberland and Westmorland.  
 Lancashire, and North-  
 Wales.  
 Gloucestershire and Cornwall.  
 Durham and Northumber-  
 land.  
 Shropshire.  
 Kent, and Warden of the  
 Cinque Ports.  
 Oxfordshire.  
 Staffordshire.  
 Suffolk.  
 Rutland.

Lord Lucas, Lieutenant of the Tower and Hamlets.

(There are a few Omitted, for want of Time to get Information.)

*The Principal Officers, relating to the Naval Forces.**The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,**Thomas, Earl of Pembroke.**John, Lord Haversham,**Sir George Rook.**Sir David Mitchell.**Colonel Churchill, Esq;**Their Secretary, Joseph Burchet Esq;**Vice Admirals throughout England.**O*<sup>F</sup> *Chester and Lancashire, Charles Earl of Macclesfield.**Cornwal, North Parts, Sir John Molesworth Kt. and Bar.**———— South Parts, Henry Trelawny Esq;**Cumberland and Westmorland —————**Devonshire, Geo. Courtney Esq;**Dorsetshire, Earl of Shaftsbury.**Durham and Northumberland, Earl of Scarborough.**Essex, Sir Isaac Rebow.**Glocester, Sir John Guise Bar.**Kent, Earl of Rummy.**Lincoln, Lord Viscount Castleton.**Minmouth, Sir Charles Kemp Bar.**Norfolk, Charles Lord Paston.**Somerset, Henry Henley Esq;**Southampton, or Hampshire, Charles Duke of Bolton.**Suffolk, —————**Sussex, Sir John Pelham.**York, City and Country, Arthur Lord Viscount Irwin.**Wales, North Parts, Hugh Nannay Esq;**———— South Parts, John Earl of Carbery.**Admirals*



*Admirals of the Fleet.*

Red Squadron { Admiral in Chief, Sir George Rook.  
Vice-Admiral, Matthew Aylmer Esq;  
Rear-Admiral, John Benbow Esq;

Blue Squadron { Admiral, Sir Cloudefly Shovel.  
Vice-Admiral, Col. Tho. Hobson.  
Rear-Admiral, Sir John Munden.

*In the Navy-Office.*

The four Principal Officers of the Navy. *Viz.* Treasurer, Sir Tho. Littleton, Kt. and Bar.

Comptroller, Sir Richard Haddock.

Surveyor, Daniel Furzer Esq;

Clerk of the Acts, Charles Serguison Esq;

Commissioners of the Navy. *Viz.* Comptroller of the Purfers Accounts, Sir Cloudefly Shovel.

Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts, Dennis Liddel Esq;

Comptroller of the Store-Keepers Accounts for the several Yards, Tho. VVilshaw Esq;

Commissioner for Chatham, Sir Edw. Gregory Kt.

Commissioner for Portsmouth, Henry Greenhill Esq;

Commissioner for Plimouth, Geo. St. Loe Esq;

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy, Tho. Papillon, Simon Main, John Burrington, Tho. Colby, and Daniel Vincent, Esquires.

*Officers of the King's Yards, under the Direction of the Navy-Office.*

*At Chatham.*

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. Gregory.

Store-Keeper, Mr. Duppa.

Master Attendants, Mr. Bourne, and Mr. Pitts.

Clerk of the Survey, Mr. Finch.

Master Ship-wright, Mr. Shortis.

His Assisrants, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Ashworth.

*At Deptford.*

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. Foxnes.

Store-Keeper, Mr. Hosier.

Master.

Master-Attendant, Capt. *VVright*.  
 Clerk of the Survey, Mr. *Tippets*.  
 Master Ship-wright, Mr. *Harding*.  
 His Assistant, Mr. *Allein*.

#### At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. *Jeyes*.  
 Store-Keeper, Mr. *Smith*.  
 Master Attendant, Mr. *Alford*.  
 Clerk of the Survey, Mr. *Pelham*.  
 Master Ship-wright, Mr. *Lee*.

#### At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. *Tilghman*.  
 Store-Keeper, Mr. *Cooper*.  
 Master Attendants, Mr. *Barret*, and Mr. *Chappel*.  
 Clerk of the Survey, Mr. *Hall*.  
 Master Ship-wright, Mr. *Wasse*.  
 His Assistants, Mr. *Lock*, Mr. *Phillips*.

#### At Sheerness.

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. *Hale*.  
 Store-Keeper, Mr. *Daniel*.  
 Master Attendant, Mr. *Morgan*.  
 Clerk of the Survey, Mr. *Phillips*.  
 Master Ship-wright, Mr. *Bond*.

#### At Plimouth.

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. *Addis*.  
 Store-Keeper, Mr. *Holmes*.  
 Master Attendant, Mr. *Stollard*.  
 Clerk of the Survey, Mr. *Lea*.  
 Master Ship-wright, Mr. *Podd*.

### A L I S T

#### Of the Royal Navy

#### First Rates.

|                 |     |               |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----|
|                 |     | Royal William | 760 | 102 |
|                 |     | Queen         | 760 | 102 |
|                 |     | London        | 760 | 102 |
|                 |     | Victory       | 760 | 102 |
|                 |     | St. Andrew    | 730 | 100 |
| Royal Sovereign | 780 | 110           |     |     |
| Britannia       | 760 | 102           |     |     |
|                 |     | In all 7.     |     |     |

Second

## Second Rates.

|                 |     |    |
|-----------------|-----|----|
| St. George      | 660 | 90 |
| Albemarle       | 660 | 90 |
| Association     | 660 | 90 |
| Duke            | 660 | 90 |
| Duchefs         | 660 | 90 |
| Barfleur        | 660 | 90 |
| St. Michael     | 660 | 90 |
| Namur           | 660 | 90 |
| Neptune         | 660 | 90 |
| Offory          | 660 | 90 |
| Vanguard        | 660 | 90 |
| Royal Catharine | 660 | 86 |
| Sandwich        | 660 | 90 |
| Triumph         | 660 | 90 |

In all 14.

## Third Rates.

|               |     |    |
|---------------|-----|----|
| Bedford       | 445 | 70 |
| Berwick       | 445 | 70 |
| Burford       | 445 | 70 |
| Breda         | 445 | 70 |
| Boyne         | 490 | 80 |
| Cambridge     | 490 | 80 |
| Captain       | 445 | 70 |
| Chichester    | 490 | 80 |
| Content       | 445 | 70 |
| Cornwall      | 490 | 80 |
| Cumberland    | 490 | 80 |
| Defiance      | 460 | 70 |
| Devonshire    | 490 | 80 |
| Dorsetshire   | 490 | 80 |
| Eagle         | 445 | 70 |
| Edgar         | 440 | 70 |
| Elizabeth     | 445 | 70 |
| Essex         | 445 | 70 |
| Expedition    | 445 | 70 |
| Grafton       | 445 | 79 |
| Hampton-Court | 445 | 70 |
| Humber        | 490 | 80 |
| Ipswich       | 445 | 70 |
| Kent          | 445 | 70 |
| Lancaster     | 490 | 80 |

|                 |     |    |
|-----------------|-----|----|
| Lenox           | 445 | 70 |
| Monmouth        | 400 | 64 |
| Nassaw          | 445 | 70 |
| Newark          | 490 | 80 |
| Norfolk         | 490 | 80 |
| Northumberland  | 445 | 70 |
| Orford          | 445 | 70 |
| Ranelagh        | 490 | 80 |
| Resolution      | 400 | 66 |
| Restauration    | 445 | 70 |
| Revenge         | 445 | 70 |
| Royal Oak       | 456 | 72 |
| Rupert          | 460 | 64 |
| Ruffel          | 490 | 80 |
| Shrewsbury      | 490 | 80 |
| Somerset        | 490 | 80 |
| Sterling Castle | 445 | 70 |
| Suffolk         | 445 | 70 |
| Swiftsure       | 445 | 70 |
| Torbay          | 490 | 80 |
| Warsprite       | 400 | 64 |
| Yarmouth        | 445 | 70 |

In all 47.

## Fourth Rates.

|              |     |    |
|--------------|-----|----|
| Advice       | 226 | 50 |
| Anglesey     | 226 | 50 |
| Assistance   | 226 | 50 |
| Bonadventure | 226 | 50 |
| Bristol      | 226 | 50 |
| Burlington   | 226 | 50 |
| Blackwall    | 226 | 50 |
| Canterbury   | 356 | 60 |
| Centurion    | 226 | 50 |
| Chatham      | 274 | 54 |
| Chester      | 226 | 50 |
| Colchester   | 226 | 50 |
| Coventry     | 226 | 50 |
| Crown        | 226 | 50 |
| Dartmouth    | 226 | 50 |
| Deptford     | 274 | 54 |
| Dover        | 226 | 50 |
| Dragon       | 226 | 50 |
| Deadnought   | 356 | 62 |
| Dunkirk      |     |    |





## Part III.

## The LIST S.

129

|                  |     |    |           |    |    |
|------------------|-----|----|-----------|----|----|
| Maidstone        | 110 | 26 | Fubbs     | 30 | 12 |
| Margate          | 110 | 26 | Catharine | 25 | 8  |
| Peregrine Galley | 50  | 20 | Henrietta | 25 | 8  |
| Rupert Prize     | 70  | 15 | Mary      | 25 | 8  |
| Seaford          | 110 | 26 | Isabella  | 20 | 8  |
| Sea-horse        | 110 | 26 |           |    |    |
| Solebay          | 110 | 26 |           |    |    |
| Sun Prize        | 70  | 16 |           |    |    |
| Swan             | 110 | 26 |           |    |    |

## Brigantines

In all 14.

## Fire-Ships.

|            |    |   |              |    |    |
|------------|----|---|--------------|----|----|
| Fire-Brand | 45 | 8 | Diligence    | 35 | 10 |
| Griffin    | 45 | 8 | Discovery    | 35 | 10 |
| Hawk       | 45 | 8 | Dispatch     | 35 | 10 |
| Hunter     | 45 | 8 | Fly          | 35 | 10 |
| Lightning  | 45 | 8 | Intelligence | 35 | 10 |
| Phoenix    | 45 | 8 | Post-boy     | 35 | 10 |
| Strombolo  | 45 | 8 | Spy          | 35 | 10 |
| Vesuvius   | 45 | 8 |              |    |    |
| Vulcan     | 45 | 8 |              |    |    |
| Vultur     | 45 | 8 |              |    |    |

## Sloops.

|                |    |   |
|----------------|----|---|
| Hound          | 35 | 8 |
| Otter          | 35 | 8 |
| Blackwell Hall | 35 | 8 |
| Bonetta        | 35 | 6 |
| Merlin         | 35 | 6 |
| Prohibition    | 35 | 6 |
| Shark          | 35 | 6 |
| Swift          | 35 | 6 |
| Wolf           | 35 | 6 |
| St. Antonio    | 20 | 6 |

## Advice Boats.

|           |    |    |
|-----------|----|----|
| Eagle     | 50 | 18 |
| Express   | 45 | 10 |
| Messenger | 40 | 10 |

## Yachts.

|                  |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|
| Canterbury       | 35 | 8  |
| Suffolk Hag-boat | 50 | 10 |
| William and Mary | 40 | 12 |
| Soefdike         | 35 | 14 |

## Store Ships.

M m m

A

A L I S T  
Of the K I N G's Principal Officers, *employ'd*  
*about His Majesty's Revenue.*

I. The Officers in the Court of Exchequer.

For which I refer you to Page 114. in the L I S T S.

II. *In the Customs, particularly in the Custom-House*  
*London.*

The Commissioners of the Custom-House,

*Charles Godolphin Esq;*

*Sir Walter Young Kt.*

*Samuel Clark Esq;*

*Benjamin Overton Esq;*

*Robert Henley Esq;*

—— *Newport Esq;*

**T** H E Receiver General, *Henry Ferne Esq;*

Comptroller General, *Rowland Holt Esq;*

Collectors of the Subsidy Outward, *John and Thomas Crisp Esquires.*

Collector of the Subsidy Inward, *Sir John Shaw.*

Customer of the Petty Customs Inward, *Daniel Lawrence Esquires.*

Comptroller of the Great Customs, *John Needler Esq;*

Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy, Inward and Outward  
*Richard Blackwell Esq;*

Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs, *Richard Breton Esq;*

Surveyor of the Customs Inward and Outward, *Sir John Stapeley*  
*Kt. and Bar.*

Register for Seizures, *John Earl Esq;*

Chief Searcher, *Sir William Fowlic.*

Register in the King's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, and in  
looking after Coast-bonds, —————

Plantation Clerk, *Richard Savage Esq;*

Usher of the Custom-house, *Mr. Hammerston.*



## III. In the Excise-Office.

## The Commissioners.

|                         |        |                |        |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Foot Onslow,            | } Esq. | Geo. Townesend | } Esq; |
| Will. Fleming           |        | Strong         |        |
| John Smith              |        | Cox            |        |
| Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. |        | Parry          |        |
|                         |        | Riley          |        |

Their Secretary, Geo. Tollet Esq;

Sollicitor, Whitlock Bulstrode Esq;

Register, Edw. Noel Esq;

Comptroller, Sir Scroop How.

Auditor, Sir Basil Dixwell Esq;

Casheer, Tho. Hall Esq;

## IV. In the General Post-Office.

## The Governours,

Sir Robert Cotton Kt.

Sir Tho. Frankland Kt. and Bar.

Their Secretary, Mr. Waterhouse.

Foreign Office, Comptroller, Mr. Ashburnham Trowd.

Clerks, Mr. Lawrence, Alphabet-Keeper, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

English Office, Comptroller, Mr. Manley.

Treasurer, Mr. Lilly.

Accomptant, Mr. Serle.

Clerk of the North Road, Mr. Middleton.

\_\_\_\_\_ Chester Road, Mr. Minors.

\_\_\_\_\_ West Road, Mr. Garret.

\_\_\_\_\_ Yarmouth Road, Mr. Comber.

\_\_\_\_\_ Bristol Road, Mr. Jackson.

\_\_\_\_\_ Kentish Road, Mr. Bickerson.

*Penny-Post Office.*

Comptroller, Mr. Castleton.

Accomptant, Mr. Darnelle.

Receiver, Mr. Ralph Blackhall.

*V. In the Stamp-Office,**The Commissioners.**John Stanley**Edw. Lloyd**Henry Cornish**Henry Harris*

Esquires.

*James Vander**James Isaackson**Col. Faringdon*

Esqs.

Their Secretary, Mr. Bridges.

Comptroller, Mr. Pawling.

Receiver, Mr. Penymen.

Clerks, Mr. Rayner, Mr. Knox, Mr. James,

*VI. The Commissioners of Trade.*Appointed as well for the Increase of His Majesties Revenue,  
as for the People's Benefit.Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper  
of the Great Seal.

Thomas, Duke of Leeds.

Thomas, Earl of Pembroke,  
principal Lord Commissioner  
of the Admiralty.

Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury.

Thomas, Earl of Stamford.

Edward, Earl of Orford.

Charles, Lord Hallifax.

Sir William Trumball Kt.

Sir Philip Meadows Kt.

William Plaithewait Esq;

John Pollexfen Esq;

Abraham Holt Esq;

John Methewen Esq;

Their Secretary, William Popple Esq;

*A LIST**Of the Officers of the Mint, in the Tower of  
London.***W**Arden, Sir John Stanley Bar.

Provost of the Corporation, John Brain Esq;

Master and Worker, Isaac Newton Esq;

Comp

Comptroller, *John Ellis Esq;*  
 Pay-Master, *Daniel Brattell Esq;*  
 Surveyor of the Meltings, *Geo. Evans Esq;*  
 Master and Refiner, *Sir Peter Floyer, Alderman of the City.*  
 Weigher and Teller, *Tho. Fitch Esq;*  
 King's Clerk, *Tho. Hall Esq;*  
 Engraver, *Henry Harris Esq;*  
 Engineer, *Mr. Tho. Dooley.*

A L I S T

*Of the present KNIGHTS of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, as they are Installed at Winfor.*

| Prince George of Denmark. | SOVEREIGN. | King of Denmark.     | King of Prussia. |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Duke of Zell.             |            | Duke of Hanover.     |                  |
| Earl of Oxford.           |            | Duke of Southampton. |                  |
| Marquis of Normanby.      |            | Duke of Leeds.       |                  |
| Duke of Richmond.         |            | Duke of Somerset.    |                  |
| Duke of Northumberland.   |            | Earl of Feversham.   |                  |
| Earl of Rochester.        |            | Duke of Ormonde.     |                  |
| Earl of Sunderland.       |            | Earl of Dorset.      |                  |
| Duke of Devonshire.       |            | Earl of Portland.    |                  |
| Duke of Shrewsbury.       |            | Earl of Pembroke.    |                  |
| Duke of Newcastle.        |            | Earl of Albemarle.   |                  |
| Duke of Queensberry.      |            |                      |                  |



**A LIST**

*Of all the Barons created since their first Institution  
except those whose Family is extant.*

*And I. Of the Baronets Created by King James*

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>N</b> ich. Bacon.   | James Harrington.     |
| Rich. Molineux.        | Thomas Brudenell.     |
| Tho. Mansel.           | Phillip Tirwhit.      |
| Geo. Shirley.          | Edward Carre.         |
| John Stradling.        | Edward Hussy.         |
| Francis Leke.          | L'Estrange Mordant.   |
| Tho. Pelham.           | Thomas Bendish.       |
| Rich. Houghton.        | John VVynne.          |
| Henry Hobart.          | VVilliam Throgmorton. |
| Geo. Booth.            | Rich. VVorseley.      |
| John Peyton.           | Rich. Fleetwood.      |
| Lionel Talmaish.       | Tho. Spencer.         |
| Gervase Clifton.       | John Tuston.          |
| Tho. Gerard.           | Roger Appleton.       |
| Walter Ashton.         | VVilliam Sidley.      |
| John S. John.          | VVilliam Twisden.     |
| John Shelly.           | Edward Hales.         |
| John Savage.           | VVilliam Monins.      |
| Francis Barington.     | Thomas Mildmay.       |
| William Wentworth.     | VVill. Maynard.       |
| Rich. Musgrave.        | Henry Lee.            |
| Edw. Seymour.          | Nicholas Saunderson.  |
| Moyle Finch.           | VVilliam Gostwick.    |
| Anthony Cope.          | VVilliam VVray.       |
| Tho. Mounson.          | VVilliam Ailoffe.     |
| George Grefely.        | Marmaduke VVivel.     |
| Paul Tracy.            | John Pershall.        |
| John Wentworth.        | Francis Inglesfield.  |
| Henry Bellasyse.       | Tho. Ridgway.         |
| William Constable.     | William Essex.        |
| Thomas Leigh.          | Edward Gorge.         |
| Edward Noet.           | Edward Devereux.      |
| Robert Cotton.         | Reginald Mobun.       |
| Robert Cholmondeleigh. | Harbottle Grimston.   |
| John Molineux.         | Thomas Holt.          |
| George Savile.         | Robert Naper.         |
| William Kniveton.      | Thomas Temple.        |
| Phillip VVoodhouse.    | Thomas Penyston.      |

Robert Dormer.  
Rowland Egerton.  
Roger Townesend.  
Simon Clark.  
Matthew Beynton.  
Tho. Littleton.  
Tho. Burdet.  
George Morton.  
Tho. Mackworth.  
William Grey.  
Will. Villiers.  
Will. Hicks.  
Tho. Beaumont.  
Henry Salisbury.  
Erasmus Driden.  
Edward Hartop.  
John Mill.  
Francis Radcliffe.  
David Foulis.  
Tho. Phillips.  
Anthony Chester.  
Samuel Tryon.  
Adam Newton.  
Gilbert Gerard.  
Humphrey Lee.  
Rich. Berney.  
Humphrey Forster.  
John Scudamore.  
Tho. Gore.  
John Pakington.  
Ralph Ashton.  
John Hanmer.  
Edward Fryer.  
Edward Osborne.  
Henry Felton.  
Tho. Bishop.  
Francis Vincent.  
Benjamin Tichburne.  
Rich. Wilbraham.  
Tho. Delves.  
Lewis Watson.  
Tho. Palmer.  
Rich. Roberts.

John Rivers.  
Tho. Darnel.  
Isaac Sidley.  
John Hewet.  
Hen. Fernegan.  
John Philips.  
John Stepney.  
Baldwin Wake.  
Will. Mashom.  
John Colbrand.  
John Hotham.  
Francis Mansell.  
John Gerard.  
Richard Grosvenour.  
John Barker.  
Will. Button.  
John Gage.  
Will. Goring.  
Peter Courteney.  
Rich. Norton.  
John Leventhorpe.  
John Darett.  
Will. Williams.  
Francis Ashbey.  
John Cooper.  
Edmund Prideaux.  
Thomas Haslerig.  
Tho. Burton.  
Edward Tate.  
George Chudleigh.  
Francis Drake.  
Will. Meredith.  
Hugh Middleton.  
Gifford Thornhust.  
Percy Herbert.  
Robert Fisher.  
Hardolph Wastneys.  
Hen. Sipkwith.  
Nicholas Tempest.  
Tho. Harris.  
Edw. Barkham.  
John Corbet.  
Tho. Playters.

## A LIST

Of all the Barons created since their first Institution  
except those whose Family is extant.

And I. Of the Baronets Created by King James

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>N</b> ich. Bacon. | James Harrington.     |
| Rich. Molineux.      | Thomas Brudenell.     |
| Tho. Mansel.         | Phillip Tirwhit.      |
| Geo. Shirley.        | Edward Carre.         |
| John Stradling.      | Edward Hussey.        |
| Francis Leke.        | L'Estrange Mordant.   |
| Tho. Pelham.         | Thomas Bendish.       |
| Rich. Houghton.      | John VVynne.          |
| Henry Hobart.        | VVilliam Throgmorton. |
| Geo. Booth.          | Rich. VVorsey.        |
| John Peyton.         | Rich. Fleetwood.      |
| Lionel Talmaish.     | Tho. Spencer.         |
| Gervase Clifton.     | John Tuston.          |
| Tho. Gerard.         | Roger Appleton.       |
| Walter Ashton.       | VVilliam Sidley.      |
| John S. John.        | VVilliam Twisden.     |
| John Shelly.         | Edward Hales.         |
| John Savage.         | VVilliam Monins.      |
| Francis Barington.   | Thomas Mildmay.       |
| William Wentworth.   | VVill. Maynard.       |
| Rich. Musgrave.      | Henry Lee.            |
| Edw. Seymour.        | Nicholas Saunderson.  |
| Mayle Finch.         | VVilliam Gostwick.    |
| Anthony Cope.        | VVilliam VVray.       |
| Tho. Mounson.        | VVilliam Ailoffe.     |
| George Grosely.      | Marmaduke VVivel.     |
| Paul Tracy.          | John Pershall.        |
| John Wentworth.      | Francis Inglefield.   |
| Henry Bellasyse.     | Tho. Ridgway.         |
| William Constable.   | William Essex.        |
| Thomas Leigh.        | Edward Gorge.         |
| Edward Nott.         | Edward Devereux.      |
| Robert Cotton.       | Reginald Mobun.       |
| Robert Cholmondeley. | Harbottle Grimston.   |
| John Molineux.       | Thomas Holt.          |
| George Savile.       | Robert Naper.         |
| William Knroeton.    | Thomas Temple.        |
| Phillip VVoodhouse.  | Thomas Penyston.      |



Robert Dormer.  
Rowland Egerton.  
Roger Townesend.  
Simon Clark.  
Matthew Beynton.  
Tho. Littleton.  
Tho. Burdet.  
George Morton.  
Tho. Mackworth.  
William Grey.  
Will. Villiers.  
Will. Hicks.  
Tho. Beaumont.  
Henry Salisbury.  
Erasmus Driden.  
Edward Hartop.  
John Mill.  
Francis Radcliffe.  
David Foulis.  
Tho. Phillips.  
Anthony Chester.  
Samuel Tryon.  
Adam Newton.  
Gilbert Gerard.  
Humphrey Lee.  
Rich. Berney.  
Humphrey Forster.  
John Scudamore.  
Tho. Gore.  
John Pakington.  
Ralph Ashton.  
John Hammer.  
Edward Fryer.  
Edward Osborne.  
Henry Felton.  
Tho. Bishop.  
Francis Vincent.  
Benjamin Tichburne.  
Rich. Wilbraham.  
Tho. Delves.  
Lewis Watson.  
Tho. Palmer.  
Rich. Roberts.

John Rivers.  
Tho. Darnel.  
Isaac Sidley.  
John Hewet.  
Hen. Fernegan.  
John Phillips.  
John Stepney.  
Baldwin Wake.  
Will. Mashorn.  
John Colbourn.  
John Hotham.  
Francis Mansell.  
John Gerard.  
Richard Grosvenour.  
John Barker.  
Will. Burton.  
John Gage.  
Will. Goring.  
Peter Courteney.  
Rich. Norton.  
John Leventhorpe.  
John Darett.  
Will. Williams.  
Francis Ashbey.  
John Cooper.  
Edmund Prideaux.  
Thomas Haslerig.  
Tho. Burton.  
Edward Tate.  
George Chudleigh.  
Francis Drake.  
Will. Meredith.  
Hugh Middleton.  
Gifford Thornbush.  
Percy Herbert.  
Robert Fisher.  
Hardolph Wastneys.  
Hen. Sipkeworth.  
Nicholas Tempest.  
Tho. Harris.  
Edw. Barkham.  
John Corbet.  
Tho. Playters.

## H. By King Charles I.

**Sir** **J** O H N Ashfield.  
 Henry Harper.  
 Edward Seabright.  
 John Beaumont.  
 Edw. Dering.  
 Will. Russel.  
 John Spencer.  
 Giles Estcourt.  
 Tho. Style.  
 Frederick Cornwallis.  
 Drue Drury.  
 VWilliam Skeffington.  
 Anthony VVingfield.  
 VWill. Culpeper.  
 Giles Bridges.  
 John Kirle.  
 Henry Moor.  
 Thomas Heal.  
 John Isham.  
 Harvey Bagot.  
 Lewes Pollard.  
 Francis Mannock.  
 Lodowicke Dyer.  
 Hugh Stukely.  
 Edward Stanley.  
 Edw. Littleton.  
 Ambrose Brown.  
 Sackvile Crow.  
 Tho. Bowyer.  
 Buts Bacon.  
 John Corbet.  
 Edw. Tirrel.  
 Basil Dixwel.  
 VWill. Stonehouse.  
 VWill. VVray.  
 John Trelawney.  
 John Conyers.  
 John Bolles.  
 Tho. Aston.  
 Kenelm Jenoure.  
 John Price.  
 VWilliam VViseman.  
 Tho. Nightingale.

**Sir** Robert Dillington.  
 Francis Pile.  
 John Pole.  
 VWill. Culpeper.  
 John Lawrence.  
 Anthony Slingsby.  
 Tho. Vavasour.  
 Robert VVolsely.  
 Rice Rudd.  
 Rich. VViseman.  
 Hen. Ferrers.  
 John Anderson.  
 VWill. Russel.  
 Rich. Everard.  
 Tho. Powel.  
 VWill. Luckin.  
 Rich. Graham.  
 VWill. Aston.  
 Nicholas L'Estrange.  
 John Holland.  
 Rich. Earl.  
 Charles Vavasour.  
 Edw. Tirrell.  
 Martin Lumley.  
 VWill. Dalston.  
 Hen. Fletcher.  
 Nicholas Cole.  
 Edmund Pye.  
 Simon Every.  
 VWill. Langley.  
 VWilliam Paston.  
 James Stonehouse.  
 John Palgrave.  
 Gerard Napper.  
 Tho. VVhitmore.  
 John Maney.  
 Tho. Cave.  
 Christopher Yelverton.  
 Will. Botelor.  
 Tho. Hatton.  
 Tho. Abdy.  
 Tho. Bampfild.  
 John Cotton.

Simond

Simond D'Ewes.  
Henry Frederick.  
John Burgoyne.  
John Northcote.  
Will. Drake.  
Tho. Row.  
Raphe Hare.  
John Norwich.  
Will. Brownlow.  
John Sidenham.  
Francis Nichols.  
William S'rickland  
Thomas Wolriche.  
Tho. Maleverer.  
Will. Boughton.  
John Chichester.  
Norton Knatchbull.  
Rich. Carew.  
Will. Castleton.  
Rich. Price.  
Hugh Cholmley.  
Will. Springe.  
John Curson.  
Hugh Owen.  
Morton Briggs.  
Hen. Heyman.  
Tho. Sanford.  
Francis Rhodes.  
Rich. Sprignell.  
John Potts.  
John Goodrick.  
Rob. Bindliffe.  
Will. Walter.  
Tho. Lawley.  
William Farmer.  
John Darve.  
Tho. Pettus.  
Will. Andrews.  
John Meaux.  
Tho. Willys.  
Francis Armitage.  
Rich. Hatford.  
Edw. Coke.  
David Cunningham.  
John Reyney.  
John Gell.  
Vincent Corbet.

Sir

Sir

John Kay.  
Tho. Trollop.  
Edw. Thomas.  
Will. Cowper.  
Denner Strut.  
William St. Quintin.  
Rob. Kempe.  
John Reade.  
John VVilliams.  
George VVintour.  
John Brlase.  
John Hamilton.  
Edw. Morgan.  
Nicholas Kemys.  
Trevor VVilliams.  
John Reresby.  
VVill. Ingleby.  
Poynings Moore.  
Christopher Dawney.  
Tho. Hampson.  
Tho. VVilliamson.  
VVill. Denney.  
Rich. Hardres.  
Christopher Lowther.  
Tho. Alston.  
Edw. Corbet.  
Edw. Payler.  
VVilliam VViddrington.  
Matthew Valkenburg.  
Phillip Constable.  
Ralph Blackston.  
Rob. Markham.  
Phillip Hungate.  
Stephen Lennard.  
VVill. Thorold.  
VValter Rudstone.  
VValter VVrotefely.  
Tho. Bland.  
Robert Throgmorton.  
VVill. Halton.  
Brocket Spenser.  
Edw. Golding.  
VVilliam Smith.  
Hen. Henn.  
VValter Blount.  
Adam Littleton.  
Tho. Lidel.

N n n

Tho.

Simond



Tho. Chamberlain.  
 Hen. Hunloke.  
 Tho. Badd.  
 Sam. Danvers.  
 Hen. Anderson.  
 VVill. Vavasour.  
 Hen. Jones.  
 Sir Edward VValgrave.  
 Tho. Haggerston.  
 Brian O' Neale.  
 VVilloughby Hickm.in.  
 John Butler.  
 Edw. Alton.  
 Francis Hawley.  
 John Preston.

John Web.  
 Tho. Prestwich.  
 Hen. VVilliams.  
 Gervase Lucas.  
 Rob. Thorold.  
 John Scudamore.  
 Hen. Bard.  
 Sir Rich. Vivian.  
 VVill. de Bireel.  
 George Carteret.  
 Tho. Windibanke.  
 Benjamin Wright.  
 Edw. Charleton.  
 Rich. Willis.

## III. By King Charles II.

Sir Rich. Brown.  
 Henry de Vic.  
 Rich. Forster.  
 Rich. Fanshawe.  
 VVill. Curtius.  
 Arthur Slingsby.  
 Tho. Orby.  
 Tho. Bond.  
 Arthur Marigny.  
 Hen. Browne.  
 Sir Jeremy VVhichcot.  
 Anthony de Merces.  
 John Evelyn.  
 Gualter de Raed.  
 Orlando Bridgman.  
 Geofry Palmer.  
 Heneage Finch.  
 John Langham.  
 Humphrey VVinch.  
 Rob. Abdy.  
 Tho. Draper.  
 Jonathan Keate.  
 Hugh Speke.  
 Nicholas Gould.

Sir Tho. Adams.  
 Rich. Atkins.  
 Tho. Allen.  
 Hen. North.  
 Tho. Culham.  
 Basil Dixwell.  
 Tho. Darcy.  
 George Grubham-How.  
 John Cuts.  
 Solomon Swale.  
 Sir Will. Humble.  
 Hen. Stapleton.  
 Gervase Elwes.  
 Rob. Cordel.  
 John Robinson.  
 John Abdy.  
 Rob. Hilliard.  
 Jacob Astley.  
 Will. Bowyer.  
 Tho. Stanley.  
 John Shuckborough.  
 Will. Wray.  
 Nicholas Steward.

George Warburton.  
Francis Hollés.  
Oliver St. John.  
Ralph de la Val.  
Andraas Henley.  
Tho. Ellis.  
John Covert.  
Peter Lear.  
Maurice Berkeley.  
Hen. Hudson.  
Tho. Herbert.  
Tho. Middleton.  
Verney Noel.  
George Boswell.  
Rob. Austen.  
Rob. Hales.  
Will. Boothby.  
Woolston Dixey.  
John Bright.  
John Warner.  
Job Harby.  
Tho. Hewit.  
Edw. Honeywood.  
Rich. Brown.  
Hen. Vernon.  
John Aubrey.  
Will. Thomas.  
Tho. Sclater.  
Hen. Conway.  
Edw. Green.  
John Stapeley.  
Metcalf Robinson.  
Marmaduke Gresham.  
Will. Dudley.  
Hugh Smithson.  
Roger Mostin.  
Anthony Oldfield.  
Peter Leicester.  
Will. Wheeler.  
John Newton.  
Tho. Lee.  
Tho. Smith.  
Ralph Ashton.  
John Rous.  
Hen. Massingbeard.  
John Hales.  
John Knightly.

Sir

John Drake.  
Oliver St. George.  
John Bowyer.  
Will. Wild.  
Joseph Ashe.  
John How.  
John Swineburn.  
Humph. Miller.  
John Beal.  
Rich. Franklin.  
Will. Russel.  
Tho. Boothby.  
Will. Backhouse.  
Giles Mottet.  
Hen. Gifford.  
Tho. Foot.  
Tho. Manwaring.  
Tho. Bennet.  
John Wroth.  
Geo. Wynne.  
Heneage Fetherston.  
Humphrey Monnox.  
John Peyton.  
Edm. Anderson.  
John Fagg.  
Matthew Herbert.  
Edw. Ward.  
John Keyt.  
Will. Killegrew.  
John Buck.  
Will. Frankland.  
Rich. Stiddolph.  
Will. Gardner.  
Will. Juxon.  
John Legard.  
George Marwood.  
John Jackson.  
Hen. Pickering.  
Hen. Beddingfield.  
Walter Plomer.  
Herbert Springet.  
Will. Powel.  
Robert Newton.  
Nicholas Staughton.  
Will. Rokeby.  
Walter Ernley.  
John Huband.

Sir

N n n 2

Tho.

Tho. Morgan.  
 George Lane.  
 George Wakeman.  
 Benjamin Wright.  
 John Colleton.  
 James Modyford.  
 Tho. Beaumont.  
 Edw. Smith.  
 Tho. Gifford.  
 Tho. Clifton.  
 Will. Wilson.  
 Compton Read.  
 Brian Broughton.  
 Rob. Slingsby.  
 John Crofts.  
 Ralph Verney.  
 Rob. Dicer.  
 John Bramfield.  
 Tho. Rich.  
 Edw. Smith.  
 Walter Long.  
 John Fettiplace.  
 Walter Henley.  
 Will. Parsons.  
 John Cumbel.  
 Will. Morice.  
 Charles Gawden.  
 Will. Godolphin.  
 Will. Caley.  
 Tho. Curson.  
 Edmund Frowel.  
 John Copley.  
 Will. Smith.  
 George Cooke.  
 Charles Lloyd.  
 Nathaniel Powel.  
 Denny Abburnham.  
 Hugh Smith.  
 Rob. Jenkinson.  
 Will. Glinne.  
 John Charnock.  
 Robert Brooke.  
 Tho. Nevil.  
 Hen. Andrews.  
 Anthony Craven.  
 John Clavering.  
 Tho. Deerham.

VWill. Stanley.  
 Abraham Cullen.  
 James Rushout.  
 Godfrey Copley.  
 Hen. VVinchcombe.  
 Clement Clerk.  
 Tho. Viner.  
 Tho. Silyard.  
 Christopher Guise.  
 Reginald Forster.  
 Philip Parker.  
 Edward Duke.  
 Charles Hussey.  
 Edw. Barkham.  
 Tho. Norton.  
 John Dormer.  
 Tho. Carew.  
 Mark Milbank.  
 Rich. Rothwell.  
 John Banks.  
 Hen. Ingoldsby.  
 Francis Bickley.  
 Rob. Jason.  
 John Young.  
 VWill. Roberts.  
 VWill. Luckin.  
 Tho. Smith.  
 Edwyn Sadler.  
 VWill. VVindham.  
 George Southcot.  
 George Trevilian.  
 Francis Duncombe.  
 Richard Cox.  
 John Osbourne.  
 John Criton.  
 John Lloyd.  
 Edw. Moor.  
 Tho. Proby.  
 Miles Stapleton.  
 Rich. Braham.  
 John VViterong.  
 Philip Matthews.  
 Rob. Bernard.  
 Roger Lort.  
 Edw. Gage.  
 Tho. Hooke.  
 John Savile.

Christopher



Christopher Vandesford.  
 Rich. Astley.  
 Jacob Gerard.  
 Edw. Fust.  
 Rob. Long.  
 Rob. Can.  
 VWill. Middleton.  
 Rich. Graham.  
 Tho. Tankard.  
 Cuthbert Heron.  
 Francis VVenman.  
 Hen. Purefoy.  
 Tho. Cobb.  
 Hen. Brook.  
 Peter Pindar.  
 George Reeve.  
 Tho. Brograve.  
 Tho. Bernardiston.  
 Samuel Bernardiston.  
 John Daws.  
 John Holman.  
 Will. Cook.  
 John Bellot.  
 George Downing.  
 Will. Gaudy.  
 Will. Doyley.  
 John Marsham.  
 Rob. Barnham.  
 Francis Leeke.  
 John St. Barbe.  
 Thomas Cambell.  
 James Pennyman.  
 Tho. Muddisford.  
 George Selby.  
 Edm. Fortescue.  
 Samuel Tuke.  
 John Tempest.  
 Littleton Osbaldeston.  
 Giles Tooker.  
 Stephen Anderson.  
 Tho. Bateman.  
 Tho. Lorain.  
 Tho. Wentworth.  
 Theophilus Biddulph.  
 Will. Cookes.  
 John Wolstenholme.

John Jacob.  
 John Yeomans.  
 John Pye.  
 Tho. Taylor.  
 Will. Leman.  
 Rob. Smith.  
 Nicholas Crisp.  
 John Shaw.  
 John Brown.  
 George Rawden.  
 Rob. Jocelyn.  
 Rob. Duckensfield.  
 John Lawson.  
 Philip Tyrel.  
 Francis Burdet.  
 George Moor.  
 Abel Barker.  
 VWill. Oglander.  
 VWill. Temple.  
 VWill. Swan.  
 Anthony Shirly.  
 Peter Gleane.  
 John Neltborpe.  
 Rob. Viner.  
 Tho. Twisden.  
 Anthony Aucher.  
 John Doyly.  
 Edw. Hoby.  
 Tho. Kut.  
 John Tyrel.  
 Gilbert Gerard.  
 Rob. Teomands.  
 Carr Scroop.  
 Peter Fortescue.  
 Rich. Battenson.  
 Algernoon Peyton.  
 Roger Martin.  
 Rich. Hastings.  
 Will. Hanham.  
 Francis Topp.  
 VWill. Langborn.  
 Edw. Mostyn.  
 George Stonehouse.  
 Philip Carteret.  
 Fulwar Skypwith.  
 John Sabin.

VWill.

Will. Chater.  
 Herbert Croft.  
 John St. Aubin.  
 Rob. Eden.  
 John Werden.  
 Tho. Allen.  
 Francis Warre.  
 Orlando Bridgman.  
 Francis Windham.  
 Arthur Harris.  
 Will. Blacket.  
 John Thompson.  
 Halsewel Tyntt.  
 Cornelius Martin-Trump.  
 Rob. Parker.  
 John Sherrard.  
 Arthur Onslow.  
 Walter Clargis.  
 Tho. Williams.  
 Rob. Filmer.  
 Edw. Nevil.  
 Rich. Tulpe.  
 Tho. Samwel.  
 Charles Rich.  
 Benjamin Maddox.  
 Will. Barker.  
 John Brookes.  
 Rich. Head.  
 Will. Pennington.  
 Bennet Hoskins.  
 Rich. Standish.  
 Alexander Robinson.  
 Tho. Dike.  
 Rob. Cotton.  
 Francis Willoughby.  
 John Barlow.  
 Rich. Newdigate.  
 Rich. Cust.  
 Francis Anderton.  
 James Simeon.  
 James Pool.  
 George Wharton.  
 Hugh Ackland.

Francis Edwards.  
 Hen. Oxenden.  
 James Bowyer.  
 Walter Curte.  
 Ralph Dutton.  
 Will. Dyer.  
 Josias Child.  
 Tho. Skipwith.  
 Walter Hawkesworth.  
 Jeremy Snow.  
 Will. Kenrick.  
 Sam. Marrow.  
 Roger Bradshaugh.  
 Will. Stapleton.  
 Tho. Pope Blunt.  
 George Walker.  
 John Roberts.  
 Roger Beckwith.  
 Tho. Parkyns.  
 Tho. Bunbury.  
 Hugh Parker.  
 Hen. Seymour.  
 George Jeffreys.  
 Hugh Middleton.  
 Joseph Alston.  
 Tho. Robinson.  
 Will. Maynard.  
 Rob. Nappier.  
 Rob. Davers.  
 Cane James.  
 Cornelius Gans.  
 Timothy Cornhill.  
 Edw. Evelyn.  
 Tho. Lear.  
 John Witham.  
 James Richards.  
 George Chute.  
 Rob. Dashwood.  
 Richard Sands.  
 George Sheers.  
 Will. Blacket.  
 Will. Soams.

## IV. By King James II.

|     |                       |     |                       |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| Sir | <b>J</b> O H N Child. | Sir | <b>W</b> ill. Humble. |
|     | John Sudbury.         |     | James Chapman Fuller. |
|     | Rob. Guldeford.       |     | WWilliam Pynsent.     |
|     | Nicholas Sherburn.    |     | WWilliam Stych.       |
|     | Charles Bloys.        |     | WWilliam WWilliams.   |
|     | WWill. Compton.       |     | Henry Ashurst.        |
|     | Job Charleton.        |     | John Morden.          |
|     | George Davies.        |     | Thomas Fitch.         |
|     | Cornelius Speelman.   |     |                       |
|     |                       |     |                       |

## V. By the present King William.

|     |                           |                    |                  |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Sir | <b>H</b> Ender Mousworth. | Sir                | Tho. Typing.     |
|     | John Ramsden.             |                    | John Germaine.   |
|     | WWilliam Robinson.        |                    | Tho. Powell.     |
|     | John Duddleston.          |                    | Sam. Clark.      |
|     | James Edwards.            |                    | Bazil Firebrace. |
|     | John VVentworth.          |                    | William Norois.  |
|     | Henry Dutton-Colt.        |                    | John Rogers.     |
|     | John Thomas.              |                    | John Stanley.    |
|     | Rich. Blackham.           |                    | William Brown.   |
|     | Tho. VVheat.              |                    | Rich. Allen.     |
|     | Oliver Ayshcombe.         |                    | Rich. Newman.    |
|     | Edw. Minsell.             |                    | Samuel Moyer.    |
|     | WWilliam Hodges.          |                    | John Chetwood.   |
|     | WWilliam Louthier.        |                    |                  |
|     | Henry Techbourne.         |                    |                  |
|     | Rich. Faringdon.          |                    |                  |
|     |                           | In all, about 900. |                  |



*His M A J E S T Y's Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms, under the Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk. During whose Minority, Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle is vested with the Office.*

*Kings of Arms.*

**S**IR Thomas S. George, Garter.  
Sir Henry S. George, Clarencieux.  
Robert Devenish Esq; Norroy.

*Heralds:*

Henry Dethick, Richmond.  
Gregory King, Lancaster.  
Charles Mawson, Chester.  
Pierse Mauduit, Windsor.  
Samuel Stebbing, Somerset.  
Lawrence Crompton, York.

*Pursuivants.*

John Gibbon, Bluemantle.  
Peter le Neve, Rougecroix.  
John Hare, Rouge dragon.  
John Heskett, Portcullis.

**A L I S T**

*Of his Majesty's MINISTERS in foreign Courts, of the foreign MINISTERS here, and of his GOVERNOURS of foreign Plantations.*

*His Embassadours Abroad.*

**A**T the Court of France, Charles Earl of Manchester.  
At the Port, My Lord Paget.

At

At the *Hague*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, General of his Majesty's Forces lately sent over into *Holland*.

### Envoys.

At *Vienna*, *George Stepney Esq;*

— *Berlin*, the Lord *Raby*, Envoy Extraordinary.

— *Hanover*, *Charles Earl of Macclesfield*, Envoy Extraordinary.

— *Hague*, *Mr. Stanhop*.

— *Brunswick and Lunenburg*, *Mr. Cresset*.

— *Florence*, *Sir Lambert Blackwell*.

### Residents.

At *Stockholm*, *Dr. John Robinson*.

— *Copenhagen*, *Hugh Greg Esq;*

— *Switzerland*, *Monsieur Hervart*.

### Consuls.

At *Ostend*, *Newport*, and *Bruges*,  
*Mr. Bruce*.

— *Rotterdam*, *Mr. Keck*.

— *S. Sebastian*, *Mr. Frankland*.

— *Corunna*, *Mr. Parker*.

— *Lisbon*, *Mr. Earth*.

— *Cadiz*, *Sir Martin Westcomb*.

— *Sevill*, *Mr. Goodshall*.

— *Alcantara*, *Mr. Herne*.

— *Malaga*, *Mr. Hallaway*.

— *Cartagena*, *Mr. Moor*.

— *Barcelona*, *Mr. Shallet*.

— *Nizza*, *Mr. Boyle*.

— *Marseilles*, *Mr. Burrow*.

— *Genova*, *Mr. Kirk*.

— *Leghorn*, *Mr. John Burrow*.

— *Naples*, *Sir Geo. Davies*.

— *Messina*, *Mr. Chamberlain*.

— *Palermo*, *Mr. Gifford*.

— *Zant*, *Mr. Paul*.

— *Venice*, *Mr. Broughton*.

— *Algiers*, *Mr. Cole*.

— *Tunis*, *Mr. Chetwood*.

— *Tripoli*, *Mr. Loddington*.

— *Aleppo*, *Mr. Brandon*.

— *Smyrna*, ———

### Foreign Ministers at present Residing here.

From His Imperial Majesty, *Count Vratislaus*, Envoy Extraordinary.

*The Sieur Hoffman*, Resident.

From the King of *Sweden*, *Monsieur Leyoncrone*, Resident.

From the King of *Prussia*, *Baron Spanheim*, Envoy Extraordinary.

*Monsieur Bonnet*, Resident.

From the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, *Chevalier Gerald*, Envoy Extraordinary.

*Governours of foreign Plantations.*

|                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Of Virginia and Mary-Land,      | neral Selwyn, now going    |
| Francis Nicholson Esq;          | thither.                   |
| — New York; the Lord            | — Barbados, Ralph Lord     |
| Cornbury.                       | Grey of Wark.              |
| — Pennsylvania, Will. Penn Esq; | — Leeward Islands, Colonel |
| — New England, Col. Dudley.     | Codrington.                |
| — Jamaica, Sir William          | — Bermudos, Samuel Day     |
| Beeston. To be forthwith        | Esq;                       |
| succeeded by Brigadier Ge-      |                            |

## A L I S T

*Of the present Lord MAYOR, Aldermen,  
Sheriffs, and other principal Officers of London.*

*Lord Mayor,  
Sir Thomas Abney.*

*Aldermen,*

*Above the Chair.*

**S** I R Robert Clayton.  
Sir John Moor.  
Sir William Pritchard.  
Sir Robert Jefferies.  
Sir Thomas Stamp.  
Sir John Fleet.  
Sir William Ashurst.  
Sir Thomas Lane.  
Sir John Houbton.  
Sir Edward Clark.  
Sir Humphrey Edwin.  
Sir Francis Child.  
Sir Richard Levit.

*Below the Chair.*

Sir Samuel Dashwood.  
Sir John Parsons.  
Sir Thomas Cook.  
Sir William Hedges.  
Sir Owen Buckingham.  
Sir Tho. Rawlingson.  
Sir Robert Beddingfield.  
Sir VWilliam VVithers.  
Sir Charles Duncomb.  
Sir Peter Floyer.

*Recorder,*

*Sir Salathiel Lovel.*

*Sheriffs.*

Sir Robert Beachcroft, Sir Henry Furnace.  
Sheriffs Elect, Sir VWilliam VVithers Kt. Sir Peter Floyer Kt.

*Cham-*



Chamberlain,

Sir Thomas Cuddon.

To which add

The Common Sergeant, Dancomb Dee  
 Town Clerk, Henry Ashurst,  
 Sword-bearer, VWilliam Man,  
 Common Hunt, ——— Hale,  
 Common Crier, Isaac Grevill,  
 Water Bayliff, Zachariah Hiccocks,

} Esq;

City Council.

Richard Richardson, } Esq; Joseph Major, } Esq;  
 VWilliam Lightfoot, } Isaac Ewer, }

Attorneys in the Mayor's Court.

Mr. James Gibson.

Mr. John Andrews.

Mr. Edward Smith.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

James Mundy Esq; Sergeant Tanfield Leman Esq;  
 at Law.

Attorneys of that Court.

Mr. John Hargrave.

Mr. Christopher Barry.

Mr. Richard Began.

Mr. Peter Short.

Mr. VWilliam Bellamy.

Mr. Tho. Godard.

Mr. John White.

Protonotaries.

Mr. Henry Headly.

Mr. ——— Lynck.

Secondaries.

Of the Poultry Counter, Mr. Edward Trotman,

Of Woodstreet Counter, Mr. Zachariah Foxall.

Clerks of the Papers.

In the Poultry Counter, Mr. John Cook.

In Woodstreet Counter, Mr. John Foxall.

Clerk-sitters.

In the first, VWilliam Constantine, Robert Conaway, Peter Nor-  
 mansell, John Foley.

In the last, Thomas Emries, George Noden, George Palmer, Thomas  
 Honimwood.

## A List of the Lieutenancy of London.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>T</b> Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor.<br/> <i>V</i> William Ashurst.<br/> Robert Clayton.<br/> John Moor.<br/> <i>V</i> William Pritchard.<br/> Robert Jeffereys.<br/> Thomas Stamp.<br/> John Fleet.<br/> Salathiel Lovel.<br/> Samuel Dashwood.<br/> Thomas Lane.<br/> John Houblon.<br/> Edward Clark.<br/> Humphrey Edwin.<br/> Francis Child.<br/> Richard Levit.<br/> William Gore.<br/> Thomas Cook.<br/> James Houblon.<br/> <i>V</i> William Hedges.<br/> Thomas Halton.<br/> John Mordant.<br/> Henry Ashhurst.<br/> Peter Vandeputt.<br/> <i>V</i> William Russel.<br/> Jeremiah Sambrook.<br/> Gabriel Roberts.<br/> Thomas Vernon.<br/> <i>V</i> William Scawen.<br/> Stephen Evance.<br/> Henry Furnace.</p> | <p>James Boddington.<br/> Henry Hatley.<br/> John Adams.<br/> Benjamin Whitcott.<br/> Charles Chamberlain.<br/> Richard Aley. } Esq;<br/> John Nicholls.<br/> <i>V</i> William Colston.<br/> Richard Hare.<br/> James Smith.<br/> Sir Joseph Smart.<br/> Peter Foye. } Esq;<br/> William Hooker.<br/> Sir Peter Floyer.<br/> John Sawyer Esq;<br/> Sir Jeffery Jeffereys.<br/> William Strong.<br/> John Jeffereys.<br/> John East.<br/> Richard Pierce.<br/> Edmund Boulter.<br/> John Morrice.<br/> Richard Bristow.<br/> John Hammond. } Esq;<br/> Isaac Houblon.<br/> Gilbert Heathcott.<br/> Henry Cornish.<br/> John Morgan.<br/> George Browne.<br/> Thomas Death.<br/> Robert Foot.<br/> Sir Thomas Cuddon.<br/> John Bickley.<br/> William Gunn.<br/> John Callum. } Esq;<br/> Joas Bateman.<br/> William Walker.<br/> Sir Owen Buckingham.<br/> Samuel Stanyer. } Sir;<br/> Michael Rolls.<br/> Sir William Coles.<br/> Richard Young. } Esq;<br/> John Mountfort.<br/> Arthur Shallet.</p> |
| <p>Thomas Papillion.<br/> Thomas Frederick.<br/> Nathaniel Tench.<br/> John Railey.<br/> Francis Gosfright.<br/> Samuel Powel. } Esq;<br/> James Denué.<br/> Jos. Scriven.<br/> Daniel Allen.<br/> Robert Raworth.<br/> Thomas Shaw.<br/> <i>V</i> William Faulkner.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

John

*John Sherbrook Esq;**Sir John Wolfe.**Daniel Dorville.**Richard Gwynn.**John Gardiner.**John Lordell.**Samuel Lock Esq;**Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu.**Clerk, John Borret.**Mustermaster, Jos. Hide.**Messenger, William Bird.*

## A L I S T

*Of the Principal Officers of the Trained Bands of London.*

## I. Orange Regiment.

*Colonel, Sir Robert Clayton.**Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Long.**Major, Robert Gore.**Captains, Henry Coxead, Henry Daintry, Bath Hereford, Peter Boulton, Jeremiah Pearse.*

## II. Yellow Regiment.

*Colonel, Sir Thomas Stampe.**Lieut. Colonel, Thomas Ems.**Major, William Cook.**Captains, William Hulls, Thomas Freeman, Sutton Sharp, William Jewell, John Lekeux.*

## III. White Regiment.

*Colonel, Sir William Ashurst.**Lieut. Colonel, John Ayres.**Major, John Wilks.**Captains, John Marlow, John Heron, William Grayhurst, John Hatley, Daniel Tilden.*

## IV. Red Regiment.

*Colonel, Sir Thomas Lane.**Lieut. Colonel, Benjamin Dry.**Major, Edward Harley.**Captains, Tho. Thornbury, Isaac Dighton, William Smith, Charles Bainton, Andrew Phillips. V. Green*



V. *Green* Regiment.Colonel, Sir *William Hedges*.Lieut. Colonel, *James Boddington*.Major, *Peter Essington*.Captains, *John Geast*, *Henry Langford*, *John Shorey*, *William Baker*, *Phelix Feast*.VI. *Blue* Regiment.Colonel, Sir *Owen Buckingham*.Lieut. Colonel, *Samuel Westoll*.Major, *John Johnson*.Captains, *Richard Collins*, *Thomas Hardwick*, *Matthew Pierce*,  
*Nathan Gregory*, *Joseph Radcliffe*.*A List of the Royal Society.**A List of the Present Council, Eleven of which  
are to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1701.**The Right Honourable John Lord Somers, Baron  
of Evesham, P R E S I D E N T,**William Aglionby, Esq;**Francis Aston, Esq;**John Bembde, Esq;**Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;**Sir Godfrey Copley, Kt. and Bar.**John Flamsted, Ast. Reg.**John Harwood, L. L. D.**Robert Hook, M. D. Prof. Ge.  
Gres.**Abraham Hill, Esq;**Sir John Hoskins, Kt. and Bar.**Martin Lister, M. D.**Mr. Isaac Newton, Mat. Prof.  
Luc.**Samuel Pepys, Esq;**Alexander Pittfield, Esq;**Sir Robert Southwell, Kt.**Frederick Slare, M. D.**Hans Sloone, M. D.**Richard Waller, Esq;**Sir Christop. Wren, Kt.**Sir Cyril Wyche, Kt.**N*icholas Bagnal, *Esq;*  
*Ralph Bathurst, Dean of  
Wells.**Arthur Bayly, Esq;**Mr. Charles Bernard.**Richard Bentley, D. D.**Jonathan Blackwell, Esq;**James Bridges, Esq;**Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;**Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof.**L. L.**Edward*

Edward Brown, *M. D.*  
 Thomas Brown, *M. D.*  
 Sir Richard Bulkley, *Kt. and*  
*Bar.*  
 William Byrd, *Esq;*

JOHN Earl of CARBERY,  
 St. GEORGE Lord Bishop of  
 CLOYNE.

EDWARD Lord Bishop of  
 CORK and ROSSE.

HENRY Earl of CLAREN-  
 DON.

William Cockburn, *M. D.*  
 Hugh Chamberlain, *M. D.*  
 Mr. Dethleus Cleuverus.  
 Mr. William Cowper.

Daniel Cox, *M. D.*

John Creed, *Esq;*

Thomas Crisp, *Esq;*

Mr. James Cunningham.

Sir Anthony Dean, *Kt.*

Mr. Samuel Doudy.

Maurice Emmot, *Esq;*

John Evelyn, *Esq;*

Thomas Foley, *Jun. of Witley,*  
*Esq;*

John Fryar, *M. D.*

Thomas Gale, *D. D. Dean of*  
*York.*

Patrick Gordon, *M. A.*

Sir Robert Gordon, *Kt.*

David Gregory, *M. D.*

Nehemiah Grew, *M. D.*

Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Kt.*

John Herbert, *Esq;*

Edward Haines, *Esq;*

Clopton Havers, *M. D.*

Mr. Edward Haistwell.

Anthony Hammond, *Esq;*

John Harris, *A. M.*

John Henley, *Esq;*

Mr. John Houghton.

Charles Howard, *of Norfolk Esq;*

Edward Howard, *of Norfolk Esq;*

Hugh Howard, *Esq;*

John Hutson, *Med. Reg.*

John Jackson, *Esq;*

Sir Charles Issac, *Kt.*

Thomas Isted, *Esq;*

Sir Edmond King, *Kt.*

Thomas Kirke, *Esq;*

ROBERT Earl of LINDSEY,  
*Lord Great Chamberlain.*

Edward Laney, *Prof. Theol.*  
*Gres.*

Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*

John Mapletopst, *D. D.*

Roger Meredith, *Esq;*

Walter Mills, *M. D.*

Benjamin Middleton, *Esq;*

Robert Moleworth, *Esq;*

Thomas Molineux, *M. D.*

Right Hon. CHARLES Lord  
 HALIFAX.

Mr. George Moulst.

William Musgrave, *LL. D.*

Robert Nelson, *Esq;*

John Newey, *A. M.*

Edward Norris, *M. D.*

THOMAS Earl of PEM-  
 BROKE.

Edward Paget, *A. M.*

Mr. James Periver.

Mr. Pond.

Thomas Povey, *Esq;*

Robert Pitt, *M. D.*

Matthew Prior, *Esq;*

THOMAS Lord Bishop of  
 ROCHESTER.

Lord REAY.

John Ray, *A. M.*

Richard Robinson, *M. D.*

Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*

Joseph Ralphson, *M. A.*

Francis Roberts, *Esq;*

GILBERT Lord Bishop of  
 SALISBURY.

The Lord Viscount SEAFIELD.

The

*The Lord Viscount* **SHELBURNE.**

Thomas Smith, D. D.  
 Edward Southwell, Esq;  
 Sir John Stanley;  
 Edward Smith, Dean of St. Pat.  
 William Stanley, D. D.  
 George Srepnay, Esq;  
*The Lord Viscount* **TARBAT.**  
 Ralph Thoresby, Gent.  
 Alexander Torriano, Ast. Prof.  
 Gref.

Edward Tyson, M. D.  
**THOMAS** Lord Viscount

**WEYMOUTH.**

*Right Hon.* Sir Joseph William-  
 ton Kt.  
 John Wallis, D. D. Geo. Prof.  
 Sav.  
 Sir Paul Whitchcor, Kt. and  
 Bar.  
 Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bar.  
 George Worth, Esq;  
 William Wotton, A. M.  
 Benjamin Woodrooffe, D. D.  
 John Woodward, M. D. P. M. G.  
 Christoph. Wren, Esq;

*Out of these FELLOWS of the SOCIETY, Ten are to be chosen  
 into the Council for the Year Ensuing, on Saturday the Twentieth of  
 November, 1701. Being St. Andrew's Day.*

*Persons of other Nations.*

**D**S. Georgius Baglivus.  
 Ds. Balthazar Becker M. D.  
 Ds. Dominicus Borronus.  
 Ds. Basnage de Bauval.  
 Ds. Dominicus Caffini, Ast.  
 Reg. Pa.  
 Ds. Jacobus Caffini.  
 Ds. Thomas Delbene.  
 Ds. Johannes Dolæus, M. D.  
 Ds. Nicholas Fatio de Duillier.  
 Ds. Stephanus Geoffry.  
 Ds. Guilielminus.  
 Ds. Jo. Theodor Heinson, Hanov.  
 Ds. Urbanus Hiern.  
 Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, M. D. Franc.  
 Ds. David Krieg.  
 Ds. Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius,  
 J. V. D.  
 Ds. Antonius Leuwenhoeck, De.  
 Ds. Abrahamus de Moivre.

Ds. Johannes Marfigli, Com.  
 Im. R.  
 Ds. Burchardus Menckenius.  
 Ds. Dionisius Papin, M. D.  
 Ds. Louis Paul, M. D.  
 Ds. Jo. Nicholas Pechlin, M. D.  
 Ds. Moises Pujolas.  
 Ds. Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti.  
 Ds. Petrus Silvestre.  
 Ds. Franciscus Spoletus Med.  
 Pr. Pr. P.  
 Ds. Ez de Spanheim.  
 Ds. Jo. Adamus Stamser.  
 Ds. Franciscus Travigni, Ph.  
 Ven.  
 Ds. Raymundus Vieussiens, M. D.  
 Ds. Vincentius Vivianus, Mat.  
 Flor.  
 Ds. Nicolas Witsen, Cors. Amst.

*A List of the Colledge of Physicians, London.*

**S**IR Tho. Millington, President. Dr. Peter Barwick.  
 Dr. Valter Charleton, Censor. Dr. Jam. Collins, Elect Censor.  
 Dr. Tho. Barwell, Elect. Dr. John Lawson.

Dr. Edw.



Dr. Edw. Brown, Treasurer,  
Elect Censor.

Dr. Josiah Clarke, Elect.

Dr. Richard Torless, Elect.

Dr. Samuel Morrice.

Dr. Thomas Alry.

Dr. Edw. Hulse, Elect.

Dr. Char. Goddard.

Dr. Plumas Fowke.

Dr. Walter Harris, Censor.

Dr. William Briggs.

Dr. Walt. Mills.

Dr. Charles Fraser.

Dr. Fred. Slare.

Dr. Rich. Darnelly.

Dr. Jo. Bateman.

Dr. William Johnson.

Dr. William Dawes.

Dr. Thomas Gill, Register.

Dr. Rich. Robinson.

Dr. Launcelot Harrison.

Dr. Martin Lister.

Dr. Robert Pitt.

Dr. Edm. Dickenson.

Sir Edm. King.

Dr. Cor. Love Morley.

Dr. Edw. Baynard.

Sir Theod. Colladon.

Dr. Rich. Blackburn.

Dr. Christ. Harrel.

Dr. Simon Wellman.

Dr. Geo. How.

Dr. Nath. Johnson.

Dr. Robert Peirce.

Dr. Robert Gray.

Dr. Robert Smith.

Dr. Joshua le Fevre.

Dr. Tho. Walsh.

Dr. John Ratcliff.

Dr. Jo. Harrison.

Dr. Hans Sloane.

Dr. Rich. Blackmore.

Dr. Tankred Robinson.

Dr. Rich. Car.

Dr. Jo. Hutton.

Dr. Wellwood.

Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.

Dr. William Musgrave.

Dr. Humph. Ridley.

Dr. William Gibbons.

Dr. William Gould.

Dr. Jo. Hawys.

Dr. Robert Conhy.

Dr. Samuel Garth.

Dr. Hugh Chamberlaine.

Dr. William Cole.

Dr. Salust. Gade.

Dr. Denton Nicholas.

### Candidates.

**D**R. John Nicholson.

Dr. Thomas Hoy.

Dr. Thomas Sutton.

Dr. Joseph Gaylard.

Dr. Richard Adams.

Dr. Humph. Brook.

Dr. William Coward.

Dr. John Woollaston.

Dr. Richard Morton.

Dr. Jo. Wright.

Dr. Ja. Drake.

Dr. Jo. Woodward.

Dr. Edw. Norris.

Dr. George Gilebrook.

Dr. Gideon Harvy.

### Honorary Fellows.

**D**R. Robert Feilding.

Dr. John Windibanche.

Dr. Daniel Cox.

Dr. Nehemiah Grew.

Dr. Thomas Gibson.

The Governors Names of the Charter-house, London.

**T**HE KING.  
Queen Dowager.

Princess Ann.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

P p p

Lord

Lord Keeper.  
 Lord President.  
 Duke of Ormond.  
 Duke of Leeds.  
 Duke of Shrewsbury.  
 Marquiss of Normanby.  
 Earl of Clarendon.

The Master, Dr. Burnet.  
 Preacher, Mr. King.  
 Physician, Dr. Goodal.  
 Register, William Hempson Esq;  
 Treasurer, Mr. Paine.

Earl of Rochester.  
 Bishop of London.  
 Bishop of Winchester.  
 Bishop of Ely.  
 John Lord Somers.  
 Lord Chief Justice Holt.  
 Lord Chief Baron Ward.

Auditor, Mr. Spurre.  
 School-master, Mr. Walker.  
 Usher, Mr. Tooke.  
 Reader, Mr. Wellstead.  
 Organist, Mr. Love.

### *A List of the Deans throughout England, and Wales.*

Canterbury, Dr. Hooper.  
 York, Dr. Gale.  
 London, Dr. Sherlock.  
 Durham, Dr. Montague.  
 Winchester, Dr. Wickart.  
 Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. Addison.  
 Landaff, Dr. Gamage.  
 S. Asaph, ———.  
 Rochester, Dr. Ullock.  
 Carlisle, Mr. Musgrave.  
 Exeter, Mr. Annesley.  
 S. Davids, Dr. Ellis.  
 Sarum, Dr. Woodward.  
 Bangor, Dr. Jones.

Worcester, Dr. Talbot.  
 Ely, Dr. Lamb.  
 Hereford, Dr. Tyler.  
 Chester, Dr. Fog.  
 Oxford, Dr. Aldrich.  
 Norwich, Dr. Fairfax.  
 Peterborough, Dr. Freeman.  
 Gloucester, Dr. James.  
 Chichester, Dr. Haley.  
 Bath and Wells, Dr. Bathurst.  
 Bristol, Dr. Royse.  
 Lincoln, Dr. Campion.  
 Westminster, Dr. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester.

### *A List of the Heads of the Colledges and Halls, in OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE Universities. With their respective Magistrates, and Professors, and an Account of their Scarlet Days.*

#### *Colledges.*

#### *Oxford.*

University, D. Charlet, Master.  
 Balliol, Dr. Maumder, Master.

#### *Cambridge.*

S. Peter's, Dr. Richardson, Master.  
 Merton,



Merton, Dr. Lydel, Warden.

Exeter, Dr. Painter, Rector.

Oriel, Dr. Roysse, Provost.

Queen's, Dr. Halton, Provost.

New Colledge, Dr. Traffle, Warden.

Lincoln, Dr. Adams, Rector.

All-Souls, Dr. Finch, Warden.

Magdalen, Dr. Rogers, President.

Brasen Nose, Dr. Mear, Principal.

Corpus Christi, Dr. Turner, President.

Christ-Church, Dr. Aldrich, Dean.

Trinity, Dr. Bathurst, President.

S. John's, Dr. Delaune, President.

Jesus, Dr. Edward, Principal.

Wadham, Dr. Dunster, Warden.

Pembroke, Dr. Hall, Bishop of Bristol, Master.

Worcester, Dr. Woodroff, Provost.

## Oxford.

## Halls.

Glocester

S. Edmund

S. Alban

Hart

New Inn

S. Mary

Magdalen

Dr. Woodroff

Dr. Milh

Dr. Bouchier

Dr. Thornton

Dr. Bailly

Mr. Wyat

Dr. Adams

Clerie

Pembroke

Trinity

Catharine

## Cambridge.

Dr. Blyth

Dr. Brown

Hall Dr. Oxen-

den

Sir Will.

Daw

Master.

## Oxford.

## Magistrates.

## Cambridge.

Chancellour, James Duke of Ormond.

Vice-Chancellour, Dr. Maunder, Master of Baliol Colledge.

Proctors, Mr. Pelling of Christ-Church, Mr. Collier of All-Souls.

Chancellour, Charles Duke of Somerset.

Vice-Chancellour, Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity Colledge.

Proctors, Mr. Millington of Magdalen, and Mr. Noisse, Fellow of King's Colledge.

## Professors.

## Oxford.

## Cambridge.

King's Professor of Divinity, Dr. VWilliam Fane.

Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. Thomas Sykes.

Ragius Professor, Dr. James.

Margaret Professor, Dr. Gower.

Casuistical Professor, Dr. Smalt.



Hebrew and Arabick Professor,  
Dr. Tho. Hyde.

King's Professor of Greek, Dr.  
Humphrey Hody.

— O. Law, Dr. Tho. Bourchier.

— Of Physick, Dr. Tho. Hoy.

Professor of History, Dr. Charles  
Aldworth.

— Of Chymistry, Dr. Edw.  
Hannes.

— In Geometry, Dr. John  
Vallis.

— In Astronomy, Dr. David  
Gregory.

Botanick } Prof } Dr. Jacob Robart.

Musick } Prof } Mr. Rich. Goodson.

### Scarlet-Days.

#### Oxford.

All-Saints-Day.

Christmas-Day.

Circumcision, or New-years-Day.

Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.

Purification, or Candlemas-Day.

Annunciation, or Lady-Day.

Easter-Day.

Ascension, or Holy-Thursday.

Whitsunday, and Trinity Sunday.

In the Aft time, at Sermon and  
Congregation, Sunday, Mon-  
day, Tuesday, Friday, and Sa-  
turday.

At a Sermon in New Colledge.  
And all Publick Thanksgiving-  
Days.

#### Cambridge.

All-Saints-Day.

Christmas-Day.

Easter-Day.

Ascension-Day.

Whitsunday.

Trinity-Sunday.

Commencement.

Restoration-Day, May 29.

At the Proclaiming of the two  
Fairs, in June and September.

Michaelmas-Day.

Gun-Powder-Treason-Day, Nov. 5.

### A L I S T

#### Of the present CONVOCATION.

The Names of the Archbishop and Bishops, Members  
of the Upper House.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Henry Lord Bishop of London.

Peter Lord Bishop of Winchester.

William Ld Bishop of Llandaff.

William Ld Bishop of Worcester.

Thomas Ld Bishop of Rochester.

Jonathan Lord Bishop of Exeter.  
Gilbert

Gilbert Lord Bishop of Sarum.  
 Humphrey Ld Bishop of Bangor.  
 Simon Lord Bishop of Ely.  
 Gilbert Lord Bishop of Hereford.  
 John Lord Bishop of Lichfield  
 and Coventry.  
 John Lord Bishop of Norwich.  
 Richard Ld Bp of Peterborough.

Edward Ld Bishop of Gloucester.  
 Richard Ld Bp of Bath and Wells.  
 John Lord Bishop of Bristol.  
 Edward Ld Bishop of St. Asaph.  
 James Lord Bishop of Ely.  
 John Lord Bishop of Chichester.  
 William Lord Bishop of Oxford.

### The Members of the Lower House.

#### Canterbury.

George Hooper, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor.  
 John Batteley, D. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury.  
 The Honourable Leopold }  
 William Finch, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.  
 George Thorp, D. D. }  
 John Cook, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

#### London.

William Sherlock, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.  
 William Stanley, D. D. }  
 Robert Corey, D. D. } London.  
 Charles Alston, D. D. } Middlesex.  
 Will. Beveridge, D. D. } Archd. of Essex.  
 John Cole, A. M. } Colchester.  
 Henry Godolphin, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter. }  
 Zacheus Isham, D. D. } St. Albans.  
 Jonas Warley, M. A. } Proctors for the Clergy.

#### Westminster.

Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster.  
 Peter Birch, D. D. Archd. of Westminster.  
 Robert South, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

#### Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.  
 George Fulham, D. D. }  
 Thomas Sayer, D. D. } Archd. of Winchester.  
 Samuel Palmer, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter. }  
 William Needham, B. D. } of Surrey.  
 William Bernard, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

#### Landaff.

George Bull, D. D. Archdeacon of Landaff.  
 Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.  
 John Jenkyns, B. D. }  
 William Frampton, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

#### Worcester.

William Lord Bishop of Oxon, Dean of Worcester.  
 John Fleetwood, A. M. Archdeacon of Worcester.  
 John Jephcott, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas



Thomas Hodge, A. M.  
William Lloyd, A. M.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

Henry Ullrich, D. D. Dean of Rochester.

Thomas Flame, D. D. Archdeacon of Rochester.

Francis de Brevall, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Benjamin Barnett, A. M.

Richard Burton, A. M.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

The Right Honourable Richard Ld. Altham, D. D. Dean of Exeter.

Edward Lake, D. D.

Edward Drewe, A. M.

Francis Atterbury, D. D.

William Read, A. M.

Thomas Knipe, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Nic. Kendall, Cler.

Peter Fisher, Cler.

Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

Hugh Powel, A. M. Praecentor.

Timothy Halton, D. D.

Arnold Bowen, A. M.

Thomas Stainoe, B. D.

John Williams, B. D.

William Nædham, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Powel, A. M.

Edmund Meyrick, A. M.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

Robert Woodward, L. L. D. Dean of Sarum.

Joseph Kelsey, B. D.

Jonas Proast, A. M.

Cornelius Yeate, A. M.

Isaac Walton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Lake, A. M.

Robert Pierce, L. B.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Windfor.

No Return.

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.

Humphrey Ld Bp of Bangor.

Id.

Francis Lloyd, A. M.

Robert Foulks, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Evans, D. D.

Kenrick Eyton, A. M.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

John Lamb, D. D. Dean of Ely.

Richard Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of Ely.

Charles Roderick, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John



John Cory, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.  
 Charles Beaumont, A. M. }  
 Hereford.

John Tyler, D. D. Dean of Hereford.

Adam Ottly, D. D. } Archd. of Salop.

Thomas Fox, A. M. } of Hereford.

Richard Bulkley, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Price, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

James Poole, A. M. }

### Litchfield and Coventry.

Lancelot Addison, D. D. Dean of Litchfield, and Archdeacon of Coventry.

Fran. Ashenhurst, } Archd. of Darby.

Nath. Ellison, } Stafford.

Griffith Vaughan, } Salop.

No Return.

Proctor for the Chapter.

William Binkes, D. D. }

Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

### Wolverhampton.

Richard Reading, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

### Norwich.

Henry Fairfax, D. D. Dean of Norwich.

John Jeffery, D. D. }

Charles Trimmell, D. D. } Archd. of Norwich.

Nich. Clagett, A. M. } of Norfolk.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. } of Sudbury.

Thomas Little, B. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Whitefoot, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Peter Basford, A. M. }

### Peterborough.

Samuel Freeman, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.

Tho. Woolsey, D. D. Archd. of Northampton.

John Balderston, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Matthew Hutton, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Joseph Johnson, B. D. }

### Glocester.

William Fane, D. D. Dean of Glocester.

Thomas Hide, D. D. Archd. of Glocester.

Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

The Honourable Henry } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bridges, A. M. }

John Gregory, D. D. }

### Bath and Wells.

Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Bath and Wells.

Edwin Sandys, A. M. } Wells.

Edward Waple, B. D. } Archd. of Taunton.

William Clement, Cler. } Bath.

Thomas

*Thomas Lessey*, Cler. Proctor for the Chapter.

*Egidius Poley*, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

*Henry Laying*, Cler.

### Bristol.

*George Royse*, D. D. Dean of *Bristol*.

*Robert Cooper*, Archd. of *Dorset*.

*Nathaniel Ley*, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

*Roger Maunder*, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

*Richard Roderick*, D. D.

### St. Asaph.

*Daniel Price*, D. D. Dean of *St. Asaph*.

*Edward Lord* Bishop of *St. Asaph*, Archd. of *St. Asaph*.

*John Davies*, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

*Robert Wynne*, D. D. } Proctor for the Clergy.

*Maurice Vaughan*, A. M.

### Lincoln.

*Abraham Campion*, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*.

*John Cawley*, D. D.

*Byrom Eaton*, D. D.

*White Kennet*, D. D.

*John Gery*, LL. D.

*John Skelton*, A. M.

*John Hutton*, A. M.

*John Knighton*, D. D.

*John Mandevile*, D. D.

*George Verney*, D. D.

*Josuah Clarke*, A. M.

Archd.

of

*Lincoln*.

*Leicester*.

*Huntington*.

*Bucks*.

*Bedford*.

*Stow*.

} Proctors for the Chapter.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

### Chichester.

*William Hayley*, D. D. Dean of *Chichester*.

*Josias Pleydell*,

*Richard Bowchier*, B. D.

*Henry Edes*, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

*Conyers Richardson*, Cler.

*Anthony Saunders*, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

### Oxford.

*Henry Aldrich*, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church*.

*Timothy Halton*, D. D. Archd. of *Oxford*.

*Henry Smith*, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

*William Delaune*, D. D.

*William Moore*, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

*THO. ROUS*, Cler. Dom. Infer. Convocat.

FINIS.



